

Restoration of Dickinson Home

Restoration to the John Dickinson House near Dover was placed "foremost" among projects for the preservation of Delaware's historical treasures by Delaware club women attending the annual five-day conference of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which ended in Washington, D. C., Friday.

In a statement signed by Mrs. Joseph W. Ennis of Smyrna, president of the Delaware Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. J. Allen Frear, Jr., wife of the state's junior senator, with other delegation members, the group urged the preservation and restoration of the Dickinson house as a historical shrine.

At the same time, passage of a bill in the Delaware Legislature authorizing \$25,000 for the restoration was urged by a meeting of Kent County women at the home of Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Dover.

The club women's statement declared that "an important fact in preserving such homes is to restore them authentically. We believe such work will mean much to our generation, and to those who make future history for the First State."

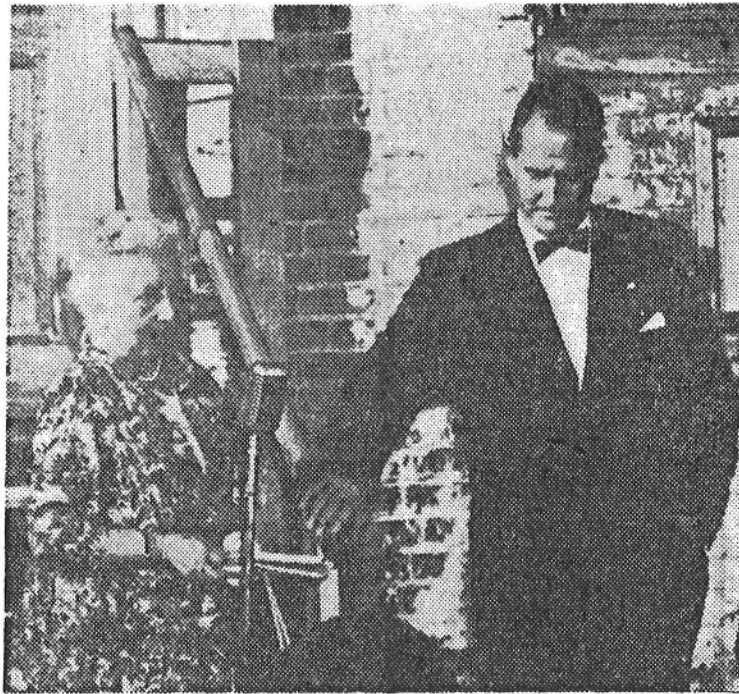
The Dickinson House was purchased last year and presented to the state by a group of citizens, including members of various women's organizations.

Signatories of the statement included the following from Wilmington: Mrs. Chester H. Biesterfeld, Mrs. Clinton H. Brown, Mrs. James E. Evans, Mrs. James S. Wanstall, Mrs. Ralph T. Grier, Mrs. Harry M. Romig, Mrs. Raymond F. Donovan, Mrs. M. Burton Meyer, Mrs. William H. Bullock, Mrs. William H. Hickman, Mrs. William F. Jones, Mrs. Eugene Hackendorn, and Miss Elizabeth H. Peach.

Other signers were Mrs. William J. Storey, Dover, Mrs. W. Harmon Money, Middletown, and Mrs. Peter Whaley, Selbyville. Mrs. Whaley is the program chairman and immediate past president of the Delaware Federation.

Sept 18, 1952

Dickinson Home Given State by Colonial Dames



Mrs. Henry Ridgely, representing the State Archives Commission, accepts the deed to the John Dickinson home, south of Dover, from Gov. Elbert N. Carvel, at Constitution Day ceremonies yesterday at the home site.

The deed had been presented to the Governor a few minutes earlier by Mrs. Charles Lee Reese, Jr., chairman of the historical activities committee of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware. The Colonial Dames in Delaware raised \$25,000 for the purchase of the historic building.

The home of John Dickinson, neglected for years despite the historical fame of its Eighteenth Century owner, received a new lease on life yesterday when it was formally presented to the State of Delaware by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware.

The presentation was made at the Dickinson home site, south of Dover, at exercises marking the state's observance of the 165th anniversary of the ratification of the U. S. Constitution—the act John Dickinson worked hard to make a reality.

Mrs. Charles Lee Reese, Jr., chair-

man of the historical activities committee of the Colonial Dames in Delaware, presented the deed for the property to Gov. Elbert N. Carvel at the afternoon ceremony.

After accepting the property in

behalf of "all the people of Delaware, proudly and humbly," Governor Carvel turned the deed over to Mrs. Henry Ridgely, a member of the State Archives Commission.

The full purchase price of \$25,000 was raised by the Colonial Dames in Delaware. The announcement of the attainment of the goal was made at a dinner last night at the Dinner Bell Inn in Dover by Mrs. Paul J. Knowland, president of the Colonial Dames in Delaware.

Dickinson Deeds Cited

At the afternoon ceremony, Theodore Marvin, vice president general of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, who presided, outlined some of the achievements of John Dickinson, one of the early presidents of Delaware, as governors were then known.

He disclosed that Dickinson has been credited with doing more than any other man to bring about the ratification of the U. S. Constitution.

"From this venerable house," Mr. Marvin said, "he often went on his missions of ratification. Through this door came guests for consultation until finally it was done, and John Dickinson had accomplished another of his glorious patriotic achievements for this country."

Mr. Marvin said that John Dickinson moved into the house in 1740 at the age of eight. He was educated by tutor there, and in 1777 bade farewell to his family as he enlisted in the Delaware Militia, later to become a brigadier general.

While living in the home, Dickinson worked on the Articles of Confederation, and was drafted as president of Delaware, and later of Pennsylvania while a resident there, Mr. Marvin said.

He pointed out that the home, neglected for years, has been "saved in a dramatic nick of time by the vision and determination of the historic activities committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware, and the awakened interest of Delaware and its citizens."

150 Groups Represented

The more than 150 representatives of patriotic groups in attendance formed a long motorcade led by Governor Carvel to the Dickinson site, on the road to Kitts Hummock.

At the Dinner Bell Inn, Col. E. Ennalls Berl, president of the Delaware Society SAR, served as toastmaster. Principal speaker was James M. Tunnell, Jr., associate justice of the State Supreme Court and a student of Dickinson's writings.

Upon presenting the deed to Governor Carvel, Mrs. Reese said "Dreams of the Dickinson home restoration have been dreamed for many years by many people, none more continuously than by ourselves, Henry Ridgely and Leon deValinger, Jr., state archivist, who have lovingly watched the old mansion and endeavored to arouse interest in its preservation.

Senator Frear Praised

"And then there is Senator Frear, who worked untiringly to secure federal funds for its restoration from the National Park Service. And it was back in 1938 that the Colonial Dames and Mrs. E. Paul duPont and her husband saw the man-

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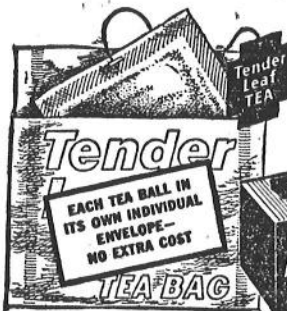
...lively

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... because of its architectural interest and the historic eminence of its early owner. The war years intervened but Mrs. duPont did not forget and brought the subject to the attention of the Historic Activities Committee. Last June the committee was authorized by the society to see what it could do," Mrs. Reese declared.

More than 200 Delawareans contributed the total of \$25,000 needed to purchase the property and place it in proper repair. Names of donors will be inscribed in a book that will be kept in the mansion, Mrs. Reese said.

Mr. Marvin announced that a new corporation had been formed, to be known as the Friends of the John Dickinson Mansion, whose purpose it will be to raise funds through membership for its complete restoration.

Officers of the corporation are: Associate Justice Tunnell, president; Mrs. Reese, vice president; Former Chancellor W. W. Harrington, vice president; Mr. Marvin, Mrs. George R. Miller, Jr., Mrs. Lawrence N. Thomas, Mrs. William A. Worth, secretary-treasurer, and Governor Carvel, ex-officio member.

At the dinner, Colonel Berl introduced Governor Carvel and U. S. Rep. J. Caleb Boggs, who also spoke briefly.

Mr. Boggs praised the Colonial Dames in their undertaking to restore the Dickinson Mansion, and saluted the Sons of the American Revolution, who had arranged the dinner.

He lauded the efforts of John Dickinson in behalf of the ratification of the U. S. Constitution—"the greatest document the world has ever known, which guarantees our freedoms, opportunities, and well being."

First Gift Received

The Dickinson mansion received its first gift at the dinner last night. This was a framed letter written by Dickinson to John Coke (later Cook), telling him that Dickinson was about to relinquish the position of President of Delaware, and asking the latter to assume the duties of the office. The letter stated that the Great Seal would be forwarded to him. The presentation was made by Mrs. Marjorie Speakman. Mr. Cook was the great grandfather of Cummins E. Speakman and the letter has been in the family's possession for many years. It will hang in the Mansion upon its restoration. Justice Tunnell accepted it, and again turned it over to Mrs. Ridgely of the Public Archives Commission.

Others at the speakers table were: Mrs. Howard J. White, president, Daughters of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Miller, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution; Dr. Harold L. Springer, president, Delaware Swedish Colonial Society; Miss Emily Dickinson Goode, a descendant of the patriot being honored; U. S. District Court Judge Richard S. Rodney, president, Historical Society of Delaware; Mrs. Helen Buckmaster, state regent, Delaware State Society, Daughters of the American Colonists. The invocation and benediction was said by the Rev. W. T. Trader, Wesley Methodist Church, Dover.

At the dinner Justice Tunnell presented a paper on "John Dickinson and the Federal Constitution," in which he pointed out the great part which a Delaware son had played in bringing about ratification.

R B

91



A G E N D A

Public Archives Commission

Hall of Records
Dover, Delaware

May 8, 1952
2:00 p. m.

Mrs. Henry Ridgely
George M. Fisher, Esq.
David F. Anderson, Esq.
Henry P. Cannon, II
Mrs. Edward W. Cooch
Mrs. James M. Tunnell

Minutes of the previous meeting of December 3, 1951

*Mr. Anderson motion
seconded Mr. Fisher
to accept*

Background of John Dickinson Mansion Project

A letter from Historic Activities Committee,
National Society of Colonial Dames in the
State of Delaware

Acceptance of proposal

*Mr. Anderson
Motion of ~~Mr. Cooch~~ seconded by ~~Mr. Anderson~~
passed unanimously.*

Mrs. Cooch.

Resolution to Historic Activities Committee

*Motion: Mrs. Cooch seconded by Mr. Fisher
as corrected. Copying to Mrs. Reese.
(copies to Commissioners)*

Call for other business

*Rec'd prior motion regarding booklet Guide to Nestor's
Markess and proceed as can be done. Motion of Mrs.
Cooch seconded by Mr. Fisher.*

Adjournment

Motion of Mr. Fisher

ask for ~~the~~
June Med.

Officers of P.A. Comm. he attempted to return
into a trust agreement with Col. Davis which
will contain substantially the same as in the
letter of May 6, 1954. Also agree that officer accept
money and purpose of the letter.

Start

J.E.
May 11, 1955

Dickinson's Clock Is Gift

College President Turns
It Over to Delaware;
To Go Into Mansion

John Dickinson's clock was turned over to the Friends of John Dickinson Mansion at a dinner of the Dickinson College Club of Delaware last night in Hotel DuPont.

Dr. William W. Edel, president of the college, presented the clock to Mrs. William A. Worth, first president and present secretary of the Friends of Dickinson group.

The mantel clock, which is said to have "kept good time since the Revolution," will be among the first furnishings to be placed in the Dickinson mansion in Kent County, where restoration is now nearly completed.

Dr. Edel said the clock was left to the college in the will of Dickinson's granddaughter, Miss Maria Dickinson Logan, who died in 1939.

Dr. Edel said that the clock is the work of Thomas Wagstaff of London, that its works are of brass and its case a form of white wood covered with a black lacquer. He said that the case has every evidence of being original.

In her acceptance Mrs. Worth praised the college and cited its contribution to the restoration fund.

Leon deValinger, Jr., state archivist, reported on the progress of the restoration and said Henry Francis duPont has agreed to be chairman of a committee on furnishings.

Following the presentation Dr. Edel discussed Dickinson College, its progress and its needs. The college glee club also entertained the club members following the dinner. J. Ohrum Small, the club president, presided.

DICKINSON COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1773

CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

24 May 1952

Mrs. C. L. Reese, Chairman
National Society of the Colonial Dames in the
State of Delaware
Old Kennett Road
Wilmington 99, Delaware

Dear Mrs. Reese:

With this letter I am sending you a copy of the May number of the Dickinson Alumnus. In it on pages fifteen and sixteen you will find an account of the meeting of the Dickinson Club of Delaware held in Dover on March 26 and of the action taken by our club at that time.

Mrs. Phyllis Mason Heck and I have been in correspondence concerning the project of the restoration of the John Dickinson home. The President of our Alumni Association, Mr. C. Wendell Holmes of Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, is also planning to present the matter at the annual meeting of our Alumni Council on the night of June 6 here in Carlisle.

I really meant to mail you this Alumnus a week ago but I have been away from the College attending the Sesquicentennial at West Point and have just returned. By this time the members of our Board of Trustees have all received their copies and it would not surprise me if some questions were raised concerning the project at the meeting of the Board on June 7.

I have already received several letters indicating that there is a good bit of interest in the project on the part of many of our alumni. I am in receipt of a letter this morning from Professor Talbot F. Hamlin of Columbia University which makes a suggestion I will pass on to you for whatever it might be worth. You can identify him by turning to page four of the Alumnus where announcement is made of those who are to receive honorary degrees at Commencement. In his letter he writes, "I was especially interested in the proposed restoration of the Dickinson home in Delaware, as I am in all worth-while preservation activities. Has the National Council for Historic Sites and Buildings been notified of this proposal? I am sure that it would be of great interest to them, and they might have suggestions that would prove of value in carrying out this welcome project. I wish it all success."

Assuring you of my willingness to cooperate in anyway that I can and hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you, I am

Yours sincerely,



GILBERT MALCOLM
Vice President

GM:jh

Delaware Club Urges Restoration of Dickinson Home

A MOTION to endorse a project initiated by the Colonial Dames Society of Delaware for the purchase and restoration of the home of John Dickinson, founder of the college, and to save it from obliteration was adopted at the annual dinner of the Dickinson Club of Delaware held in Dover on March 26.

It was a coincidence that on their way to the dinner, President Edel, Vice President Malcolm and Treasurer George Shuman, Jr. drove first to see the Dickinson home located a few miles beyond Dover. They found it in bad repair and that since a former visit there had been great deterioration in a fairly short time. All agreed that immediate steps needed to be taken if the mansion is to be preserved. Arriving at the fine new hall of Wesley Church where the dinner was held, they learned of steps being taken to that end.

Dr. John Shilling, '05, president of the Delaware Club read a letter he had received from Mrs. Harriet C. Reese, chairman of the Historic Activities Committee of the National Society of Colonial Dames of Delaware, which brought an enthusiastic response from all present. Her letter, in part, reads as follows:

"When Senator Frear's appeal to the National Park Service, for Federal funds to restore the mansion was turned down in November 1951, the sorry condition of the old house was brought to the attention of the Colonial Dames. Because of its great historical interest to the state and to the nation, and because architecturally it is one of the fine early plantation manors still standing in Delaware, the Society felt it must make an effort to save it.

"A Delaware contractor gave the opinion that the building is structurally sound. The owner, who is only interested in it as a tenant house, will sell it and 10 acres of land for \$15,500. The repairs to make it weather tight and board it up will cost about \$9,000.

"In January 1952, the Colonial Dames Society undertook to try to raise \$25,000 to buy the mansion and repair it, and if successful, intends to give it to the State in the custody of the State Archives Commission as allowed by Bill No. 401 passed by the last General Assembly. Our society hopes that an organization can be formed on a state-wide basis that will advise and guide the Commission in its care of the mansion during the years between acquisition and restoration.

"From interested people from all over the state, our committee has been able to raise the sum of \$16,600. Of course financial help of any amount from your club would be most welcome, but also your interest and backing of the project would be of greatest value."

When Dr. Shilling finished reading the letter a resolution was immediately adopted endorsing the project. President Edel said the college would send a check of \$100 as concrete evidence of cooperation and C. Wendell Holmes, President of the General Alumni Association, pledged his support and said he would present the matter to the Alumni Council at its annual meeting in June. All present agreed that the project should not only plan for making the house weather-tight, but that the aim should be for complete restoration.

As president of the Delaware Club, Dr. Shilling will serve as chairman of a committee from that group to cooperate with the Colonial Dames and Mr. Holmes will probably name a committee from the Alumni Association. Just what committee organization is needed is not yet known. Gifts toward the project, however, may be sent directly to the college at any time by any one interested.

Meeting for the first time in Dover, there were some "down-Staters" present among the 56 who were there who do not attend the Wilmington meetings. A fine fried chicken dinner was served by a ladies organization of the church. Dr.

Shilling presided and the Rev. Dr. Walter A. Hearn, '14, of Elkton, offered the invocation.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Bleeke presented an excellent program of violin and soprano solo numbers. Mr. Bleeke is a member of the faculty of Wesley Junior College, Dover, where Dr. J. Paul Slaybaugh, '21, is now the president. The speakers were Wendell Holmes, George Shuman, Jr. President Edel and Gilbert Malcolm, who closed his remarks singing "A Wee Deoch-an-Doris" with his classmate, J. Ohrum Small, '15, at the piano.

Some of the officers were reelected including Dr. Shilling; Vice-President Ernest H. Sellers; secretary Mrs. Phyllis Mason Heck and treasurer, Walter From, while two vice-presidents were added, Dr. Slaybaugh from Kent County and Dr. Oliver James from Sussex County.

Altoona Club Meets

With 41 present the annual dinner of the Dickinson Club of Altoona was held in the Oneida Room of the Penn Alto Hotel on April 25. Robert C. Slutzker, '48, president of the club, acted as toastmaster and the Rev. Dr. J. Merrill Williams, '08, offered the invocation.

Robert Porter, '49, one of the vice-presidents, acted as pianist for the opening and closing numbers. Two students from the Altoona High School offered a short musical program consisting of clarinet, saxophone and piano numbers.

It was announced at the dinner that Mrs. Robert C. Slutzker, the former Barbara A. McMullen, '51, would serve as chairman for the Mary Dickinson Club of Altoona and Blair County.

A tribute was paid to the Honorable John M. Klepser, '22, treasurer of the club, who was elected judge of Blair County since the last dinner.

The speakers were Dean W. H. Hitchler, President William W. Edel and Vice-President Gilbert Malcolm.

Harrisburg Club Dinner

The annual dinner of the Dickinson Club of Harrisburg was held in the Y. W. C. A. with 70 present on April 21. LeRoy W. Householder, '28, '30L, retiring president, acted as toastmaster and Dr. William E. Watkins, '05, offered the invocation.

During the dinner Professor John S. Steckbeck, with his wife at the piano, led some group singing and later in the program sang two solo numbers.

Following the opening address by C. Wendell Holmes, president of the General Alumni Association, Mrs. Russell I. Thompson, president of the Mary Dickinson Club, spoke. She announced that Dorothy Hoy, '41, had been appointed president of the Mary Dickinson Club of Harrisburg which is soon to be formed. Other speakers were Dean W. H. Hitchler, President William W. Edel and Vice-President Gilbert Malcolm. Following the dinner President Edel showed some of his fine color photographs of Scotland and England, which he made during his trip there last summer and lectured on them.

I. Emmanuel Meyers, '37, '39L, was elected president of the club, while Mrs. Sarah R. Goldie, '32, and Paul J. Smith, '24, '26L, were elected vice-presidents. Mrs. Harold M. Fredericks, '36, was elected secretary-treasurer. Completing the executive committee the following were elected: Francis G. Wilson, '14; Edward E. Knous, III, '39; Dr. William E. Watkins, '05; Mrs. Charles Rhein, '32, and Mrs. Ruth Crull Doolittle, '37.

At Rutgers Inauguration

Dr. John W. Shive, '06, served as the representative of Dickinson College at the inauguration of President Lewis Webster Jones at Rutgers University on May 8. Dr. Shive is a member of the faculty of the College of Agriculture, Department of Plant and Physiology, at Rutgers.

June 2, 1952

Mrs. C. L. Reese, Jr.
Old Kennett Road
Wilmington 99, Delaware

Dear Mrs. Reese:

Mrs. Ridgely and I were both very much pleased to read Vice President Gilbert Malcolm's letter and the article in the Dickinson Alumnus regarding the project to purchase and restore the John Dickinson Mansion. I certainly hope that these people will get back of this project and do something tangible for it. Our best bet, I imagine, is for us to keep after Dr. Shilling and when you write to Dr. Malcolm I trust you will do all you can to get their cooperation.

As you requested, I am returning this letter and publication to you and transmitting a copy of my letter to Miss Aileen du Pont acknowledging the recent check in the amount of \$3500. You can stop worrying for awhile and we can breathe easier. I certainly hope that you and Lee have an enjoyable holiday at Haines Falls. With best wishes to you both, I am,

Sincerely yours,

State Archivist

LdeV:csa

Enclosures

May 26th 1952 -

OLD KENNETT ROAD • WILMINGTON 99 • DELAWARE

Dear Mr. de Jalufes -

These came last night and I thought you and Mrs. Ridgely would like to see them - Will you kindly return them to me, please?

I was very sorry that I could not find you at the time Mr. du Pont asked me to go out to the Dickinson mansion with him, as you know so much more about it than I do - We were so hot in the Century Club, and after the first two most interesting lectures, felt we couldn't stand being hot any longer -

Mr. du Pont was interested in everything out there and asked numerous questions which I fortunately could answer - He and Mrs. Copeland were particularly glad to see the good ^{vanatopoint} condition of the beavers from the cellar & that they were able to wander at will

And say what they chose without
the ^{rest of the} group around them, was probably
a good thing - Mrs. Copeland has
given us \$500. but Mrs. Copeland's
check for \$1,000. has not come through
yet - I didn't ask Mrs. de Port for
a contribution, but let him know we
still needed money -

I thoroughly enjoyed my day
yesterday - And isn't Espendale
a gem?

He and I will be away from May
31st until June 10th - Should you
have any reason to get in touch
with me my address will be 10 Crowe
College, Twilight Park, Harris Falls,
N.Y. - Or Mrs. Lawrence K. Thomas,
Greenville, Del. - will be in charge

here - I will call Aileen again tomorrow
morning - I could shake her!

Remember cocktail ^{or lunch} hours when
you are in Wilmington - Sincerely
Harriet Reese

September 22, 1952

Mrs. Thomas F. Kane
Assistant to the Director
Philadelphia Museum of Art
Philadelphia 30, Pennsylvania

Office Memorandum

Dear Mrs. Kane:

Colonial House

You may have heard that recently we acquired the John Dickinson Mansion near Dover through funds presented by the Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware. We are now busily engaged in research work and preliminary restoration on this house. Among John Dickinson's papers in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, I located a memoranda of painting instructions in Dickinson's hand stating in part: "the woodwork of every Room and chamber to be painted of a delightful light color, and in the best manner and with the usual number of coats, as is done in the best Houses in Philad^a." He also says: "the Wall of the Hall of the staircase to be painted of a fine straw Colour, the last Coat to be of a patent Yellow as at B. S.'s, with a very handsome border." It would thus seem that this B. S. is then in the Philadelphia area.

In a memoranda of furniture he states: "a Settee with a Gallery Back six Inches longer than Bernard Sassenay's and a little wider, in other Respects exactly like it, only not to have so many black Dots." The above B. S. then is undoubtedly Bernard Sassenay.

Mrs. Thomas F. Kane

Mrs. Thomas F. Kane

-2-

September 22, 1952

Dear Mrs. Kane: I was very pleased to receive your letter of September 17, 1952.

An examination of Philadelphia Directories for 1795, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, when Dickinson died, failed to disclose any references to Bernard Sassenay. I also looked for him in abstracts of Philadelphia wills and in Poulson's Obituaries. None of these contained the mention of him. The employees at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and at the Genealogical Society then suggested that he possibly lived in the county outside of Philadelphia. I am hoping that Dr. Fisk Kimball may have come across this man in some of the many projects in the Philadelphia area in which he has been engaged. As Dickinson apparently followed Bernard Sassenay so closely in decorating and furnishing his house, it would be very helpful to us if we knew something of Sassenay's residence and whereabouts on this house. Any information you can send us will certainly be appreciated.

With best regards and hoping that all goes well with you, I am,

Cordially yours,

Dear Mrs. Kane:

State Archivist
 Assistant to the Director
 LdeV: csa:mrs E. Kane

State Archivist

September 25, 1952

October 20, 1952

Mrs. Mary G. Kane
Assistant to the Director
Philadelphia Museum of Art
Parkway at Fairmount Avenue
Philadelphia 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Mrs. Kane:

I am very much obliged to you for your letter of October 17 telling me that you were not successful in helping identify Bernard Sassenay. He must have been a man of some prominence for Dickinson to copy his tastes as closely as he did. I am sure that in time he will come to light and, if his home is not already torn down, it may be of considerable help to us.

I am sorry that your work load is so heavy. Having just returned from a short vacation in New York, my own desk is loaded and I know very well how you feel. Some day when I get the time and when I hope you can spare me some time, also, I would like to come talk with you about a few of our Museum problems.

Again thanking you and with best regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

State Archivist

LdeV:csa

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART

TELEPHONE
POplar 5-0500



PARKWAY AT FAIRMOUNT AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA 30

October 17, 1952

Dr. Leon deValinger, Jr.
State Archivist
State of Delaware
Public Archives Commission
Dover, Delaware

Dear Mr. deValinger:


First of all, may I apologize for the time which has elapsed since I received your letter with your inquiry about Bernard Sassenay. We have been overwhelmed with work during the past weeks, and illness on our staff has made it impossible to keep abreast of our correspondence.

Immediately upon receipt of your letter, I asked Mr. Kimball if he had ever come across Bernard Sassenay in any of his research or writing, and he regrets that he has not. I have also made a search of our Art Library here, as well as Prime's Early Craftsmen of Pennsylvania and the Prime file of cards, but without success.

From the last paragraph of your letter, you have undoubtedly followed every clue that I might have suggested. I regret that I have been unable to help you, but I shall keep his name in mind and let you know if we ever find any information concerning this man.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


(Mrs.) MARY G. KANE
Assistant to the Director

eh

Mansion \$\$ Cut; But Grass Isn't

By JIM SCHMIDT
DSN Associate Editor

Del. State News
5/21/72

DOVER — The John Dickinson Mansion, one of Delaware's most historic homes, is in poor condition and is not being properly maintained by the State Division of Historic and Cultural Affairs.

That's the charge being made by a number of persons who are interested in the mansion, which is located southeast of Dover. The charge is flatly denied by Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins, who heads the state division responsible for more than 30 historic homes and sites in Delaware.

Pictures taken this week by a Delaware State News photographer show paint peeling from gates and fences at the mansion, grass and weeds growing across brick walks, crumbling curbing in the parking lot and heavy grass that had been mowed and allowed to lie on the lawn.

The Dickinson Mansion, which was acquired by the state and opened to the public in 1956, is the home of John Dickinson, the penman of the Revolutionary War. It is one of Delaware's major historical attractions.

Last year, for example, it attracted some 12,000 visitors. It is listed in many of the state's travel promotion guides and maps.

Prior to this year the mansion had been staffed by the division with three employees who provided guide services for visitors and did maintenance work on the house and grounds.

Tompkins said that staff was trimmed back to two persons because of state budget cuts last year. Later the staff was cut to one part-time worker.

In the meantime, the mansion has been staffed by volunteers from the Dover Century Club.

A total of \$21,500 was in the budget for the current fiscal year for the mansion.

Of that amount \$19,452 covered the salary of the three employees.

When budget cuts came last July, the mansion was cut back to two employees at \$15,400 per year. That represented a reduction of \$4,052.

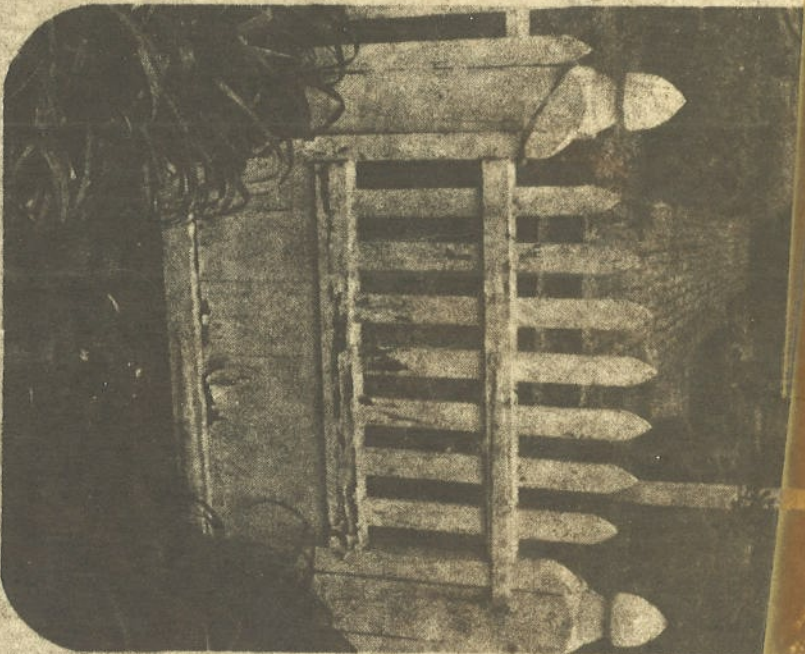
The remainder of the money budgeted for services at the mansion was not touched.

However, last Dec. 31, the supervisor of grounds and buildings at the mansion retired.

His salary had been about \$9,000 per year. Thus, the savings of his half-year salary would have made up the cut made in the budget by the legislature.

Tompkins said, however, that the budget cuts had forced his division to close the mansion to visitors as of last Jan. 4.

It was reopened Feb. 15 when volunteers from the



DSN Photo by Jo. L. Keener

The paint was peeling from this gate at the John Dickinson Mansion near Dover when a DSN photographer took this picture early last week. Critics have charged the mansion is being neglected and dispute the fact that it's because of budget cuts. Other pictures are on Page 23.

DW
Clipping

see also "Dickinson
Mansion
Corresp."

May 22, 1972

Letter to the Editor
Delaware State News
Webb's Lane & New
Burton Road
Dever, Delaware 19901

Editor:

Although Jim Schmidt's article on the Dickinson Mansion contains inaccuracies, it does illustrate the problems with which unfortunately we have had to contend. Obviously the broken curbing and peeling paint on the gate depicted in photographs taken before recent refurbishing represent years of deterioration.

In fact, when I became Director of Historical and Cultural Affairs last summer, I discovered a huge backlog of work in various programs -- including historic sites, archives, historic markers, the National Register program, etc.; and I am proud of the great strides made by the Division in so many areas in spite of staff and fund limitations.

To provide adequately for a property like the Dickinson Mansion, a sufficient staff is needed to perform a variety of duties, which include exterior and interior maintenance of the Mansion, care for the grounds and gardens, a watchman seven nights a week, guide service for extensive visitation, etc. It is patently obvious that all this cannot be accomplished with a staff of two people, which is what the Legislature authorized for this year and next year, especially when one of them must be utilized as a night watchman. The financial situation this year was further exacerbated by the fact that it was necessary to pay one employee, who had performed a variety of duties at the Mansion, a substantial sum in accrued vacation and sick leave pay upon his retirement.

In reaction to the reduction by the Legislature of staff and funds, we sought and obtained the gracious assistance of the ladies of the Dover Century Club who kindly

Letter to the Editor
May 22, 1972
Page Two

agreed to serve as volunteer guides, and who have done a splendid job.

Also, as a temporary expedient, in order to improve the appearance of the Mansion for its period of greatest visitation, we have brought personnel from their regular work elsewhere in the Division to help refurbish the Mansion and the grounds. We also sought and obtained the assistance of personnel of the Highway Department, who helped to improve the appearance of the grounds; and we greatly appreciated the assistance which they were able to render on that occasion.

A dinner of the Friends of the John Dickinson Mansion was held there on May 15, and people were pleased with the general appearance of the Mansion, itself, and the work which has been done by our ad hoc Divisional maintenance crew, and which is continuing at the present time.

The Dickinson Mansion is a great historical asset, but if it is to be properly cared for, the Legislature is simply going to have to authorize more personnel and funds. If Jim Schmidt's article is conducive to that end, the staff of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs will be thankful.

Sincerely,

E. Berkeley Tompkins, Director
Division of Historical and
Cultural Affairs

EBT/sjp

Hayd Pardee told me Saturday,
July 19, 1952 that Mr. + Mrs. Mensch
were tenants in the Dickinson House
for many years. Mr. Mensch told
him that there had been a fire
years ago and that only the slave
and work quarters remained. That
the main part of the house now
standing was built on part of the
ruins. He also said that Mr.
Mensch told him that whenever
they tried to make a flower
garden east of the mansion they
dug into old foundation walls.

He said Mrs. Mensch, about
80 years of age, is still living
on the South Little Creek Road
with a Mr. Daves.

Kath

Feb. 11, 1953 When the plaster was taken off the front of the parlor fireplace it revealed that the face of the brick work was cut and dressed to receive a facing of marble or other stone.

The wooden mantelpiece found in the cellar of the Museum was found to fit the north wall of the dining room when the wood plings on the back of the mantle and the face of the brick were compared. There was, however, no fireplace here, but a rough hole for a stove-pipe. The brick wall on ^{the} back outside wall of the Museum with mortar joints struck with a tool,

The front wall of the Museum to the left of the front door when coming out ^{had} a bulge at the first floor level nearly three inches. Further examination of the east wall of the hall which butts against this front wall disclosed a large crack from floor to ceiling which had been plastered. When the plaster was removed and the crack cleaned

this hall wall showed a crack about two inches apart at the mortar line of the bricks. Clearly enough, all the adjoining masonry was splinted although the wall was not this much. We should note the hall wall at the ceiling level and took out the section nearest the return wall. The front wall was supported and jacked into position. Then the ~~west~~ ^{east} wall of the hall was re-laid with steel reinforcement tied into the

exterior wall. A thin joint was found down
the wall to penetrate any cracks and opening ~~the~~
between the cellar and the first floor. The
joint should be the joining of footings for
this wall in the cellar or there are none.
Furthermore, the cracks were probably caused by the ^{movement} set
tlement in the cellar. This was the same
cause of the underrun exterior wall of the
second addition which nearly fell. Mr. Abraham
and his men found that the rat runs under
the second addition near four to five feet
deep in some places.

November 20, 1952

Mr. Leon de Valinger, Jr.
Rodney Road
Dover, Delaware

Dear Leon:

Enclosed is a clipping from The Wilmington Morning News of Tuesday, November 18, 1952.

I did not write this release. I gave information to the news reporter and what you read in the paper is the result of his efforts.

In talking to Weslager last Tuesday, I asked him if he had seen the release and he said he had not. He asked me what "slant" the release was aimed at and I told him "Digging at Dickinson Mansion reveals interesting objects." He proceeded to tell me he thought I had missed the boat by not making the first article an announcement that the Museum officials (meaning you) had invited the Society to participate in a dig and that Weslager, president of our Society, had appointed a committee to carry out the project. I think he has a point. However, I was rather pleased with the write-up and I should appreciate an honest opinion from you regarding your reaction. I am comparatively new at this publicity business and quite possibly could omit to mention things which should be written up. Will you think about this and let me know of anything you would like to have included in any releases we might make in the future? I haven't forgotten my promise to make this a mutual thing and not slanted along any one line.

I did not realize that the reporter would make such a point of the Pardee angle. However, I do not think any harm was done.

Incidentally, Mr. Pardee told me an awful lot about things as they were when he was a boy back in the 1880's and '90's. For instance, he spoke of plowing up many bricks in the fields north of the mansion. He said his father said they were the remains of "barracks." I asked him if these barracks could possibly have been slave quarters and he ventured the statement that perhaps they could have been. This will be worth our investigation. He also told me that he had been told that you would be getting in touch with him but that he had not heard from you. Leon, he is willing to pass on any information he has concerning the mansion and I thought you ought to know about it. I hope to see him again and try to get some more information which will help us with our outside work. Incidentally, he just showed up at the house and started off by announcing that he had been born there.

As you can appreciate, my eyes practically popped out of my head and my ears flapped to the point where they almost reached my forehead. He looks like a good source for some information which possibly has never been recorded.

The more I work on this project, the more enthused I become.

Sincerely,



L. T. Alexander

L. T. Alexander
231 Pinehurst Road
Fairfax
Wilmington 3, Del.

Morning News, Nov. 18, 1952

Digging at Dickinson Home Reveals Interesting Objects

A number of objects of historic interest have been uncovered by a group from the Archeological Society of Delaware, which has been excavating the four-room cellar of the John Dickinson Mansion, south of Dover.

The group, headed by L. T. Alexander, of the society, has been digging for some time in the spacious cellar of the mansion, which was presented to the state recently by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware. For the past three Sundays, the Society members have been excavating with shovels and trowels and using paint brushes, a broom and a sieve to assemble their finds.

The society was invited to excavate the cellar by Leon deValinger, Jr., state archivist.

In the first and second rooms at the south end of the cellar, the society members found the following objects: Animal bones, metal fragments, wood fragments, a round ball (probably used in croquet), pottery and glassware fragments, an old coin of unknown date, white-clay pipe fragments, and a large quantity of oyster shells.

Mr. Alexander explained that the presence of the oyster-shells indicated that the cellar, which contains four rooms and an alcove, was probably used for storing foodstuffs.

A brick floor, similar to those usually found in Colonial American mansions, was found under the surface of the dirt floor in the second room. Unless some evidence is found that ground beneath the floor was used as a cache, the bricks will not be removed, Mr. Alexander said.

Those Aiding Project

Among the members who have participated in the digging at the old mansion to date are the following: Mrs. Alexander, I. J. Kappes, Seal T. Brooks, David Martens, Dr. and Mrs. Allen Schiek, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Wilkins, Jr., and Elwood Wilkins III.

Staff members of the State Archives Commission, under the direction of Mr. deValinger, also assisted in the work. They included Kenneth Wilson, director of the State Museum, Dover; Mrs. R. O. McClearn, also of the State Museum, and Charles Dickens, assistant state archivist.

The work was resumed with new interest Sunday following the visit to the site of W. C. Pardee of Magnolia, who was born in the historic mansion. Mr. Pardee gave the archeological group valuable information about the building and the adjacent fields.

Mr. Alexander revealed that the society will excavate the nearby fields in the spring. The tract is supposed to be the site of the slave barracks and other buildings connected with the mansion.

By assembling the bits of pottery and glassware, the group hopes to be able to restore enough pieces of tableware to place in the mansion, which will be maintained as a state museum.

Mr. Alexander, who is chairman of the excavating group, and the other members who are assisting him, were chosen by the society to carry on the work.

The mansion was formally pre-

Honeymooners Bag Deer While Driving On N. J. Turnpike

HIGHTSTOWN, N. J., Nov. 17 (AP).—A honeymooning Baltimore couple bagged a buck deer near here today—on the New Jersey Turnpike.

The deer, which apparently lost his way in the fog that has plagued the turnpike the past few days, got past a four-foot fence along the highway and was struck and killed by the couple's car, state police said.

The honeymooners, Lewis S. Hubbard, 24, and his bride, Margaret, 19, suffered face cuts when the windshield of the car broke. They were given first aid at the scene and then taken to St. Francis Hospital in Trenton.

The Hubbards were married yesterday and were on their way to New York for a week's honeymoon.

sented to the state in September of this year, by the Colonial Dames, who raised \$25,000 for the purchase of the historic structure, home of John Dickinson.

The presentation of the deed to the property to Gov. Elbert N. Carvel was made by Mrs. Charles Lee Reese, Jr., chairman of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware. Mrs. Henry Ridgely, representing the State Archives Commission, in turn, accepted the deed from the governor.

Dickinson moved into the house in 1740 and lived there until he bade farewell to his family in 1777 to enlist in the Delaware Militia, later to become a brigadier-general. While living in the mansion, Dickinson worked on the Articles of Confederation.

Kent Club Women Ask Passage Of Dickinson Mansion Bill

Special to the Journal-Every Evening

DOVER, May 29.—Passage of a bill by the General Assembly to appropriate \$25,000 for the restoration and furnishing of the John Dickinson Mansion was urged by a group of Kent County club women here yesterday afternoon.

They met at the home of Mrs. Henry Ridgely and were told the bill might be lost unless its supporters actively urge its passage.

The bill No. 327 is now pending in the Senate. The meeting yesterday took the view that immediate efforts should be made to acquaint legislature members with general public interest in restoration work at the mansion on Kitt's Hummock Road south of Dover. Speakers

commented that the house, built by John Dickinson's father, Judge Samuel Dickinson, in 1740, was in recent years neglected and would have soon deteriorated to the point privately contributed \$25,000 to the state for the purchase of the property.

Those donors "confidently expect that the authorities of the state, in accepting this gift, will appropriate sufficient funds to restore the mansion and open it to the public as an historic shrine," one speaker said.

The State Archives Commission has custody of the Dickinson Mansion and instigated Senate Bill 327.

The meeting urged interested persons to write or telephone their senator and representative advocating passage.

J. E. E. May 29, 1953

With Mt. Vernon and Monticello

JOHNSON'S home in Kent County, like his part in the establishment of the United States of America, deserves more attention than it has received from his latter-day countrymen. The salvaging of the brick house on Jones Creek where he grew up two centuries ago is now assured—thanks to some tireless local leadership within the National Society of the Colonial Dames.

With money already available, the house can be purchased. More money is being raised to protect it from further deterioration. And with the state ready to take title, it is now possible to hope for a proper restoration of this once handsome home of one of the greatest Americans.

It is true that Dickinson's birth in 1732 took place in Maryland—at noted Crossadore, on the Eastern Shore, which has been the family headquarters continuously from 1669 to 1952. But he was still a baby when the father Samuel Dickinson moved his family the 50 miles from Talbot County near the Chesapeake. Young Dickinson's earliest memories must have been Delaware memories. In his Kent County home he studied under William Killen, the family tutor imported from Ireland, who later became the first chancellor of Delaware. From Kent County he went to study law in London and to become a successful lawyer in Philadelphia.

He spent his last years in Wilmington, and is buried at Friends' Meeting House at Fourth and West Streets.

Yet as far as early environment sets the mold of a man, the mold of John Dickinson, framer of the U. S. Constitution, was shaped down there in Jones Neck beside Jones Creek in bayside Kent, across the peninsula from bayside Talbot.

Interested residents of the Eastern Shore will join, we trust, in what may become a nation-wide effort to do for John Dickinson's home what has been done for George Washington's Mount Vernon and Thomas Jefferson's Monticello. For three great men of early America, their three country houses are appropriate places to honor their lives and deeds. J.E.E. May 15, 1952



A Noted Jurist's Proposal

On Presidential Disability

By Arthur E. Sutherland

Mr. Sutherland, a former secretary to Justice Holmes and professor of law at Harvard since 1950, is one of the nation's outstanding authorities on constitutional law. In this article specially written for the Herald Tribune he discusses the question of Presidential disability.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER, according to press reports, is renewing his insistence that the Congress take some action to clarify the ancient problem of Presidential disability. This is more a problem of procedure than of substance.

"In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability is removed, or a President shall be elected." (Constitution, Article II, Sec. 1, Cl. 6.)

Anyone who has worked at drafting laws soon senses the difficulty of the task; it is not surprising that the great men who drafted the Constitution should have left one or two ambiguities. Under this clause it has been suggested that, if the Vice-President takes over even for a single day, he becomes President for the remainder of the term. Such a result scarcely seems sensible, however, and probably most Americans would say that the President whom they have elected should be relieved of duty only during his inability to discharge the functions of his office.

Since 1787, however, there has been a persistent question as to how disability will be determined. On Aug. 27, 1787, when the disability clause was before the Constitutional Convention, John Dickinson of Delaware remarked that it was too vague. "What is the extent of the term 'disability' and who is to be the judge of it?" he asked. Dickinson's question has never been answered; it caused particular concern during the months that preceded President Garfield's death, and during President Wilson's long illness.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD was shot by an assassin on July 2, 1881; until his death on the following Sept. 19 he performed only one official act—he signed a paper having to do with extradition. The Presidential duties of that simpler time were much less exacting than they have since become, and the United States was worried but not gravely prejudiced by the state of the President. A much more serious situation arose when Woodrow Wilson suffered a paralytic stroke on Sept. 26, 1919. He was incapacitated at the White House for at least six weeks, and attended no Cabinet meeting until April 13, 1920. Secretary of

State Lansing called a number of Cabinet meetings during the autumn and winter, and the President's resentment at Lansing's initiative is thought to have brought about Mr. Lansing's resignation in February, 1920.

Not one of President Eisenhower's illnesses has presented such a serious situation. Nevertheless, as both the President and prominent members of the Congress have recognized, the time has come to provide some procedure to determine when a President is so disabled that the duties of his office devolve upon the Vice-President. The importance of establishing some such procedure and the variety of solutions possible, appeared in the hearings held in April, 1956, before the House Judiciary Committee's special subcommittee to study Presidential disability. The point was there made that while, fortunately, in the long history of the Presidency there had been no instance of a mentally ill Chief Executive, this is a possibility, and such a situation would present serious embarrassments to the whole nation. One can easily imagine some future President, thus afflicted, still confident of his own continuing judgment and bitterly re-



The Bettmann Archive
John Dickinson of Delaware

His 1787 question still unanswered.

sentful of any suggestion that his intellectual powers had failed. As in President Wilson's illness, some of his associates in the Administration, out of loyalty to the President and a belief in his continued abilities, might continue to uphold his competence, while others equally conscientious might feel that the situation called for the Vice-President to take over. There is no existing machinery to resolve such an impasse. The time to provide it is now, when the problem has not yet arisen. If need ever arises, there will be no time to provide for it, and no reasonable means.

AT THE outset a question arises as to whether a constitutional amendment is necessary, or whether an act of Congress will do. Here we are embarrassed by what seems an oversight of the constitutional draftsmen, and in the absence of a clear constitutional directive, constitutional amendment seems the desirable course. Lacking such a mandate, the Congress

seems no more authorized to unseat the President, whether for temporary or permanent disability, than the President is authorized to unseat a Senator or a Congressman. The Constitution provides only one procedure for removing a President from office—"Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors" (Article II, Section 4). The careful constitutional prescription for this procedure, with its connotations of criminality, makes more conspicuous the absence of any similar provision for disabling illness. A constitutional amendment accordingly seems required.

SEVERAL types have been suggested. The simplest amendment would authorize the Congress to legislate for the case of Presidential inability to perform his duties. But during a period of bitterness between Congress and President, as occurred during the Johnson administration, control of the Presidency by legislation might be unfortunate. Whatever the procedure is, it belongs in the Constitution itself.

Not only does the country need the most accurate possible judgment as to the President's condition, but that determination should be made in a way which will gain a maximum of public confidence and acceptance. To this end representative of all three branches of the government should participate in the decision. If the question is illness (rather than some such question as capture by an enemy force), the best possible medical opinion should of course be sought by the body deciding on inability. The Cabinet has been suggested to decide; but its proper loyalty to a chief in his day of misfortune might defer decision too long. Congress has the advantage of representing the national electorate, but the case of President Johnson suggests that Congress had best not bear the sole responsibility. The Supreme Court of the United States is detached from politics and widely respected, but it should not be charged alone with displacement of the Chief Executive. A better Disability Commission would represent all three branches. It could consist of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Defense, and the Attorney General; the majority leaders of the two major parties in the Senate and House; and, as presiding officer, the Chief Justice, with power to cast a deciding vote in the case of a tie. The Disability Commission should assemble to determine disability on the call of any two members. The disabled President, or any two members, should be similarly empowered to call the commission together to determine Presidential recovery.

Such a commission would have the great advantage of sparing the Vice-President the burden of announcing his own succession. And if it seems that four Cabinet officers might delay a finding of inability, one good answer is that the elected President should not be unadvisedly or lightly displaced.

W. V. Herald of Springfield
Sept. 14

Delaware to Preserve

Dickinson Mansion Set By State for Memorial

By Louise May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dover, Del.

The home of John Dickinson, Delaware patriot of the Revolutionary period, will be purchased by the state and maintained as a memorial to the pamphleteer and statesman.

Purchase of the mansion, located seven miles southeast of here, is being made possible through money raised in a campaign conducted by a committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware. The committee is seeking to raise \$25,000 toward the purchase, and preservation of the John Dickinson House. A total of \$18,000 already has been raised.

The purchase will be made by the Public Archives Commission which entered into an agreement with a committee of the Colonial Dames Society, headed by Mrs. Charles L. Reese, Jr.

Under the agreement, the Archives Commission will purchase the mansion and approximately 10 acres of land surrounding it, and hold the property in perpetuity as a memorial to John Dickinson. Any excess funds are to be used to have repairs made to the mansion.

Maintenance Fund Planned

Funds added to the trust from time to time will be used for further repair, restoration, maintenance, and utilization of the mansion for public visitation and use,

or for such other state use as the commission may determine.

A seven-member advisory committee will be appointed to consult and advise the Archives Commission in the repair, restoration, maintenance, and utilization of the mansion.

This committee will comprise persons appointed every three years, each by the following: the president of the University of Delaware; the board of directors of the Henry F. duPont Winterthur Museum; the Historical Society of Delaware; the Friends of the John Dickinson Mansion Society, and three others appointed every three years in a manner to be determined by the first four.

A society to be called the Friends of the John Dickinson Mansion is being formed by Mrs. Newlin T. Booth, Edwin D. Steele, Jr., and Theodore Marvin. Its purpose will be to keep alive the interest in the mansion and to spread knowledge of John Dickinson and his importance to the State of Delaware and to the nation.

Built in 1740

The mansion, sometimes called "Kingston-Upon-Hull," is a fine example of colonial architecture. It was built in 1740 by Judge Samuel Dickinson, father of John Dickinson, who came from Talbot County, Md.

It was surrounded by a rich plantation of 1,300 acres on the St. Jones' Creek, from which its grain, lumber, and tobacco were shipped by locally-built sailing vessels to northern port in return for manufactured goods. There were extensive gardens and slave quarters, although John Dickinson, a Quaker, was one of the first in the state to free his slaves.

The money already raised by the Colonial Dames Society was turned over to the Archives Commission recently, and was accepted under the act passed by the 1951 General Assembly. This act set up a trust fund under the jurisdiction of the commission to accept gifts of property of historical interest to the state.



HISTORIC
AMERICAN
BUILDINGS



Restored with
WROUGHT IRON
HARDWARE

Hand Forged at the Fire
by
DONALD STREETER
IONA, NEW JERSEY

This folder is presented so that you may know where and how Donald Streeter hardware has been used in the restoration of historic American buildings. We offer them as evidence of our standing in the field, and invite your critical examination of the hardware used in their construction.

All are buildings of a public or semi-public nature. We have not listed any of the many new homes, both large and small, which have been built with our hardware, because we respect their owners' right to privacy. However, most of these restorations are open to public view at times, and we suggest that you check with them as to visiting days.

New Castle, Delaware: OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1707. Reconstructed in 1950, Albert Kruse, Architect. All hand forged hardware used in the building, including the nails with which it is attached, was made at our forge. The offset pew gate hinges were reproduced from an original in our collection.

Dover, Delaware: THE JOHN DICKINSON MANSION, 1740. Home of John Dickinson, "The Penman of the Revolution." Now in process of restoration by the State of Delaware as a house museum. For this restoration we matched original shutter hardware, supplied missing parts for some thumb latches which were original with the building, and furnished from stock exact copies of the thumb latches for the remainder of the doors which required them. Hardware for the entrance door shutters was also made by us.

Middletown, Delaware: OLD SAINT ANNE'S CHURCH, CA. 1768. Restored 1955. Sufficient original hardware remained to determine the style and size of what had to be replaced. Most of the main building hardware is original and our work there consisted in making pintles for shutter hinges, missing parts, the wall hook for the sounding board chain, sconce hooks, and some shutter dogs, rivets, and nails. Some H and HL hinges were furnished from stock, and a pair of special offset HL hinges made. Our chief



JOHN DICKINSON MANSION, DOVER, DELAWARE
Photo Courtesy Delaware State Archives



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS
BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PARK, PENNA.
Photo Courtesy Brandywine Battlefield Park Comm.

Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania: BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PARK RESTORATIONS, G. Edwin Brumbaugh, F.A.I.A., Architect. This restoration by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, consists of two main houses and various outbuildings. One, the Ring House, or WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS at the battle, is a reconstruction of a mid 18th century building on the original foundations. All hardware in the house, as well as all nails which appear in the finished work, was made here at our forge. Some details were copied from excavated artifacts.

The other main house, the Gilpin House, or LAFAYETTE'S HEADQUARTERS, built at three different dates, is a restoration. The earliest part is thought to date about 1700, with the later additions dated by stones as 1745 and 1782. Some hardware remained on the building and furnished the key to part of the copies. The balance was copied from original examples in our collection of like date and provenance. In its restored state, all hardware, and nails in the new work, with the exception of one or two pieces, are Donald Streeter copies.

We have been called on by museums and industrial firms to aid in research and restoration and to help solve special problems concerning early iron work. For SHELBURNE MUSEUM we made the iron chains, padlocks and keys for the Stocks and Pillory, and performed the same service at the FIRST IRONWORKS at Saugus, Massachusetts. For the FARMERS MUSEUM at Cooperstown, New York, and WOODLAWN MANSION in Virginia, we repaired and reconditioned original locks, a service which we no longer have the time to do. For the HAGLEY MUSEUM, on the Brandywine Creek, the start of the Du Pont industrial restoration, we made the shutter hardware, copied from the originals on the building. LEDERLE LABORATORIES, at Pearl River,

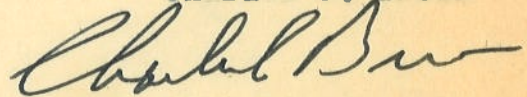
Dover, Del.
July 8, 1952

JOHN DICKENSON MANSION PLOT

Description of a part of lands in East Dover Hundred, Kent Co., Del. formerly owned by John Dickenson, now owned by Island Farms Inc.

Beginning at a point in the south line of the black top road leading from Dover to Kitts Hummock at a corner for this parcel and for lands of Eliza Ann Lindale (an ancient stone monument is set in line of lands of said Eliza Ann Lindale and 5 feet south of the south line of said Dover to Kitts Hummock Road); thence running with lands of Eliza Ann Lindale in part and in part a new line seperating this parcel from other lands of Island Farms Inc. South 5 deg. 24 min. West 1398.0 feet to a concrete monument set at a new corner now established for this parcel and for other lands of Island Farms Inc.; thence running a new line now established between this parcel and other lands of Island Farms Inc. South 85 deg. 45 min. East 521.5 feet to another concrete monument set at a new corner now established for this parcel and for other lands of Island Farms Inc.; thence running another new line now established between this parcel and other lands of Island Farms Inc. North 4 deg. 15 min. East 316.4 ft. to another concrete monument set at another new corner now established for this parcel and for other lands of Island Farms Inc.; thence running another new line now established between this parcel and other lands of Island Farms Inc. North 85 deg. 45 min. West 100.0 ft. to another concrete monument set at another new corner for this parcel and for other lands of Island Farms Inc.; thence running another new line now established between this parcel and other lands of Island Farms Inc. North 5 deg. 24 min. East 903.9 feet to another concrete monument set in the south line of said Dover to Kitts Hummock Road at another new corner now established for this parcel and for other lands of Island Farms Inc.; thence running with the south line of said Dover to Kitts Hummock Road North 61 deg. 26 min. West 451.7 ft. to the place of beginning and containing 13.250 acres of land be the same more or less.

Charles C. Brown



Reg. Land Surveyor

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ALBERT FRANK GEGENHEIMER is Associate Professor of English at the University of Arizona and editor of the *Arizona Quarterly*. He has published a life of the Reverend William Smith (1727-1803) of Philadelphia, and has contributed articles to leading American journals.

WILLIAM BELL CLARK is a prolific writer and the author of numerous articles published in this MAGAZINE. An authority on the naval history of the American Revolution, he has written several biographies of naval heroes. His latest book, *The First Saratoga. Being the Saga of John Young and His Sloop-of-War*, was published in 1953.

FRANK D. PRAGER, a Chicago patent attorney, has long been interested in early inventions and early patent laws. He has done much research on Fitch and his contemporaries in steamboat development, and has published articles in this field.

A. OWEN ALDRIDGE is Professor of English at the University of Maryland. He has written on both English and American eighteenth-century literature, and is the editor of an anthology of English poetry soon to be published. He is currently in France where he is engaged in a study of Benjamin Franklin's relationships with French men of letters, as well as in research for a new biography of Thomas Paine.

WILLIAM G. SOLER received his doctorate from Temple University in 1953. Out of his dissertation on the important influences on John Dickinson's thought have come a number of articles in literary and historical journals. His contribution in this issue establishes proof of Dickinson's authorship of a 1798 pamphlet which Mr. Soler first suggested in the MAGAZINE in January, 1953.

Unlike other masters of political prose, like Bolingbroke, Burke, and Jefferson, who seldom or never followed the lyric impulse, Paine amused himself with a variety of verse forms. Despite a conscious effort to discourage his own poetic vein, he continued to write verse during every period of his life. In France he wrote one or two pleasant songs, and on his return to America he continued to cultivate the Muse. It is of some significance that the first work from his pen to achieve more than local fame was in verse, his ode on the death of Wolfe. Although his address to King George, his most forceful poem, seems to have enjoyed its celebrity primarily as a propaganda piece, it has intrinsic merits to justify our attention to it as a work of art.

University of Maryland

A. OWEN ALDRIDGE

NOTES AND DOCUMENTS

A Note on John Dickinson's Pamphlet "A Caution"

A MANUSCRIPT discovered recently among John Dickinson's papers at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania provides conclusive proof of an attribution made in the January, 1953, issue of *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.¹ The manuscript, a draft written in John Dickinson's hand, establishes positive authorship of the pamphlet *A Caution; or, Reflections on the Present Crisis Between France and Great Britain*, published in 1798 as a warning against involvement of the United States in a war with France. Illustrating Dickinson's well-known habit of frequent revision, the draft, containing numerous corrections, insertions, and deletions, follows closely the text of the fourteen-page pamphlet printed by Benjamin Franklin Bache in the offices of the *Aurora*, a leading anti-Federalist newspaper strongly opposed to war with France.² Entries in the draft indicate that a copy may have been in the possession of the editor. A separate page appearing with the draft includes directions for changes to be made in certain sentences and notes. Intended as clarification or amplification of statements previously made, the notations give evidence that more than one draft of the essay was written.³

In line with Dickinson's practice of writing on small scraps of paper, a fragment among Dickinson's papers bears the full title of the essay and a number of its concluding lines.⁴ Additional though circumstantial evidence of Dickinson's authorship may be found in his

¹ Robert R. Logan Collection. See also William G. Soler, "A Reattribution: John Dickinson's Authorship of the Pamphlet 'A Caution,' 1798," *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, LXXVII (1953), 24-31.

² Publication of the pamphlet was announced in the *Aurora*, Feb. 19, 1798.

³ Corrections in Dickinson's hand appear also in the rare copy of *A Caution* among a collection of Dickinson's books in the HSP.

⁴ Robert R. Logan Collection.

letter of May 5, 1798, to Thomas McKean, which clearly appears to refer to the pamphlet *A Caution*, published the previous February.⁵

My dear Friend

A few Days since I wrote to thee by post, and now inclose by a friend a small piece which I published some Months ago, as a Warning to our infatuated Countrymen.

If thou think it proper to be translated and transmitted to France for Republi[ca]tion there, I have no objection to its being said in the Title page, that it is written by the author of *Fabius's Letters*—

I should be glad to hear of this Letter and my last being received.

I am thy truly affectionate Friend

John Dickinson

Philadelphia

WILLIAM G. SOLER

⁵ McKean Papers, III, 20, acknowledged by McKean on June 24, 1798, *ibid.*, 23, HSP.

Butler v. Butler: A Divorce Case Incident

WHEN Pierce Butler of Philadelphia, young, handsome, well-born and rich, took to wife the brilliant Shakespearean actress "Fanny" Kemble on a June day in 1834, he thought himself the luckiest man in the world. Every gift of fortune seemed to favor the successful suitor and his vivid bride as they turned from Bishop White in the calm and quiet of Christ Church to face a world of promise.

Unfortunately, the marriage proved an unhappy one, and in 1846, after years of increasing tension and temperamental differences, Fanny left Butler. The following year her husband, charging desertion, initiated steps which ultimately won him his divorce.

Butler believed in quality. To represent his case he employed two leaders of the Philadelphia Bar, John Cadwalader, a profound student of the law and later an outstanding judge, and George Mifflin Dallas, former mayor of Philadelphia, congressman, diplomat, and, at this time, Vice-President of the United States.

The more that Butler thought about his coming trial by jury, the more he dreaded it. Actuated by overanxiety, he impetuously sent

Dallas a fee to attach the services of Daniel Webster, and, at the same time, associated two New York lawyers with his Philadelphia counsel. He could hardly have selected stronger support than his new counsel, for they were Charles O'Connor, a phenomenally successful lawyer, and John Duer, a lawyer of high rank soon to gain the reputation of being the ablest jurist of his time in America.

It never occurred to Butler that Cadwalader and Dallas would be deeply offended at not being consulted in the retaining of additional counsel, but such proved to be the case. Dallas viewed the situation as a "painful professional 'contretemps,'" and wanted to retire. Butler's frantic pleas managed to dissuade him from that course. Nothing, however, would alter John Cadwalader's determination to withdraw from the divorce action.

The story of this incident illustrates several nice points in legal ethics, and is described in the following letters taken from the Cadwalader Collection at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

NBW

PIERCE BUTLER TO JOHN CADWALADER

Walnut Street April 21st 1847

My dear Sir,

It is my wish and intention to seek a divorce from Mrs. Butler. She has left her home & her children, and she has no intention of returning to them. Under these circumstances, I presume that I may ask for an absolute divorce, as a right. When you have a little leisure to devote to this subject, I shall be glad to attend you at your office.

PIERCE BUTLER TO JOHN CADWALADER

Friday night

My dear Sir,

You will receive to-night an alarming quantity of letters, and yet not all of them. I have arranged them from her first note, to the time of her coming into my house, March 3, 1845. Tomorrow morning I will bring you those which passed between us during the time she remained in the house.

Yours very truly

Pierce Butler

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY PARK • PENNSYLVANIA

College of the Liberal Arts
Department of History
Sparks Building

June 1, 1959

Leon de Valinger
Delaware State Archives
Dover
Delaware

Dear Sir:

In conversation with John Munroe a while back he indicated that you were very interested in John Dickinson. Since this is an interest shared, and one which has been dominating my thoughts increasingly over the past few years, I felt it time we established some contact.

If at all possible I will try and stop by Dover during this week in the hope of discussing a particular project to which your reaction would be quite vital. If you would care to write briefly on your own immediate plans for Dickinson, I would be most appreciative; naturally I would like to avoid any duplication of activities as far as possible.

Looking forward to making your acquaintance, I am

Yours sincerely,



H. Trevor Colbourn
Assistant Professor of American History

David Jacobson; Galbreath & Dickinson
Rt D, dis. Princeton, 1959

September 15, 1943

-2-

Miss Mary A. Benjamin

In view of this explanation I hope you

September 15, 1943, the complete text of these two

letters or tell me who purchases them so that I may
Miss Mary A. Benjamin
655 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

two letters

My dear Miss Benjamin:

Thanking you for consideration of this
Items 461 and 452 of volume 56, number 9 of

The Collector, September 1943, interests me very much.

Very truly yours,
For a number of years I have been collecting the texts

of letters to and from John Dickinson in the hope that at

some time the true status of this great man might be

revealed through his correspondence. He was such a pro-

lific writer and his letters command such a good price

that it is out of the question, for me, to purchase all of the

Dickinson letters available so that I may have them at

hand for edition; consequently, I have appealed to dealers

and collectors to supply me with the text of such letters.

If these two letters pertain to the official business of

the State of Delaware, we would feel justified in purchasing

them but from your description of them such is not the case.

Miss Mary A. Benjamin

-2-

September 15, 1943

In view of this explanation I hope you will supply me with the complete text of these two letters or tell me who purchases them so that I may ask the purchasers to supply me with copies of these two letters.

Thanking you for consideration of this request, I am, as I stated in my letter of September 1943, interested in the text of letters to and from John Dickinson in the hope that at some time the true status of this great man might be revealed through his correspondence. He was such a prolific writer and his letters command such a good price that it is out of the question to purchase all of the Dickinson letters available so that I may have them at hand for edition; consequently, I have appealed to dealers and collectors to supply me with the text of such letters. If these two letters pertain to the official business of the State of Delaware, we would feel justified in purchasing them but from your description of them such is not the case.

My dear Miss Benjamin:
 I am very interested in the text of letters to and from John Dickinson in the hope that at some time the true status of this great man might be revealed through his correspondence. He was such a prolific writer and his letters command such a good price that it is out of the question to purchase all of the Dickinson letters available so that I may have them at hand for edition; consequently, I have appealed to dealers and collectors to supply me with the text of such letters. If these two letters pertain to the official business of the State of Delaware, we would feel justified in purchasing them but from your description of them such is not the case.

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WALTER R. BENJAMIN

655 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

September 17, 1943

MARY A. BENJAMIN, Editor

Mr. Leon deValinger, Jr.
State Archivist
Public Archives Commission
Dover Delaware

Dear Mr. deValinger:

Both your letters reached me. The first one, about repairs, I may quote in full in the October COLLECTOR. It is something I have frequently written about, but is a subject that cannot be brought before collectors too often.

It just happens that Miss Virginia Lawrence, who does all of my repairing, is preparing an article for me on this very subject, which will either be incorporated in my book or which I will rewrite, giving her due credit. All of the points you mention have been covered by her. She feels just as strongly about it as you do.

With regard to your second letter about transcripts of the Dickinson letters, I am in a rather difficult position, and I trust you will forgive me if my answer must be in the negative. In this particular case, the Dickinsons are owned jointly by me and one other person, and I happen to know that this other individual feels very strongly about not giving such transcripts. I suppose his attitude is due to much the same reasons that I have. Collectors are very curious animals; nothing gives them greater joy than to know they are buying something that is unpublished and unknown. Ultimately, when they give their collections to libraries, it gives their gift a far greater éclat and prestige, as you can well understand. Time and again I have been turned down on a sale because an item was published.

It is my custom, therefore, to regret that I am unable to give transcripts when I am asked to do so, as in your case, but I always promise that when the letters are sold I will use my influence in trying to have the buyer present a copy to the librarian requesting it. That is the best I can do.

Trusting that you will understand my position

Publisher of "THE COLLECTOR" ♦ Established 1887

Telephone: PLaza 8-3287

WALTER R. BENJAMIN
655 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

2.

MARY A. BENJAMIN, Editor

Mr. Leon deValinger, Jr.

in this matter, believe me

Faithfully yours,

Mary A. Benjamin

MAB:vb

Publisher of "THE COLLECTOR" ♦ Established 1887

Telephone: PLaza 8-3287

September 21, 1943

-2-

Miss Mary A. Benjamin

as well as a number of historical societies and other
manuscript depositories.

September 21, 1943

Miss Mary A. Benjamin I, I hope to see you soon
655 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

My dear Miss Benjamin:

Thank you very much for your courteous letter of
September 17. I understand perfectly your situation relative
to the copies of the Dickinson letters. I wish to assure you
that I will appreciate anything you can do toward persuading
the purchaser of these letters to provide me with copies of
them or at least tell me where they are located.

I also wish to thank you for your favorable re-
action to my comments relative to the repairing of documents.
I hope that Miss Lawrence, when writing of the repairing of
documents, will make some reference to the new method of
lamination. This method of repairing employs the use of
cellulose acetate foil applied under the proper proportions
of heat and pressure.

May I add that this method is used by the National
Archives, the Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and Delaware Archives

Miss Mary A. Benjamin

-2-

September 21, 1943

as well as a number of historical societies and other
manuscript depositories.

Thanking you again and hoping that we may

soon see your forthcoming book, I am,
Miss Mary A. Benjamin,
655 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
Very truly yours,

My dear Miss Benjamin:

State Archivist
I understand perfectly your situation relative
to the copies of the Dickinson letters. I wish to assure you
that I will appreciate anything you can do toward persuading
the purchaser of these letters to provide me with copies of
them or at least tell me where they are located.

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May I add that this method is used by the National
Archives, the Virginia, Maryland, Georgia and Delaware Archives

Limestone Road
Hockessin, Delaware
September 30, 1953

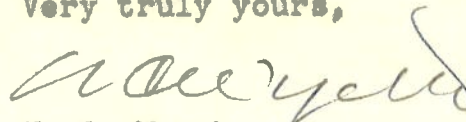
Mr. Thomas Holcomb
New Castle
Delaware

Dear Tom:

Confirming our telephone conversation of today, the sample bricks which you gave to me several weeks ago were examined by one of our ceramic specialists, and it is his opinion that these are of the stoneware type of brick--composition; white clay engobe covered with a lead glaze. It is suggested that the sample bricks be examined by the Oberly Brick Company of Wilmington, Delaware for a more detailed analysis of their composition.

Sorry I was delayed in getting this information to you. Best regards.

Very truly yours,



N. C. Wyeth

Limestone Road
Hockessin, Delaware
September 30, 1953

Mr. Thomas Holcomb
New Castle
Delaware

Dear Tom:

Confirming our telephone conversation of today, the sample bricks which you gave to me several weeks ago were examined by one of our ceramic specialists, and it is his opinion that these are of the stoneware type of brick-- composition; white clay engobe covered with a lead glaze. It is suggested that the sample bricks be examined by the Oberly Brick Company of Wilmington, Delaware for a more detailed analysis of their composition.

Sorry I was delayed in getting this information to you. Best regards.

Very truly yours,



N. C. Wyeth

Bidders on
Plumbing and Heating
for
John Dickinson Mansion

William D. Schellady Wilmington, Delaware	\$5.00 cash	Sept. 29, 1953
Joseph T. Hardy & Sons Holloway Terrace New Castle, Delaware	\$5.00 cash	Sept. 29, 1953
Boulevard Electric Dover, Delaware		Oct. 1, 1953
I. D. Griffith, Inc. Wilmington, Delaware		Oct. 5, 1953
AllBiggs Dover, Delaware		Oct. 7, 1953

WHEREAS, John Dickinson earned the cognomen of "Penman of the Revolution" through his writings of such documents in behalf of the American Colonies as: "The Declaration of Rights Adopted by the Stamp Act Congress", "A Petition to the King from the Stamp Act Congress" (October 19, 1765), "An Address to Friends and Countrymen on the Stamp Act" (November 1765), "Letters of a Farmer in Pennsylvania" (1768), "A Song for American Freedom" (July 1768), "Olive Branch Petition (July 8, 1775), the "Articles of Confederation" (1778), "Letters of Fabius" (1787), and "Constitution of the State of Delaware" (1792), and

WHEREAS, he marched with his regiment against the enemy in New Jersey in 1776 and served in the Delaware Militia in 1777 immediately following the Declaration of Independence, which he did not sign as he advocated a confederation of all colonies under a constitution with continental control before independence, and

WHEREAS, he rendered further public service as a Member of the Continental Congress from Delaware in 1776, 1777, 1779 and 1780; President of the Delaware State 1781; President of Pennsylvania 1782-1785; Chairman of the Annapolis Convention 1786; Member of the Federal Constitutional Convention from Delaware 1787; and Chairman of the Delaware Constitutional Convention 1792, and

WHEREAS, the mansion where he was raised on his father's plantation near Dover and where he resided most of the time

when in Delaware has been neglected and is in danger of being lost to posterity, Therefore

Be It Resolved by the Public Archives Commission of the State of Delaware that a unanimous vote of thanks be given to the Historic Activities Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Charles L. Reese, Jr., for their patriotic efforts in raising sufficient funds by public subscription to purchase the John Dickinson Mansion and presenting this historic landmark to the State of Delaware to restore and preserve for posterity as part of the rich cultural heritage of this State and Nation.

A special meeting of the Public Archives Commission was held in the Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware, on May 8, 1952 at 2:00 p.m. The members present were Mrs. Henry Ridgely, President; David F. Anderson, Esq.; Mr. Henry P. Cannon, II; Mrs. Edward W. Cooch; and George M. Fisher, Esq. Mrs. James M. Tunnell was unable to attend because of recent illness.

The minutes of the previous meeting of December 3, 1951 were read and, upon the motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Fisher, were accepted.

Mrs. Ridgely called upon the Archivist for an explanation of the background of the project to acquire and preserve the John Dickinson Mansion near Dover as an historic site. Following this explanation, Mr. deValinger read the following letter from Mrs. Charles L. Reese, Jr., Chairman of the Historic Activities Committee of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware:

" copy letter of May 6 beginning with 1st paragraph
For the past three months - ending with last paragraph "to whom the check should be drawn". "

After some discussion of the proposal, a motion was offered by Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mrs. Cooch, and passed unanimously, that the Commission accept this proposal and that the officers of the Public Archives Commission be authorized to enter into a Trust Agreement with the National Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware, which will contain substantially the same terms as set forth in this letter.

The Archivist then read a draft of a proposed Resolution to be sent to the Historic Activities Committee of the National

inherited, that 5 to 10 per cent of people are born retarded and that 90 to 95 per cent of delinquency can be prevented but not by criticism. He explained that parents must evaluate the qualifications of their children; that mental security is paramount and can be achieved by an understanding of oneself in childhood. He believes that in each school there should be a good qualified psychiatrist and in the larger schools there should also be a physician. He then called to the Council's attention that the Governor Bacon Health Center can assist the so-called delinquent children and in concluding pointed out that it will be the only center of this type in the Country. At this point Judge Melson suggested the advisability of having a continuing interest in the Council by the establishment of a Committee on the subject of Juvenile Delinquency.

Following recess for a very enjoyable luncheon as guests of the Woods Haven School, the Council met again and heard Mrs. Gilmore explain the success of the Partial Parole method in effect at Woods Haven School. Judge Melson, as well as members of the Council present, was enthusiastic in his praise for this work. Mrs. Banton then enlightened the Council upon the excellent work done at the Kruse School. There the whole program for the girls is carefully integrated to prepare them for later life. They make full use of community schools for academic or technical training.

Mr. Storey next called upon Mr. Daugherty, Chief Fire Marshall, to speak to the Council on the subject of fire prevention. Mr. Storey complimented Judge Melson and the members of his Committee for the excellent program which he characterized as one of the best that has been presented to the Council. There being no further business before the Council, it adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

school maintenance. In concluding his report, he announced that his services are available to other State agencies requiring technical advice.

Governor Bacon was then called upon to speak to the Council and he commented favorably on Mr. Lovell's report. He then pointed out that in original budget requests for repairs some of the recipients of such funds had not followed through in expending those funds in accordance with the requests and that they were requesting that the funds be transferred for other purposes. He expressed his approval of the idea of central maintenance for school buildings and expressed the hope that all State agencies might so centralize their repair maintenance at a later time. The Governor then reiterated that the Council is for the discussion of the business of State agencies and departments. Publicity to the proceedings of this meeting or similar ones was not to be given except when decided upon by the Council. In conclusion Governor Bacon thanked the members of the Council for their support and for the good attendance at this meeting. He also took this occasion to call attention to the valuable help rendered by the fire marshalls and the volunteer system in the rural areas. He pointed out to the members of the Council that they should cooperate with the fire marshalls in every way possible and that their suggestions would be very helpful in preventing any great disaster which might occur at State institutions.

Mr. Storey then called upon Mr. James M. Rosbrow of the Committee on Classification, who reported that he expects to send to the agencies soon job write-ups for approval by the administrators of the State agencies. He explained further that the main purpose of the Classification System is to correct the inequalities in the rate of pay for equal work among State employees.

The Honorable Elwood F. Melson, Judge of the Family Court, was then introduced by Mr. Storey to serve as chairman of the discussion topic, "Juvenile Delinquency". Judge Melson was joined by Mrs. Dorothy F. Banton, Mrs. Mary H. Gilmore, Mr. Kenneth C. Lambert, Dr. George R. Miller, Jr., Mr. Bernard Nobis and Dr. M. A. Tarumianz. The first speaker called upon was Dr. Miller, who spoke on preventative measures undertaken in the Public School System. He pointed out that the problem of Juvenile Delinquency may be prevented by the careful evaluation and fulfillment of a program identified by the five key words of recognition, accomplishment, adventure, security and friendship. He then carefully defined these terms to show that much could be accomplished toward the abatement of Juvenile Delinquency through this program in the schools. Mr. Lambert of the State Board of Welfare explained that they are contributing toward the reduction of Juvenile Delinquency by meeting the material needs of delinquent and neglected children. Dr. M. A. Tarumianz, Superintendent of Delaware State Hospital, in discussing this problem pointed out that delinquency is not

Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of Delaware. Mrs. Cooch offered a motion, seconded by Mr. Fisher, that the Resolution as corrected be transmitted to Mrs. Charles Lee Reese, Jr., Chairman of the Historic Activities Committee, and that the Resolution be spread upon the minutes. ^{The motion was passed unanimously.} The Resolution follows:

" copy Resolution in its entirety "

Upon the call for other business, the Archivist asked the advice of the Commission regarding historic markers. He pointed out that at a previous meeting a motion had been passed to use the money in the budget for the purchase of historic markers for the publication of a new Guide to Historic Markers. The Archivist pointed out, however, that many of the markers have been damaged and are not now standing. He asked if work should go forward with the publication of the Guide or whether it would be better to re-erect the damaged markers and then publish the Guide when funds are available. Following some discussion, Mrs. Cooch offered a motion, seconded by Mr. Fisher, that the previous action to publish a new Guide to Historic Markers be rescinded and that the Archivist proceed with the work of replacing damaged and missing markers. This motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. Fisher offered a motion for adjournment, which was passed, ^{unanimously}

Respectfully submitted,