

305

A further supplement to an act, entitled, "An act for establishing a market in the town of Newcastle, for appointing a clerk of the Market, and directing the apsize of breads."

Whereas the act to which this is a ^{Further} supplement is founde insufficient in many respects with regards to the regulations of the market in the town of Newcastle, and much hardship and inconvenience is experienced by the inhabitants of the said ^{Town}, for want of better regulations, and more especially to prevent the injurious practice of forestalling; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met, That it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of the town of Newcastle, or a majority of them, and they are hereby authorised to make, alter, repeal and again re-enact all laws regulations and ordinances which they may from time to time deem requisite and necessary, for the better regulation of the market in the town of Newcastle, provided nevertheless that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorise the said commissioners to exercise any power repugnant to the laws and constitution of this State.

Passed, at Dover, }
January. 29. 1807. }

William Warner Speaker
of the House of Representatives
James Lyfey Speaker of
the Senate.

A further supplement to an act,
entitled, "An act for establishing a
Market in the town of Newcastle,
for appointing a clerk of the market,
and directing the apsize of breads."

24 Aug. 1804.

Town on moiety of the rents of the Stall in the said
Market. 192

Sec. 3. Be it enacted that so much of the act entitled
"An act for establishing a Market in the Town of Newby" the
for appointing a Clerk of the Market and directing the
"Price of Bread" as is hereby altered, supplied or amended, shall
be and the same is hereby repealed made null and void and
things in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed at Dover
— 22nd 30. 1873

Geo Lewis Speaker of the
House of Representatives
James L. Lytle Speaker of the
Senate

A Supplement to an Act
for establishing a Market
in the Town of Newcastle.

N^o. 15.

Jan^y. 30 1806.

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The First State

DELAWARE



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*Welcome to
Delaware's Historic Bicentennial*

HERITAGE
TRAIL



America's Bicentennial has reminded us to look back to our heritage and to the people who helped form our state and country.

Delaware's early history mirrors our nation's history — from the Leni Lenape and Nanticoke Indians to the explorers and early settlers from Sweden, The Netherlands and Great Britain to the establishment of farms, towns and cities.

As the country grew, Delawareans played a leading role in the drive for independence. Its Assembly declared the state free of British rule on June 15, 1776; Caesar Rodney made his famous ride to Philadelphia to cast the vote that made the Declaration of Independence possible; and Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution on December 7, 1787.

Welcome to Delaware. As you follow the Delaware Bicentennial Heritage Trail, I hope you will recapture the spirit and enterprise that helped launch our nation.

SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT
Bicentennial Governor of Delaware

The Delaware Bicentennial Heritage Trail is a project of the Delaware American Revolution Bicentennial Commission designed to bring to Delawareans and their visitors a sense of the past's contribution to the present and future of the State. The sites listed in this booklet are only a sampling of what is to be seen in the First State.

Many communities have developed their own Heritage Trails. As you follow this Bicentennial Trail, you may wish to ask for the printed brochures these communities have published describing their places of historic interest.

This booklet is intended to help you take a self-guided tour of Delaware's historical development. As a future aid, signs like the one shown below have been placed at all the sites.

*Happy traveling in Delaware.
Come and see us often.*

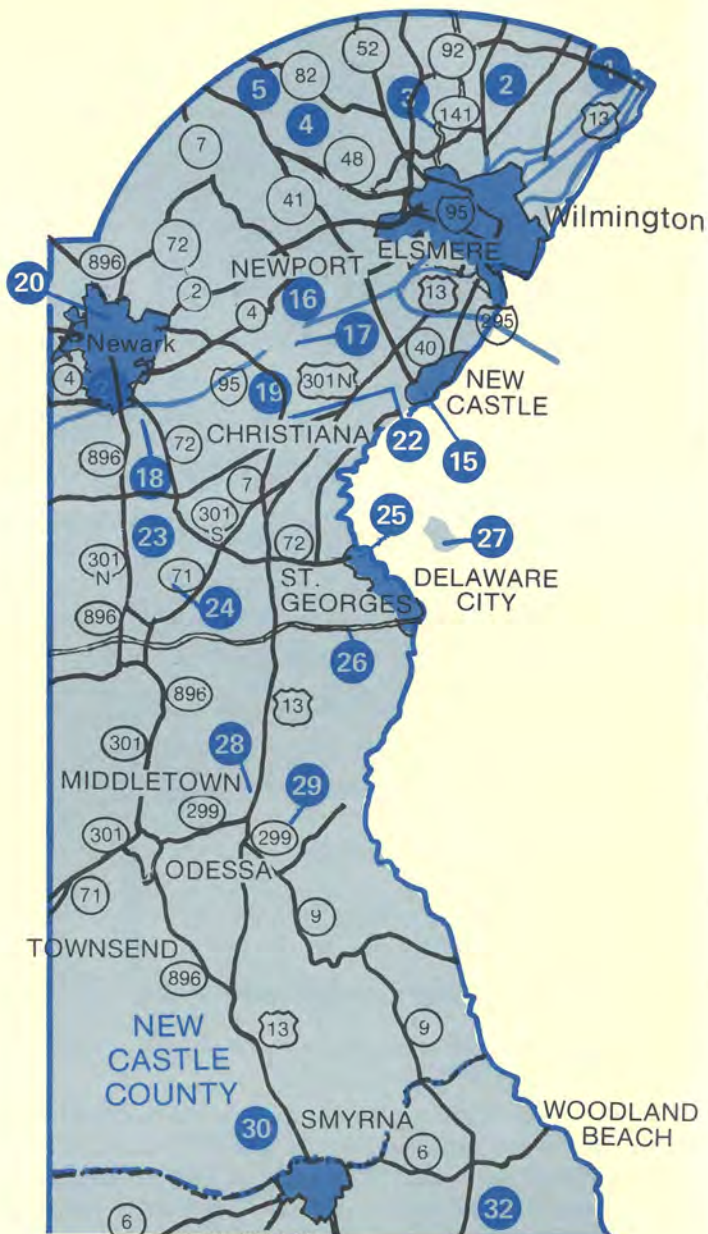


1 Robinson House, Naamans
Delaware 92 and U.S. 13

The earliest part of this house was built around 1740. An addition in the Federal period, the pillars were added later. Home of the Revolutionary War hero, Gen. Thomas Robinson, kinsman and aide to Gen. Anthony Wayne.
Call (302) 678-4651 for information.

2 Lombardy Hall
U.S. 202, 1 mile north of Wilmington

Built in 1755, this two-story stone house was the home of Gunning Bedford, Jr., aide-de-camp to General Washington, a Delaware signer of the Constitution, first judge of the U.S. District Court of Delaware, and first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Delaware, A.F. and A.M.
For tours, call Harold J. Littleton, president, Lombardy Hall Foundation (302) 655-5254.



Welcome to New Castle County. Our historic rolling hills blend with the bustle of industry and the growth of post-World War II America. The "Breadbasket of the Colonies" has grown up to be the world's Chemical Capital.

Come visit us. Spend a day or a week. There is plenty to see and do, no matter what your interest may be. We look forward to extending our hospitality to you.

Henry Folsom
New Castle County Executive

3 Hagley Museum, Eleutherian Mills Delaware 141 on the Brandywine

Hagley Museum, 200-acre site of the original Du Pont powder mills on the Brandywine. Indoor and outdoor exhibits interpret and preserve this historical industrial site. National Historic Landmark, open year-round.

Admission free; Jitney rides, 25¢-children; 50¢-adults. Hours: Tues.-Sat. and national Monday holidays, 9:30-4:30; Sun. 1-5. Closed Thanksgiving, Dec. 25 and Jan. 1.

Eleutherian Mills, residence built by E. I. du Pont in 1803 overlooking his powder yards; the Barn & Cooper Shop; First Office; 19th century garden and Lammot du Pont's workshop. Open mid-April to early June, Oct. 1-31, and Christmas week. Museum hours. Visitors board a jitney at the Museum for Eleutherian Mills. (50¢-children \$1-adults when residence is open) Nominal charge for group tours of Museum property. Residence open year round, group tours of 40 or more. For reservations (302) 658-2401.

4 Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum Delaware 52, near Centreville

American decorative arts from the 17th through early 19th century. Domestic architecture; furniture; silver, pewter, and other metals; ceramics; glass, paintings and prints; and textiles arranged in almost 200 period settings and special displays. Also over 60 acres of naturalized gardens.

Mid-April through October, daily except Monday and July 4, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

- Mid-April - late May, 14 South Wing rooms, 16 Main Museum rooms, and Gardens. Admission \$5.50.

- Late May - September, 14 South Wing rooms and Gardens, Admission \$4.

- October 1-31, 14 South Wing rooms, 5 rooms in the H. F. du Pont House and gardens. Admission \$5.

- Mid-April - October 31, Gardens alone. Admission \$2. November 1 - mid-April, daily except Sunday, Monday, Thanksgiving, December 24, Christmas, and New Year's Day, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m.

- 14 South Wing rooms. Admission \$2. Children under 16 with adults, 50 cents. Main Museum open by appointment to those over 14 years of age. Write Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, Delaware 19735.



Wilmington, "Chemical Capital of the World," is an All-American city. It is a city that is experiencing a renewal of its vitality, an appraising of the consciousness of the values of urban life. Big without being large, yet small without being little, Wilmington is a pleasant place in which to live, work, and enjoy one's self.

Come stay with us for a day or a week. We are sure you will find Wilmington to be to your liking.

Thomas C. Maloney
Mayor

5 Ashland Covered Bridge
Off Delaware 82, 2 miles southeast of Yorklyn

The bridge was built over Red Clay Creek in the early 19th century. Only covered bridge in Delaware still in use.

6 Brandywine Village
Market St., north of Brandywine Creek, Wilmington

Brandywine Academy, 5 Vandever Ave., built 1798, cupola added in 1820. The 18th century school room is open as a museum.
By appointment only. Call (302) 764-8126.

Derickson House, 1801 N. Market St., built by James Marshall in 1771, now Junior League offices.

Joseph Tatnall House, 1803 N. Market St., built 1770, visited by Washington and Lafayette.

Edward Tatnall House, 1807 N. Market St., built about 1790 by Joseph Tatnall, given to Edward, his son, when he married.

William Lea House, 1901 N. Market St., built in early 19th century, for many years the home of the Leas, Brandywine Flour Mills proprietors. Now Wilmington Senior Center.

William Smith House, 1905 N. Market St., built in early 19th century.
These houses are not open to the public.

7 Grand Opera House
Market Street Mall, between 8th and 9th Sts., Wilmington

Originally built by the Masons in 1871, restored in 1975-1976 to 1871 decor. Has unusual cast iron facade. Delaware's Center for the Performing Arts and Bicentennial Meeting House.
Free tours by appointment. Call (302) 652-5577.

8 Old Town Hall
Market Street Mall, between 5th and 6th Sts., Wilmington

Built in 1798, Old Town Hall is considered one of the finest surviving public structures of the Federal period. Permanent displays of silver and furniture are complemented by special changing exhibits; the restored jail is especially popular with the young. Now the Museum of The Historical Society of Delaware.
Admission Free.
Open Tues.-Fri. 12-4; Sat. 10-4; Closed Sun., Mon., and during exhibit changes.

9 Willingtown Square
Market Street Mall, between 5th and 6th Sts., Wilmington

This tree-lined plaza and the six relocated 18th-century houses which surround it is administered by The Historical Society of Delaware. It is named after Thomas Willing, one of the founders of Willingtown, now Wilmington. The interiors of the houses have been adapted to serve as an Ethnic Culture Center, complete with exhibit and gallery space.

Jacob and Obadiah Dingee Houses, circa 1770

Simms House, circa 1778

Thomas Cox Houses, circa 1801
Zachariah Ferris House, 1718, probably
the oldest in Wilmington
Admission Free.

10 Old Customs House
6th and King Sts., Wilmington

A fine example of Federal architecture, the Old Customs House was built in 1855 and used as such until the 1960's. It has been renovated and now houses commercial tenants.

11 Friends Meeting House
4th and West Sts., Wilmington

Original Meeting House was on the northeast corner of 4th and West Streets. In 1748, a new Meeting House was built on the northwest corner; the original building became the school which was added to over the years, until a new school was built in Alapocas in 1938. Present Meeting House was built in 1816. John Dickinson, "Penman of the American Revolution," is buried here.

Open 8 a.m. - 2:30 p.m. Meeting for worship, 10 a.m. Sundays. Groups by Appointment (302) 652-4491.

12 Old Asbury Methodist Church
3rd and Walnut Sts., Wilmington

Dedicated by Bishop Francis Asbury in 1789. Allen McLane, a lieutenant in Caesar Rodney's regiment in 1775, a major at Yorktown in 1781, and commandant of Veteran Corps, War of 1812, is buried here. Now a community center.
Open 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

13 Holy Trinity, "Old Swedes Church"
The Hendrickson House
7th and Church Sts., Wilmington

The nation's oldest church, built in 1698 by the Swedes. The stone was carried by the women of the colony; the brick for the aisles and hinges for the stalls were imported from Sweden. South porch added 1750-60, tower and bakery 1802-4.

The Hendrickson House was built for a young Swedish farmer, Andrew Hendrickson, and his bride, Brigitta Mortonson, in 1690 in Upland, Pa. It was moved to the churchyard in 1959.

Admission Free. Tues-Sun. afternoons until 4, closed Mon.

14 Fort Christina
East 7th St. beyond Old Swedes Church, on the Christina River

The Fort is the site of Delaware's first permanent settlement, where an expedition from Sweden, led by Peter Minuit, a Dutchman, landed at the Rocks on the Christina River and built Fort Christina. It is now a park. It was founded to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing; the monument by Carl Milles was given by the Swedish government in 1938, Delaware's Tercentenary.

An old log cabin symbolizing the Swedish influence on log buildings in America is also on this site.

Admission Free. Open Tues.-Sat. 9-5, Sun. 1-5, Closed Mon. and holidays.



Welcome to New Castle, the First State's Colonial Capital.

It was in New Castle's "Old Court House" that representatives of the lower three counties, the Delaware Assembly, with vigorous political debate, condemned the actions of the King.

Here, in our unique small town atmosphere, one can quietly appreciate our nation's early history and refresh our spirit and confidence in the future of this great nation.

John F. King
Mayor

15 New Castle Historic Area
New Castle

New Castle was colonized by The Netherlands, Sweden and Great Britain before the American Revolution. In 1651, Pieter Stuyvesant built Fort Casimir; the Swedes captured it in 1654 and renamed it Fort Trinity. Stuyvesant recaptured the fort, laid out the streets and Green, and named the town New Amstel.

New Amstel was captured by the British in 1665, renamed New Castle, and added to the holdings of the Duke of York. On October 27, 1682, William Penn first landed on American soil at New Castle. He had a land grant from the Duke of York and took possession of his holdings accepting "turf, soyl and water" from York's agents in New Castle.

Delaware was granted home government and its own Assembly in 1704; New Castle was the capital until 1777. New Castle today looks much as it did in Colonial and Federal times.

Old Court House

Delaware St. between Market and Third

Colonial capitol, meeting place of the State Assembly until 1777. The Declaration of Independence was read here in 1776; Delaware's first Constitution was drafted here. New Castle County Court House until 1881. Built in 1732, but since modified. Cupola is the center of the 12-mile radius, surveyed by Mason and Dixon, which forms Delaware's boundary with Pennsylvania. *Admission Free. Tues.-Sat. 10-5 (Winter 11-4), Sun., 1-5 (Winter 1-4), Closed Mon., New Years, Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas.*

Old Town Hall

Delaware St.

Erected in 1823 with unique arch connecting Delaware St. with the Market Place. Now houses town offices.

Market Place

Market St.

Used as a market as early as 1682.

Presbyterian Church

Second St.

Built in 1707, used as a church until 1854 when it housed the Sunday School. A Victorian Gothic church was then used, until demolished after World War II when this church was restored. Dutch Reform clergy who founded the congregation in 1657 were absorbed by the Presbyterians 49 years later.

Admission Free. Open daily, visitors are welcome at religious services.

The Green

Pieter Stuyvesant may have laid out this common grazing land in 1655. Now a pleasant center for the town.

The Arsenal

Market St.

Built by the federal government in 1809 and used as an arsenal during War of 1812 and Mexican War. Later used as a public school, now a restaurant.

Immanuel Church

On the Green

Founded in 1689, the first Church of England parish in Delaware. The nave dates to 1703; additions were made in 1820 and 1848. George Read and other prominent Delaware statesmen are buried here.

Admission Free. Open daily. Visitors welcome at religious services.

The Academy

Third St.

Designed and built by Peter Crowding in 1789 and used for a school for 130 years. Behind the Academy is old "Paulownia" tree, possibly grown as seeds brought by China clippers in the Federal period.

Not open to the public.

Old Dutch House Museum

Third St.

Built before 1700, reputedly the oldest brick dwelling in Delaware. The only complete house dating to the Dutch colonial period.

Admission 50¢. Open during warm seasons, Tues.-Sat., 11-4, Sun. noon to 4. Closed Mon., and legal holidays.

Amstel House Museum

Delaware St.

Built in 1730, incorporating an older structure in the service wing. Residence of Nicholas Van Dyke, Governor of Delaware. George Washington was a wedding guest here on April 30, 1784.

Admission \$1. Guided tours available Tues.-Sat., 11-4. Closed Sun., Mon., and legal holidays.

Delaware Street

Near the end of the street William Penn first landed October 27, 1682.

New Castle-Frenchtown Railroad Ticket Office

Delaware St.

Built in 1832. The train was pulled by the steam locomotive, "Delaware," during the pre-Civil War period.

The Battery

Thought to be the site of early fortifications to protect New Castle. The Governor of Pennsylvania placed a cannon here to force merchant ships to pay duties. Now a park.

The Strand

Famous for its fine old homes; some formerly were inns.

Packet Alley

A wharf servicing packet boats jugged out from the end of this alley.

The George Read II House

42 The Strand

Completed in 1804, The Read House is one of the most notable examples of late Georgian architecture in America. It has been designated a National Landmark and is operated by The Historical Society of Delaware. The period

furnishings and decorative garden are particularly significant.

Admission: \$2 for adults; 75¢ for children and Senior Citizens. Open Wed.-Sat., 10-4; Sun., 12-4; closed Mon. and Tues.

Immanuel Parish House

The Strand and Harmony St.

Dates to 1801, designed by Peter Crowd- ing. Used as parish house and church offices of Immanuel Church since 1891.

16 Hale-Byrnes House

Delaware 7 and Delaware 4 south of Stanton

A brick house built in 1750 by Samuel Hale, a potter from Philadelphia, later sold to David Finney, who sold it to Daniel Byrnes, a Quaker miller, in 1772. After the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, a council of war was held at the Byrnes' home on September 3, 1777, attended by Washington, Lafayette, Anthony Wayne and others.

Open by appointment. Call (302) 994-1777.

17 Christiana

Intersection of Delaware 7 and Delaware 273

This village, on the north bank of the Christina River in White Clay Creek Hundred, was established on a tract known as "Eagle's Point." There was a bridge across the river at Christiana as early as 1688. By the time of the Revolution, Christiana was an important shipping and commercial center and was on the principal highway connecting Philadelphia and Baltimore. Christiana ceased to be an important commercial town after the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal and the coming of the railroad, which bypassed the town.

Historical buildings listed are privately owned.

Brinkle-Maxwell House

29 East Main St.

Probably erected around 1786, the only Federal-style brick house in the village. Owned by John Brinkle, Sr., a farmer and captain in the Revolutionary Army.

Jones Mansion

2 Kings Highway

Erected before 1752, this brick home was on a lot owned by Dr. Rees Jones, Christiana's first known doctor.

Christiana Presbyterian Church

Old Baltimore Pike

The Presbyterians were one of the first religious groups in Christiana and built their first church in 1738. This church was built in 1857 and is pseudo-gothic in style.

Joel Lewis House

Next to Christiana Presbyterian Church, Old Baltimore Pike

A brick home built into the hill, erected before 1799. It was owned by Joel Miller, a hatter who later became a United States marshal.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Delaware 273

The church was first established in 1827. This brick building was built in 1858.

Christiana Inn

Southwest corner of Delaware 273 and Old Baltimore Pike

Built before 1770, the inn is one of two principal 18th century taverns. Possibly Washington dined or lodged here on one of his many visits to Christiana.

Shannon's Hotel

Northeast corner of Delaware 273 and Old Baltimore Pike

The hotel dates to the 1760's. Like the Christiana Inn, may have had Washington and Lafayette as guests.

Hillis Mansion House

29 South Old Baltimore Pike

A fine Georgian house, built prior to 1770. It belonged to George Hillis, Sr., a cordwainer in Christiana.

18 Cooch's Bridge

Old Baltimore Pike, 1 mile east of Delaware 896, near Delaware 72

Site of the only battle of the Revolutionary War fought on Delaware soil. Tradition maintains that the Stars and Stripes, made by Betsy Ross, flew in battle here for the first time.

Overlooking the bridge is the Cooch house, built in 1760 by Thomas Cooch and still occupied by the family.

House not open to the public.

19 Dayett Mills

Adjacent to Cooch's Bridge, Old Baltimore Pike

Built in 1822 by William Cooch to replace earlier mills in this area. Water from early dams

and mill races furnishes power. In 1884, the mills were sold to John W. Dayett. Mill is still operating.

Store adjacent to mill is open 8-5 weekdays, 8-12 Sat. Tours by appointment. Call (302) 731-1500.



Newark, home of the University of Delaware, welcomes you. We are proud of our history and our contributions — past, present and future — to the State of Delaware.

As you visit Newark, take time to see our city's own Heritage Trail.

William W. Ridd, Jr.
Mayor

20 Old College
College Ave. and Main St., Newark

Built in 1833 with funds raised by a lottery, it was called New Ark College until 1843, then Delaware College. It was the college's only building for 50 years. An important U.S. Greek Revival Public Building, it now houses several departments of the University of Delaware.

21 Welsh Tract Baptist Church
Welsh Tract Rd., South of Newark, West of Delaware 896

Built by Welsh Baptists in Iron Hill area in 1746, replacing log church built in 1706. It is the oldest Baptist Church still in use in the United States. It was the scene of fighting during the Battle of Cooch's Bridge when a cannon ball pierced its wall.

Services are held the second Sunday of the month at 11 a.m. Not open at other times.

22 Buena Vista
U.S. 13 about 2 miles south of junction with U.S. 40

Buena Vista was built in 1847 by John M. Clayton, Chief Justice of Delaware, U.S. Senator, Secretary of State under Zachary Taylor. Former home of Governor C. Douglass Buck.
Admission Free. Open Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 11-4.

23 Buck Hotel
Lums Pond State Park between Delaware 896 and 71 near Kirkwood

Built in the 1820's to serve people using the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Moved from Summit when canal was deepened and widened in late 1960's.
Not open to the public.

24 Samuel Davies House
Also in Lums Pond State Park

The farmhouse was probably built during the first quarter of the 18th century by Samuel Clement, who built a nearby mill in 1736. It was believed to be the home of Samuel Davies, one of the founders of Princeton University.
Not open to the public.



Welcome to Delaware City, celebrating its Sesquicentennial at the same time our Nation's Bicentennial celebration is under way. You are invited to visit our lovely waterfront area and view the only remaining lock along the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, soon to be restored.

The people of Delaware City join me in welcoming you and hope your visit will be an enjoyable one.

William H. Puss, Jr.
Mayor

25 Delaware City

Previously Newbold's Landing. Laid out in 1826 at the junction of the Delaware River and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal which was then being built. Sea-level canal opened in 1927 by-passed Delaware City.

Delaware City Hotel, built in 1827, Clinton St.

Maxwell House, built in 1850 by Captain George Maxwell, a steamboat captain. House has lookout on the roof. Adams & Williams St. Private home.

First Presbyterian Church, built in 1835, Second and Jefferson Sts.

Ash House. Built by Isaac Ubil in 1870 for Mr. Ash, a toll collector on the Canal. Second and Washington Sts. Private home.

Dunlap House. A double brick house built in 1826 for Dr. Dunlap, a physician and the town's first mayor. 133-135 Washington St. Private home.

Delaware City National Bank. Built in 1850's, Washington and Williams Streets.

Belville House. Built in 1850's, has carriage block and hitching post, home of Dr. Frank Belville. Washington St. Private home.

Central Hotel. Flat-iron type building, built in 1850's, Clinton and Canal Streets.

Van Heckle House. Built prior to 1826, 1 room deep, 4 stories high, 203-205 Clinton St. Private home.

Christ Episcopal Church. Gothic architecture, built by Isaac Ubil in 1851.

Delaware City Academy. Built in 1858, later a chicken incubator. Southeast corner of Fifth and Clinton Streets. Private home.

Factory Buildings. Higgins Marsland stamped tin and sheet iron were manufactured here. Later, a fertilizer company, telephone exchange and convent. Built in 1856. Northeast corner of Clinton and Fifth Streets. Private home.

Chelsea. Brick Italianate home built in 1840's, home of T. Jefferson Clark. Private home. Rt. 9.

Mardale. Built in 1850's by Mr. Brady, who owned the mules that pulled the barges on the Canal. Rt. 9 West. Private home.

26 Old Chesapeake and Delaware Canal
Battery Park, foot of Clinton St., Delaware City

Work on the original canal was begun in 1825 and finished in 1829. A sea-level canal was completed in 1927 south of Delaware City. The old lock here is where boats paid toll. Also on exhibit is a diving bell that was lowered to do repair work.

27 Fort Delaware State Park
Pea Patch Island off Delaware City

Fort Delaware was built between 1848 and 1860. During the Civil War, it served as a prison for Confederate soldiers, housing hundreds of officers and 12,000 enlisted men. Museum, slide program and other exhibits. Picnic facilities.

Admission Free. Boat rides, \$1 per adult, 50¢ per child.

Boats leave from foot of Clinton St., May 1 through September, Sat., Sun. and holidays, noon to 6.

Arrangements for weekday group trips may be made by calling superintendent, (302) 834-7987.

28 Odessa Historic Area
East of U.S. 13, Odessa

First named Appoquinimink, then Cantwell's Bridge after the man who maintained a toll bridge over the Appoquinimink River. Once an important grain-shipping town, it was renamed Odessa after the Russian seaport, which also exported wheat. Odessa lost out as a commercial center when the railroad bypassed the town.

Corbit-Sharp House

Built between 1772 and 1774 by William Corbit, a prosperous Quaker tanner. Outstanding pre-Revolutionary brick mansion, known for its architecture and Delaware and Delaware Valley furnishings.

The Wilson-Warner House

Built in 1769 by David Wilson, a well-to-do merchant. Rooms furnished with antiques, some belonging to the Corbits and Wilson.

Admission \$1.25 per house, \$2 for both. Open Tues.-Sat., 10-5; Sun. 2-5; closed Mon. and major holidays.



Welcome to Odessa.

Once a thriving center for shipping, agriculture, and early American craftsmen; Odessa is now a still small and thriving Delaware town with well restored and carefully tended Colonial and Victorian homes, gardens, and buildings.

Both our Historic District and the newer areas of town make Odessa a worthwhile stop as you travel through Delaware.

Grant M. Miller
Mayor

John Janvier Stable

Built in 1791 by John Janvier, Sr., a cabinetmaker. Wood-and-brick construction.

Admission Free.

Brick Hotel
2nd St.

A combination store and dwelling built by William Polk in 1822; opened as a hotel in 1825 and used as such for about 75 years.

Not open to the public.

Exteriors of other old homes may be seen on walking tour.

Appoquinimink Friends Meeting House

Del. 301, west of U.S. 13

Probably the smallest brick house of worship (20' x 20') in the United States. Built by David Wilson for his wife in 1781. Before the Civil War, it was a "station" on the Underground Railroad for escaping slaves.

Arrangements can be made to see the Meeting House by contacting the curator of the Corbit-Sharp House one week in advance (302) 378-2681.

Meetings for worship, first Sunday of each month, 11 a.m.

29 Old Drawyers Church
1 mile north of Odessa on U.S. 13

This Presbyterian Congregation was organized about 1700. The church was built in 1773, and was important in the history of Presbyterianism in Delaware. Brick Georgian architecture.

Arrangements for group tours — call the curator of the Corbit-Sharp House one week in advance (302) 378-2681.



Welcome to Townsend, a quiet rural community of 500 people. Enjoy the flat farmland and the green forests surrounding our town.

Ours is a patriotic community with deep sense of pride in celebrating our Nation's 200th birthday.

Rodney C. Hart
President, Town Council

We hope you will stop in the Smyrna Area and see our fine Victorian Town. There are several buildings of the Revolutionary period, most notable being The Lindens, Davis House, Allen McLane's Home, Abraham Pierce House and Belmont Hall.

Detailed information about our history is available at The Lindens.

James T. Passey Jr.
Mayor



30 The Lindens
North of Smyrna, west of U.S. 13

The only surviving original building from Duck Creek Village, settled in 1700. The Lindens, a brick house built by a miller, was built before 1765. A gristmill at the site of the original mill stands at the millpond; it is about 100 years old. Adjacent to The Lindens is The Plank House, a combination log and frame cabin that has been moved here.

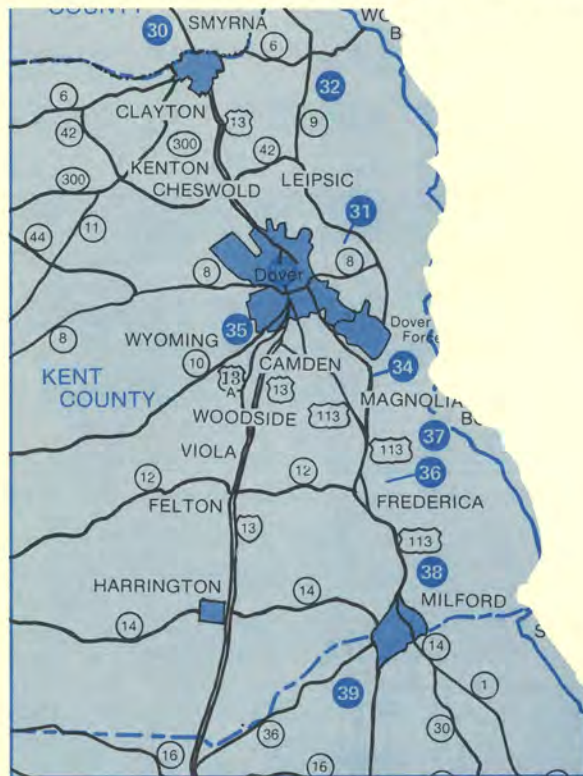
Admission Free. The Lindens is open by appointment. Call (302) 653-5419. Duck Creek area open daily, 9-5.

31 Octagonal Schoolhouse
East of Dover on Del. 9, south of Cowgills Corner

Known to local residents as "Eight Square," this school was built in 1836 and is one of the few remaining structures built under the Delaware Free School Law of 1829. It may have

been designed by Manlove Hayes, Sr., a merchant and farmer of the area. Used as a school until 1931.

Admission Free. Open Sat. and Sun. 1-4 p.m.



Welcome to Kent County, a county aware of its heritage and proud of its continuing contribution to the American Community. Our country seal is an adaptation of the original seal of William Penn.

Our first and foremost consideration in planning for the county's future development is that Kent will always be a nice place to live. As you travel around the county, you will find that both buildings and the land itself well preserved. Enjoy it — you are welcome here.



William Passey Jr.
President of Levy Court

32 The Allee House
East of Smyrna on Del. 9, near Bombay Hook

According to tradition, this house was built around 1753 by Abraham Allee, son of John Allee, a Huguenot refugee. The kitchen was built

later. Allee served as a member of the Delaware Assembly in 1726, was Justice of the Peace in 1783, and Chief Ranger for the county in 1749. One of the best preserved early brick farmhouses in Delaware.

Admission Free. Open Sat. and Sun. 2-5.



On this, the celebration of the 200th Birthday of our country, I should like to extend to you on behalf of the citizens of the City of Dover an invitation to visit us during this Bicentennial Year and in the years to come.

We in Dover feel that our community is deep in American history and believe that your visit to the Capital City of the First State will be a rewarding experience.

Charles S. Lynde Jr.
Mayor

33 Dover Historic Area Center of Dover

Named after Dover, England, first settled in 1670, Dover, was originally planned by William Penn, but was not formally plotted until 1717. It became the capital of Delaware in 1777. Here, Delaware ratified the U.S. Constitution, the first state to do so, on December 7, 1787. In 1933, Capitol Square was laid out and Legislative Hall became the home of Delaware's General Assembly.

Hall of Records

Legislative Avenue

Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs headquarters. Exhibits include the Royal Charter from Charles II to the Duke of York for the Delaware territory; deeds and leases giving this area to William Penn; and other historical documents.

Legislative Hall

Legislative Avenue

Delaware's State Capitol. Houses both the General Assembly and the Governor's Office.

Old Christ Church

Water and State Sts.

Built in 1734 and later enlarged. Caesar Rodney is buried here. Christ Church Rectory (502 S. State St.) was built in 1770.

The Old Academy

State St.

Built by John Banning around 1766. Later housed the Dover Academy. Now a private residence.

The Green

Laid out in 1717 in accordance with William Penn's plans of 1683. It was the early site of markets and fairs, now used for public events. Soldiers were mustered here for the Revolution, and the Declaration of Independence was read to the citizens here.

Kent County Court House

The Green

Built in 1874 on the site of the Court House of 1691, which replaced an even earlier one. From about 1722 to 1863, the site was occupied by a tavern.

Old Post Office

The Green

Believed to be Dover's first post office.

The Sykes Building

The Green

Built in 1812 by Dr. James Sykes, a surgeon; later the home of various lawyers. Currently houses state offices.

Supreme Court

The Green

Home of Delaware's highest court. Guided tours available upon request in the lobby.

Old State House

The Green

Built in 1722 as the Kent County Court House, completely rebuilt, 1787-1792, incorporating old materials of the original. Portraits and bell hung by Thomas Rodney. Restored to original dimensions in 1976 as a Bicentennial project.

Admission Free. Open Tues.-Sat., 10-5; Sun., 1-5. Closed Mon. and holidays.

The Ridgely House

The Green

Built in 1728 by Thomas Parke. Bought by Charles Ridgely in 1767, has been in the family since. Old furnishings and paintings.

Private residence, open only on Old Dover Days.

Note: There are other private homes on the Green that may be seen from the outside — The Paton residence, Old Farmers Bank Building, N. Maxon Terry Residence, brick house built in 1740.

Delaware State Museum

Governors Ave. and North St.

Main building is a restored Presbyterian Church built in 1790. Museum has a restored Swedish log cabin. Displays of Delaware's Indians and early life in the state. Eldridge Reeves

Johnson Building is devoted to the history of sound recording.

Admission Free. Open Tues.-Sat., 10-5; Sun., 1-5. Closed Mon. and holidays.

McDowell Store House, now Collins Country Store

408 South State St.

In 1824, the store was either built or moved to the site by Wesley McDowell.

Open 10 a.m. - 2 p.m., Mon.-Fri.

Governor's House (Woodburn)

Kings Highway

Built around 1790, the home is a fine example of middle Georgian architecture. Possibly a stop on the Underground Railroad in pre-Civil War years. Furnished with period antiques and artifacts from Delaware history.

Admission Free. Open Tues. 2-4.

34 John Dickinson Mansion

Southeast of Dover near junction of U.S. 113 and Del. 9

This two-story brick house, built by Samuel Dickinson in 1740, was the boyhood home of John Dickinson, "Penman of the Revolution," signer of the U.S. Constitution. John Dickinson was President of Delaware and later chief executive of Pennsylvania. His brother, Philemon, commanded the New Jersey troops in the Revolution.

Admission Free. Open Tues.-Sat., 10-5; Sun., 1-5; Closed Mon. and holidays.

35 Camden Historic Area

Camden, originally known as Picadilly or Mifflin's Crossroads, was laid out by Daniel Mifflin around 1783. Mifflin had purchased 112 acres of land from his brother, Warner, including the crossroads formed by the roads from Dover and Lebanon. He, in turn, sold parcels of the land, and by the end of the 18th century there were over a dozen houses and several shops here.

Most of Camden's early settlers were Quakers. Warner Mifflin freed his slaves in 1774; the town was active in the early abolitionist movement and was a "station" on the Underground Railroad in the middle part of the 19th century.

At least 18 buildings in the historic area were built between 1780 and 1820; several were erected in the 19th century. These homes are not open to the public.

Spruce Acres

West side of N. Main St.

Greek Revival style built circa 1848 by Hunn Jenkins of Philadelphia.

Old Homestead Antique Shop

West side of N. Main St.

18th century part of this home was owned by Thomas Edmondson.

Mifflin House

West side of N. Main St.

Built in 1796 by Daniel Mifflin in simplified middle Georgian style.

Cooper House

15 Main St.

Built by Jabez Jenkins between 1782 and 1784. Named after Mrs. Sarah C. Cooper, who purchased it in 1902. Tradition holds that the Cooper house and the house at 11 Main St. were stops on the Underground Railroad.

Gov. George Truitt House

12 Main St.

A brick home typical of Camden's late 18th century architecture. Truitt purchased the lot in 1791 and built his home on it later. He was governor of Delaware in the early 19th century.

McClyment House

14 Main St.

Probably conveyed to James McClyment when he purchased 10 acres from Daniel Mifflin in 1787. It is thought to have been James McClyment's home. The house at 100 Main St., later enlarged, was probably also built by this time and included in the sale.

Camden Friends Meeting House

Commerce St. off Camden-Wyoming Ave.

Organized in 1795; the Meeting House was built in 1805 on land donated by Joseph Hunn who is said to have lost his landholdings later because of his activity in the Underground Railroad.

215 Camden-Wyoming Avenue

Late Georgian structure with attached rear kitchen wing with original cooking fireplace and crane. Built by Charles Kimmey, a Dover merchant, in 1813.

Other houses of historic interest are numbers 1, 3, 7, 17, 22, 30, 36, 100, and 102 South Main St.; Whatcoat Methodist Church, Camden-Wyoming Avenue; and 222, 228, 234, and 321 Camden-Wyoming Avenue.

36 **Barratt's Chapel**
On U.S. 113 south of Little Heaven

This chapel was built in 1780. Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury met here and arranged for a conference to organize the Methodist Church in America; hence it is known as the "Cradle of Methodism in America." Museum and reception room have been added.

Open Tues.-Sat. 9:30 to 4:30, Sun. 1-5, Sunday evening services in summer at 7:30.

37 **Island Field Site**
South Bowers

Island Field was used as a cemetery by an advanced prehistoric society, known as the Webb Phase people, between 600 and 900 A.D. The cemetery has been partially excavated; artifacts are displayed. Interpretive charts and a slide presentation are shown.

Admission Free. April, May, Sept., Oct. Weekends 12-5. Memorial Day through Labor Day, also open weekdays 12-4. Closed November through March.



As you travel down the Heritage Trail, you will find that you are most welcome to come and visit us here in in Milford, "The Garden City of Twin Counties." You will find us a welcome relief after the hustle and bustle of the city because here we believe that it is necessary to "stop and smell the flowers."

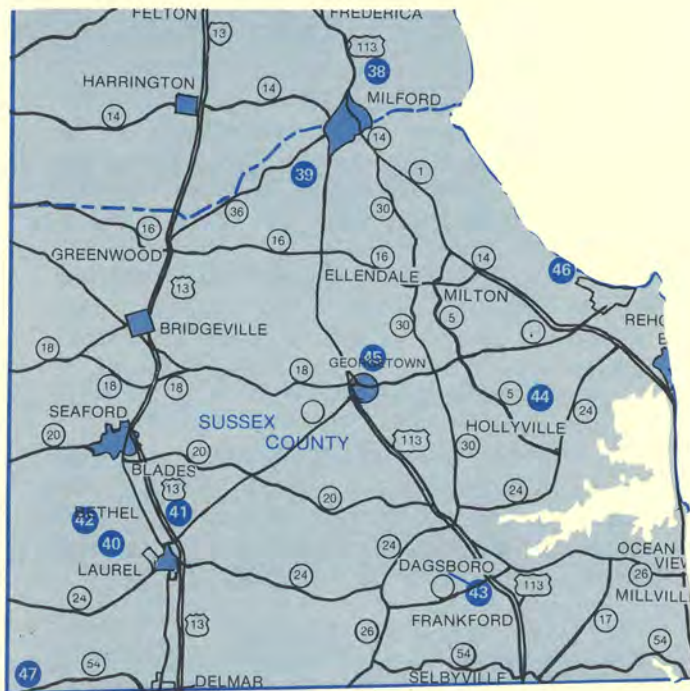
On this 200th birthday, we would like to share with you our heritage.

Herman J. Barratt
Mayor

38 **Parson Thorne Mansion**
501 N.W. Front St., Milford

The rear frame wing of this house was built by Joseph Booth in the 1730's; the main front section by John Cullen between 1745 and 1750. In 1879, Col. Henry B. Fiddeman added three gables and raised the roof line. The house is named after Rev. Sydenham Thorne, first rector of Christ Church (1774-1793), who bought the property in 1785. John M. Clayton also lived in this house.

Open by appointment. Call (302) 422-4824.



Sussex County looks to both land and sea, and life is more relaxed here than it is in the more urban areas along the Eastern Seaboard. Come visit our beaches and enjoy our streams and ponds. You'll find that you like the kind of life that gives you more time for living!

John J. Cannon
President, County Council

39 **Abbott's Mill**
West of Milford on Delaware 36

Built in 1808, the mill has always been operated by water power. A standby diesel engine has been added in recent years.

Not open to the public; can be seen only from outside.

40 **Bethel**
North of Broad Creek, 0.4 mile west of Laurel

Bethel was formerly a shipbuilding town on Broad Creek, a tributary of the Nanticoke River. In 1795, Kenal Lewis established a landing on the creek, which was known as Lewis' Wharf until the 1840's when it was called Lewisville. The name of the town again changed in

1880 when it applied for a post office. There was already a Lewisville, Delaware, so it became Bethel.

During the latter half of the 19th century, until the shipyards closed, Bethel was an important shipbuilding center. The Chesapeake sailing rams, used for coastal freight, originated here. The town has grown little since the shipyards closed in 1918.

Several of the clapboard houses incorporate the techniques used by the ship carpenters in building sailing vessels. The large Victorian houses were built later in the 19th century.

Ship-Carpenter Houses

Main St.

These houses on adjoining lots were built before 1868 by two sea captains, John Quillen and John Ownes. Interiors demonstrate workmanship of Lewisville's skilled carpenters. Each house is enclosed by picket fences.

Moore House

Corner of Main and Vine Sts.

Built by Captain Thomas Moore about 1686. Like many others in the town, it was designed as a story and attic dwelling with a 2½-story addition.

"4 R's Farm"

Vine St.

An example of an Italianate cottage built in the 1870's.

41 Christ Church, Broad Creek

Near Broad Creek, north of Laurel, on Chipman Pond

Built in 1771, the church is an example of Georgian colonial church architecture. The exterior and interior are made of heart pine.

*Memorial Day through Labor Day, Sunday, 1-4.
In the care of the rector of St. Philip's Church, Laurel.*

42 Woodland Ferry

At Nanticoke River about 4 miles southwest of Seaford

The ferry has been in existence for about 200 years. It is one of the last cable-drawn ferries still running in the country.

43 Prince George's Chapel

Delaware 26, Dagsboro

Built on territory once owned by Maryland, the chapel was completed in 1757, the chancel some years later. It reflects English influence.

After the Revolution, the chapel became part of the Diocese of Delaware; it has been deeded to the State.

Open Fri. & Sat., 10-5; Sun., 1-5.

44 St. George's Church

From Delaware 18 at Harbeson, go south on Delaware 5 to Road 48, left on 48 to 285 to the junction of 280-B. Church is on the left. From Delaware 24 (eastbound), follow 5 to Road 48. Right on 48, then follow instructions above. Or, go to Road 280-B, turn left, and follow to the junction of 285.

This brick church built in 1794 replaced an oak church built in 1719. Remodeled in 1883.

45 Old Sussex County Court House

On the Circle, Georgetown

This cypress-shingled building was completed in 1793 and became the focal point of the Circle in Georgetown. It was used until 1837 when it was moved to make way for a brick Court House.

Open Fri. and Sat. 10-5, Sun. 1-5 after Nov., 1976.

46 Lewes Historic Area

Northwest of center of town

Lewes was originally settled by the Dutch in 1631 and named Zwaanendael, Valley of the Swans. The settlement was short-lived and the Dutch were massacred by the Indians. In 1658, the Dutch established a permanent colony. Lewes was a target for pirates and later for raiding British ships during the Revolution. During the War of 1812, it was bombarded by the British fleet which was blockading the mouth of Delaware Bay.

Lewes Historical Society has several of the following buildings and the Lightship *Overfalls* open during the summer.

Zwaanendael Museum

Kings Highway and Savannah Road

A replica of the ancient Town Hall in Hoorn, Holland, this museum was built in 1931 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first Dutch settlement in Delaware. Contains permanent and loaned exhibits concerned with the early history of Lewes and southern Delaware.

Admission Free. Open Tues.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. 1-5, Closed Monday and major holidays.

Col. David Hall House

107 Kings Highway

Built around 1790 by Col. David Hall, lawyer, soldier and judge.
Private Home.

Lewes Presbyterian Church

Kings Highway

Founded 1682; the present building was dedicated in 1832, replacing two earlier churches built in 1707 and 1727.

Saint Peter's Episcopal Church

2nd and Market Sts.

Present church built in 1858, replacing two earlier ones, the first dating to before 1707. The oldest stone in the churchyard is of Margaret Huling, born in 1631.

Ryves Holt House

2nd and Mulberry

Believed to be oldest house in town, dating to at least 1685; later a colonial inn.
Private Home.

Burton-Ingram House

Shipcarpenter and Third St. (Historic Complex)

Constructed of hand-hewn timbers and cypress shingles, cellar walls of ballast stones and brick. Restored by Lewes Historical Society.

Rabbit's Ferry House

Third St. (Historic Complex)

Small part, 18th century one-room farmhouse; larger portion added in middle of 18th century. Restored by Lewes Historical Society.

Thompson Country Store

Third St. (Historic Complex)

Built in Thompsonville, Del., about 1800. Restored and used as a fund-raising project of the Lewes Historical Society.

Plank House

(Behind Thompson Store)

Early Swedish settler's cabin.

The Doctor's Office

Market and Front St.

Built about 1850 by Dr. David Hall. Greek revival style. Restored and outfitted by the Lewes Historical Society as a museum showing a doctor's office at the turn of the century.

Cannonball House — Marine Museum

Front and Bank Sts.

Built before 1797; struck by a cannonball during the bombardment of Lewes in the War of 1812. Contains Marine Museum.

1812 Memorial Park

Front St.

Defense battery was at this site during the War of 1812.

Lightship "Overfalls"

Pilottown Road

Given by the U.S. Coast Guard to the Lewes Historical Society in 1973. Rechristened "Overfalls" after similar vessel which patrolled entrance to Delaware Bay from 1892 to 1961.

Maul House

Pilottown Road

Early type of Dutch house built around 1750. Restored by the DAR.

Fisher's Paradise

624 Pilottown Road

Built between 1780 and 1790 by Major Henry Fisher, a prominent patriot during the Revolutionary War.
Private Home.

De Vries Monument and Fort Site

Pilottown Road

In 1631, 28 Dutch settlers under the leadership of DeVries established the colony of Zwaanendael. They were later massacred by the Indians.



Delmar, the town too big for one state to hold, is proud of its Bicentennial projects. Visit us and see our "high ball" and our railroad museum in the old caboose. Relax in the new pavilion in our Town Park. The Mason-Dixon cornerstone is close by, the last stop on the Delaware Heritage Trail. If you're that close, why not tarry for a while in Delmar?

William C. Brittingham
Mayor

47 Mason-Dixon Marker

Southwest corner of Delaware

Marks Delaware's boundary. Surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon in 1763; double crownstone erected in 1768.

Enjoy
Your Stay
in
Delaware
and Drive
Carefully



DELAWARE CITY, Delaware. eastern terminus of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal. The Ericsson Line's Steamboat PENN is about to lock through to the Delaware River on its run from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Circa 1910.

Painting reproduced by courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Philadelphia District