

THIS DEED, Made this 31 day of August,
in the year of our LORD one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

BETWEEN: PRESTON C. TOWNSEND and RACHEL M. TOWNSEND, his wife;
LYLA T. SAVOY, widow; EDITH T. TUBBS, widow; MILDRED E. TOWNSEND, widow;
ELEANOR T. CROWLEY and JOSEPH J. CROWLEY, her husband; JOHN G. TOWNSEND II and
DONNA H. TOWNSEND, his wife; DAISY R. TOWNSEND, widow; JEANETTE T. BROPHY and
RAY BROPHY, her husband; DIANE T. BOURLAND, divorced; PETER TOWNSEND and
NANCY M. TOWNSEND, his wife; ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ all parties
of the first part,

--- A N D ---

SELBYVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY of Selbyville, Delaware 19975,
party of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration
of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other good and
valuable considerations, Current Lawful Money of the United States of America,
the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hereby grant and convey unto the
said party of the second part, its successors or assigns:

Tract No. 1 - ALL THAT CERTAIN tract, piece or parcel of land lying
and being situated in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County and State of Delaware,
described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING on the west side of the main road
leading from Frankford to Berlin at an oak fence post in the southeast corner
of Isaiah J. Brasures lot thence along said road South seventeen (17) degrees
East seventy-eight (78) feet to a chestnut stob; thence South sixty-three and
seven-eighths (63 7/8) degrees West two hundred thirty-nine and a half (239 1/2)
feet to another chestnut stob; thence North twenty-three and one-fourth (23 1/4)
degrees West seventy-eight (78) feet to a cypress post in the Southwest corner
of Isaiah J. Brasures lot; thence along said lot North sixty-four and one-
fourth (64 1/4) degrees East two hundred and forty-seven 247 feet to the place
of beginning, the same being a part of Lot No. One (1) as given in deed to
Sarah A. Baker from Samuel C. S. Davis and others bearing date of the fifth of
February in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred Eighty One (A. D. 1881) con-
taining seventy (70) perches twenty-two (22) square yards and six (6) square
feet more or less.

BEING the same land conveyed to John G. Townsend, Jr. by deed of
Thomas T. Rogers and Maggie J. Rogers, his wife, dated July 18, 1903 and filed
for record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, in and for Sussex County,
at Georgetown, in Deed Record No. 145, page 101.

Tract No. 2 - ALL that piece or parcel of land lying and being
situated in the town of Selbyville, County of Sussex and State of Delaware
aforesaid and lying on the west side of Main Street of said town, further de-
scribed as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stob in the western edge of Main
Street, aforesaid, the same being a corner for the land of the aforesaid gran-
tors and the grantee to this indenture and running by and with said street ten

State of Delaware
STATE TAX DEPT. . . SUSSEX
REALTY TRANSFER TAX
00.00
SEP 23 '68
1 5 5 6 1 0
PR. 10-000

LAW OFFICES
TUNNELL & RAYSOR
GEORGETOWN, DEL.

(10) feet; thence making an angle of ninety-six degrees (96) and thirty-six (36) minutes with the said street looking North; thence by and with the line of the grantors two hundred and thirty-eight (238) feet to the Southwestern corner of the lot of the grantee; thence to the place of beginning on the street, containing one hundred and thirty-two (132) square yards, be the same more or less.

BEING the same land conveyed to John G. Townsend, Jr. by deed of Thomas T. Rogers and Maggie J. Rogers, his wife, dated August 28, 1906 and filed for record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, in and for Sussex County, at Georgetown, in Deed Record No. 157, page 291.

Tract No. 3 - ALL THAT said piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being situate in the Town of Selbyville, in Baltimore Hundred, Sussex County and State of Delaware, being bounded and described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at the West corner of a lot of land formerly of John E. Davis and running in a Southerly direction 138 feet to the line of lands formerly of the Hrs. of Annanias Chandler; thence with the same 168 feet to other lands formerly of John E. Davis; thence with the same in a Northerly direction 146 feet to Street in said Town of Selbyville; thence with the same in an Easterly direction 163 feet home to the place of beginning, containing one-half acre of land, be the same more or less, this tract formerly being the school house lot.

BEING the same land conveyed to Jno. G. Townsend, Jr. by deed of Levin C. Murray and Bettie Murray, his wife, dated October 11, 1909 and filed for record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, in and for Sussex County, at Georgetown, in Deed Record No. 173, page 73.

Tract No. 4 - ALL THAT CERTAIN tract, piece or parcel of land situated in the Town of Selbyville, County of Sussex and State of Delaware, described as follows, to-wit: BEGINNING at a certain iron stob in the northern edge of Senator formerly Hancock Street running North twenty-seven (27) degrees West two hundred thirty-nine and one fourth ($239 \frac{1}{4}$) feet to the Southern edge of Church Street along the line of Frank H. Simpler's lot; thence along the said Church Street North sixty-three (63) degrees, East seventy-five (75) feet to a ditch; thence along said ditch South twenty-seven (27) degrees, East two hundred thirty-nine and one fourth ($239 \frac{1}{4}$) feet to the Northern edge of the aforesaid Senator or Hancock Street; thence along said Street seventy-five (75) feet to the place of beginning, containing sixty-five (65) perches and eight (8) square yards, be the same more or less.

BEING the same land conveyed to John G. Townsend, Jr. by deed of Ira T. Hamblin and Lizzie Hamblin, his wife, dated October 29, 1909 and filed for record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds, in and for Sussex County, at Georgetown, in Deed Record No. 173, page 7.

this Indenture known to me personally to be such, and they acknowledged this Indenture to be their Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Surry

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 31 day of Aug in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County aforesaid, LYLA T. SAVOY, widow, party to this Indenture known to me personally to be such, and she acknowledged this Indenture to be her Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Surry

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 31 day of Aug in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County aforesaid, EDITH T. TUBBS, widow, party to this Indenture known to me personally to be such, and she acknowledged this Indenture to be her Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Surry

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 31 day of Aug in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County aforesaid, MILDRED E. TOWNSEND, widow, party to this Indenture known to me personally to be such, and she acknowledged this Indenture to be her Deed.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

LAW OFFICES
UNNELL & RAYSON
GEORGETOWN, DEL.

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Sussex

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 3 day of Sept
in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally
came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County
aforesaid, ELEANOR T. CROWLEY and JOSEPH J. CROWLEY, her husband, parties to
this Indenture known to me personally to be such, and they acknowledged this
Indenture to be their Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Sussex

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 3 day of Sept
in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally
came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County
aforesaid, JOHN G. TOWNSEND II and DONNA H. TOWNSEND, his wife, parties to
this Indenture known to me personally to be such, and they acknowledged this
Indenture to be their Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Sussex

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 31 day of Aug
in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally
came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County
aforesaid, DAISY R. TOWNSEND, widow, party to this Indenture known to me
personally to be such, and she acknowledged this Indenture to be her Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

PURCHASERS REPORT MADE
This 25 day of Sept 1968
Board of Assessment of Sussex County

By Anna Roach, Clerk



LAW OFFICES
JINNELL & RAYSON
GEORGETOWN, DEL.

STATE OF Del
COUNTY OF Surry

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 1 day of Sept
in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally
came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County
aforesaid, JEANETTE T. BROPHY and RAY BROPHY, her husband, parties to this
Indenture known to me personally to be such, and they acknowledged this Inden-
ture to be their Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

J. Clifton Hastings
Notary Public

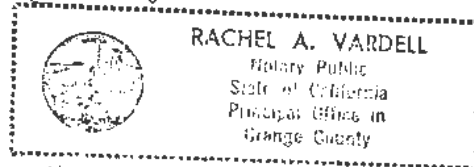
STATE OF California
COUNTY OF Orange

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 13 day of Sept.
in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight personally
came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County
aforesaid, DIANE T. BOURLAND, divorced, party to this Indenture known to me
personally to be such, and she acknowledged this Indenture to be her Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

Rachel A. Vardell
Notary Public

STATE OF California
COUNTY OF Orange



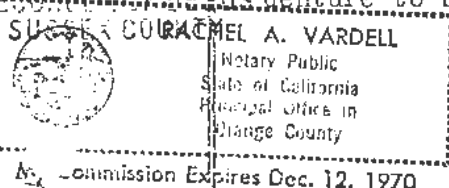
My Commission Expires Dec. 12, 1970

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this 13 day of Sept.
in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine thousand and sixty-eight personally
came before me, The Subscriber, a Notary Public for the State and County
aforesaid, PETER TOWNSEND and NANCY M. TOWNSEND, his wife, parties to this
Indenture known to me personally to be such, and they acknowledged this In-
denture to be their Deed.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal of Office, the day and year aforesaid.

Rachel A. Vardell
Notary Public

RECEIVED
JAMES M. DIXTER, JR.
SEP 23 4 27 PM '68



Deed

RECEIVED
OCT 12 1968
2:17 PM '68
DEPT. OF REVENUE
DELAWARE

FROM: PRESTON C. TOWNSEND,
et al

RETURN

TO: SELBYVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
Selbyville, Delaware 19975

RECEIVED FOR RECORD

A. D. 19

Recorder

Fee for Recording, &c., \$

112 319 (32) 10.00

LAW OFFICES
TUNNELL & RAYSOR
GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE

STATE OF DELAWARE }
County, ss.

RECORDED in the office for the Recording of Deeds, at Georgetown,
Delaware in and for the said County of Sussex in Deed Record

Vol. 635 Page 412 &c., the
23 day of September A. D. 1968
WITNESS my Hand and the Seal of said Office.

James H. Batten, Jr. Recorder

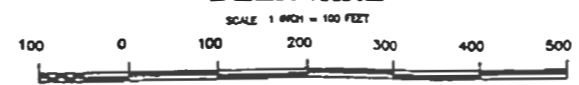


SEE 5-33-16

SEE 5-33-16

DATE OF REVISION: 6-2-1998
 DATE OF COMPILATION: 3-22-1974
 SHEET LAYOUT BASED ON THE DELAWARE
 STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM.

THE INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON
 HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM DEED
 DESCRIPTIONS, IF AVAILABLE,
 TAX MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
 THE ACTUAL BOUNDARIES CAN ONLY
 BE DETERMINED BY AN APPROPRIATE
 SURVEY.



SUSSEX COUNTY
 DELAWARE

LEGEND			
	County Line		Map Parcel Number
	Hundred Line		Original Lot Number
	District Line		Map Scaled Dimension
	City or Borough Line		Denotes Same Owner
	All Purpose Line		All Dimensions Shown in Feet
	Original Lot Line		
	Property Line		

MAP: 5-33-16.16
 (238' X 88')

"To Provide for the Common Defense"

The Constitution



A brief analysis of
the defense record of

Senator John G. Townsend, Jr.



The keystones of our national defense—

OUR SOLDIERS (their equipment)

OUR WORKERS (their well being)

OUR FARMERS (their security)

The Congressional Record shows that:

Senator Townsend has participated actively
in the appropriation of \$9,741,348,347.21 for
National Defense in a single session of Congress.

THE COMMON DEFENSE

You know how it is with people. Some folks clamor about things which ought to be done. Some folks raise a ruckus because things aren't done. A few other folks say very little but *get things done*.

Look at the United States Senate. Who does things? The man who makes the most noise in speeches? The man who sends out the most literature? Or the man who quietly works away hour upon hour in the Committee Rooms, where laws are written and where the real work of the Congress is done?

Delaware has a voice in the three major committees of the Senate, through its great liberal Senator, John G. Townsend, Jr. One of these is the Committee on Appropriations which has full responsibility for writing and sponsoring *every* expenditure for the national defense. It is here we find the record—the real record—of Senator Townsend on the subject of National Defense.

Senator Townsend believes sincerely that we should have an Army and Navy stronger than any in the world and that

we should have it quickly. Consequently he has devoted his energy to building up the equipment of the Army and the Navy, with their Marine and Air branches. He knew that we needed more ships, more guns, more airplanes, more tanks, more barracks for more soldiers to sleep in. We needed them quickly.

To accomplish these, he helped to write and voted in committee for every defense appropriation in the last two sessions of Congress.

He *helped to write* and supported H. R. 7805, appropriating \$252,340,776 for military posts, barracks, quarters, signal corps equipment, maintenance of airplanes, ordnance supplies, training of reserve officers, naval instruments, marine corps, etc.

He *helped to write* and supported H. R. 8438, appropriating \$1,308,171,000 for naval supplies, naval training stations, naval reserve, construction and repair of navy equipment, ordnance supplies, naval air stations, aeronautical supplies, naval vessels, etc.

He *helped to write* and voted for H. R. 8668, the War Department Civil

Functions Bill appropriating \$222,718,-717 for 1941 in military expenditures.

He *helped to write* and supported H. R. 9209, appropriating \$1,499,323,322 for Army airplanes, military supplies, uniforms, military posts, barracks; air corps instruction, chemical warfare service, coast defenses, field artillery, national guard equipment, promotion of rifle practice and \$66,000,000 for President Roosevelt to use for emergency military expenditures.

He *helped to write* and supported H. R. 10055, appropriating \$1,479,973,-147 for training civilian pilots, the National Council of Defense, naval construction, anti-espionage, coast guard, strategic materials, airplanes, army equipment, guns and ammunition, cannon, \$150,000,000 to expedite military production, warships, torpedo stations, navy yards, naval proving grounds, air stations, ammunition depots, aviation storage facilities, naval aircraft, etc.

He *helped to write* and supported H. J. Res. 544, appropriating \$1,157,711,-357, an appropriation for national relief, a bill with a primary thought of national defense.

He *helped to write* and supported H.

R. 10263, appropriating \$2,497,016,-392 for clothing and equipment for the army, military posts, signal corps, airplanes, army hospitals, engineering construction, ammunition, guns, chemical warfare service, sea coast defense, \$162,000,000 to speed up military production, naval guns and ammunition, naval yards, submarine bases, destroyer bases, naval air bases, fleet operating bases, naval ammunition depots, naval mine depots, marine aviation facilities, marine flying fields, balloons, armament, ammunition, machinery, etc.

He *helped to write* and voted for H. R. 10572, appropriating \$1,324,193,-636 for military field exercises, military intelligence, uniforms, military posts, signal corps, marine hospitals, marine barracks, army airplanes, army hospitals, ammunition and guns, armored car instruction, national guard, R. O. T. C., organized reserves, including \$90,000,000 to expedite military production, and nearly \$25,000,000 to put the selective training and service Act into effect.

Senator Townsend helped provide funds for thousands of planes, tanks, guns, battleships and men needed for defense.

Senator Townsend has worked at the *very core of our national defense* problem—expediting production and providing the money therefor. He has participated in the writing and facilitated the passage through Congress of nearly \$10,000,000,000.00 in national defense expenditures in a *single* session of Congress.

You know how it is with people. Some folks clamor about things which ought to be done. Some folks raise a ruckus because things aren't done. A few other folks say very little but get things done. That is Senator Townsend.

AND SOLDIERS!

So much for equipment to prepare for national defense. Now what about soldiers? Senator Townsend believed (and acted in accordance with that belief) that well-trained man power was as essential to national defense as guns and tanks and battleships. "But," he asked himself, "Which should come first, the gun or the man?" He *knew* that a man cannot be trained without a gun, that he

cannot be a good soldier without a place to sleep, that he cannot learn to run a battleship without a battleship, or to fly an airplane without wings. Consequently, he expounded his idea for a *million man army* under the following philosophy:

"Pay our peacetime soldiers well enough to justify their entering the army. By this I do not mean to pay them the same salary, but at least make up to them the difference between the value of their subsistence and what would have been a reasonable living wage in private life. If our young men are to give a year of their time and risk their lives, they should be reasonably compensated. Sufficient volunteers will be received to fill existing barracks, and when we need more we can draft them."

Senator Townsend favored conscription in peace time, if the volunteer system failed. There was to be no lag during the date of draft and the end of the volunteer system. There could be no lag because the Army and Navy were not equipped to handle more men than would volunteer. Since the date of the

passage of the conscription Act this has been proven again and again. More than 40,000 men applied for voluntary enlistment in a single week. Senator Townsend supported in the Senate a system of conscription predicated upon the failure of a volunteer system. What attitude could be more fair for a man who month after month had worked behind the closed doors of the Appropriations Committee to secure a thorough and intimate knowledge of our preparation for national defense?—who knew, as well as any living man, the whole truth of our preparedness program?

AND WORKERS

Senator Townsend, who rose from the ranks of labor to become a member of the United States Senate, has become a liberal champion of labor. During his terms of office Townsend has consistently sought legislation that will provide greater security and a higher standard of living for the working man. He believes that well-paid, satisfied workers are a keystone of National Defense.

With equal diligence, he has fought for the *right of labor to organize peacefully*, to *outlaw labor spies*, to *protect the prevailing wage scale*, and preserve American workmen against *cut-throat competition from cheaply-made foreign imports*.

Senator Townsend's labor record as a United States Senator includes the following:

Senator Townsend vigorously supported legislation outlawing the hateful "*Yellow Dog*" contract.

He supported the bill providing a retirement system for railroad employees.

He supported the \$4,880,000 relief bill, and fought persistently for the McCarran amendment providing for a *prevailing wage rate for relief workers*.

Senator Townsend forcefully backed the Work Relief and Public Works appropriation Bill for 1938, and championed an amendment, which was agreed to, to set aside \$50,000,000 of relief funds for the *purchase of food* for distribution to the needy.

He helped enact provisions placing a definite *minimum of wages paid to relief*

workers, and outlawing payment of any relief wages low enough to adversely affect wages paid in private industry.

Senator Townsend cooperated in the fight for a provision to safeguard American Labor against tariff cuts that would allow foreign products to come into this country below the cost of production in the United States.

He opposed vigorously the restrictive agricultural program under which farmers are *paid for not producing*, and under which prices *workers have to pay* for essentials—particularly bread and cotton clothing—have increased tremendously.

Senator Townsend has constantly maintained that the American workers want *work at decent wages*, not a dole; and that increased wages are meaningless if they are accompanied by corresponding increases in cost of living and taxes—whether hidden or direct.

He believes:

“The primary labor problem in this country today is finding jobs for the millions of unemployed. Labor wants

work, not a dole. I believe relief is a temporary problem which can be solved, and I refuse to accept the New Deal belief that unemployment and relief are permanent problems.

“So long as we have one man on relief, that one man is a potential threat to the security of every employed worker. Our problem is to give men jobs at good wages rather than to pay them mere subsistence as relief.”

Many *preach* their liberalism. Many cry out their love for the working man. Townsend sensibly approaches their problems with—ACTION!

AND FARMERS

What has Townsend done for the Delaware farmer? Has he sat quietly by while Iowa pigs were being slaughtered and thrown in rivers? Has he sat idly by while millions of acres of corn, wheat and cotton were plowed under the soil at the expense of Delaware? The Answer is best emphasized by a brief quotation from the Senator himself. He says:

"It is only natural that, when we tell a farmer he can't produce one thing, he turns to the production of another. Farmers are producers—they like to see things grow. And when you tell one of them he can't produce corn or wheat, he naturally turns to the production of orchard and other crops.

"This undermines the normal producers of such crops in such states as Delaware, where production of minor crops is a major business. I believe we should let the wheat belt, for instance, grow wheat, and not force it into competition with Delaware farmers who produce other things.

"I think it is about time we had a New Deal for the Delaware farmer, and I think the small farmers are going to see that they get it by helping to clear up some of these inequities."

A good example—truck crops, including such as tomatoes, peas, cabbage and other vegetables for which Delaware has long been noted as producing in quantity and excellence, are now being

produced on the lands made idle by the New Deal farm regimentation. Lands for which farmers were paid not to grow corn or wheat or cotton are being used to compete with the natural products of Delaware.

During the ten-year period from 1927 to 1936, Delaware produced an annual average of \$1,768,000 in these crops. Under New Deal regimentation, the crop for 1938 fell to \$1,555,000, a net loss during that year of \$213,000 in value to the Delaware farmers. Now look at the same period for the whole United States. During the ten years prior to 1936, the United States as a whole produced as an average \$232,266,000 in these crops. In 1938, the total for the United States was \$243,928,000, being an increase of nearly \$11,000,000. Thus it can be seen that while truck crop values in Delaware were decreasing in value, these same crops in other states, particularly the north central and western states, were increasing and yet Delaware farmers have been paying more than ten times as

much in taxes for farm benefits as the Western states.

In Arizona, for example, Senator Townsend has pointed out that the Federal Government collected \$4,400,000 in taxes. But in that same year, the Federal Government paid back to the people of Arizona in relief and farm benefits, the sum of \$23,100,000, or more than \$4.00 for every dollar paid in taxes. Some states of the Union received back as much as \$200.00 for every dollar paid in taxes.

Delaware farmers and workers, however, have seen their tax burden nearly doubled since 1933. Of the total amount paid out in aid to states in 1939, Delaware received only \$34.04 per capita as compared with a national average of \$70.08. In other words, Delaware received only one-fifth of one per cent in direct benefits and had to pay seven times as much in taxes. Senator Townsend has consistently fought for the interests of Delaware, believing at the same time that the philosophy he expounded was by far the best for the nation as a whole.

Townsend has earned your confidence.

A Vote for Townsend

Is a Vote for

Delaware and America

*Preparedness—Security—Good Wages
—Democracy*

VOTE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN

**This factual statement is from the Delaware
Republican State Committee**



A GREAT LIBERAL SENATOR



SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR.

Seniority

SOMETHING
TO THINK
ABOUT



SENIORITY

You know how it is with your job. Promotion usually goes with seniority.

So it is in the United States Senate. Power and prestige are the rewards of unbroken senatorial service.

In the Senate new members start at the bottom of the committee—groups which hold the key to major laws.

Under the Senate's seniority system, by which assignment and rank of major committees are won through length and ability of service—

Delaware, through the high ranking position held by Senator Townsend on major committees, has a greater voice in the Senate than, for instance, Illinois. Yet Illinois has a population thirty-two times as great as Delaware.

Idaho, while Senator Borah lived, had a greater voice in the Senate than New Jersey, with ten times its population. (Borah was dean of the Senate when he died, with 33 years' service to his credit.)

Nevada has the chairmanship of the powerful Committee on Foreign Relations in Senator Key Pittman. Yet Nevada's population is less than that of Wilmington.

Mississippi's senior Senator, Pat Harrison, is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which writes the tax and tariff laws, although Mississippi is an agricultural state with little interest in either.

Call the other names you know best, Shepard, Norris, Johnson of California, Mc-

Nary, Glass, LaFollette,—all have served 15 years or more in the Senate.

Seniority!

NOW—LOOK AT DELAWARE!

Because Senator Townsend has achieved membership on the Appropriations Committee, Delaware has a *greater voice* in the billions of appropriations than, for instance, New York, although New York has *fifty times* the population.

Because Senator Townsend has achieved membership on the Senate Finance Committee, Delaware has a *greater voice* in taxation than, for instance, California, although California has *twenty-four times* the population.

Because Senator Townsend is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, Delaware has a *greater voice* in banking legislation than, for instance, Massachusetts, although Massachusetts has *seventeen times* the population.

Are you interested in pensions? Senator Townsend is a member of the Senate Pensions Committee.

Are you interested in public claims? Senator Townsend is a member of the Senate Claims Committee.

Do you favor sensible irrigation and reclamation projects? Senator Townsend is a member of the Senate Irrigation and Reclamation Committee.

Do you favor proper auditing and control of public accounts? Senator Townsend is a member of the Audit and Control Committee.

Delaware has a *major voice* in the silver problem. Senator Townsend is a member of the Special Silver Committee.

Are you interested in the problem of taxation of Government securities? Senator Townsend is a member of a Special Committee dealing with this problem.

Do you believe in keeping a watchful eye over the Executive Agencies? Senator Townsend is a member of a Committee to investigate Executive Agencies.

Do you believe in proper Government reorganization? Senator Townsend is a member of a select Committee on Government Reorganization.

Delaware's great liberal Senator has high ranking position on more important committees than any other member of the United States Senate, Democratic or Republican.

During the next six years the reflection of the prestige of the State of Delaware can be felt in almost every phase of public life by the re-election of

SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Jr.

Liberal—Courageous—Able

CAN DELAWARE AFFORD HIS LOSS?

Delaware Republican State Committee



IMAGES
of America

THE DUPONT HIGHWAY



INTRODUCTION

It is difficult to imagine in this era of superhighways and multicar ownership that it was not long ago when people traveled and shipped goods by horse, rail, or boat. The few roads that existed were often dirt and gravel, or thick mud in bad weather, poorly maintained, and rutted by wheels from early motorized vehicles.

Up until 1920, the average working man's salary was less than \$1,500 a year. Automobiles were handmade, piece by piece and one vehicle at a time. They could cost \$3,000 to \$10,000. Henry Ford institutionalized the assembly line method of automobile manufacturing, and his Model T Ford sold for less than \$300. Vehicular ownership rose. Motorists and bicyclists organized and petitioned legislatures for better roads and more surface transportation routes, what historians have called the "Good Roads Movement." The U.S. Congress responded with the creation of the Bureau of Public Roads and then the Federal Highway Administration. The agencies began as part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture but eventually fell under the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Thomas Coleman du Pont, great-grandson of the DuPont Company's founder, Eleuthère Iréné du Pont, was an early proponent of the automobile. He was a native of Kentucky and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885 as a civil engineer. He returned to Kentucky and soon rose to superintendent of the Central Coal and Iron Company. He spent time in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, with a company that made street railway cars. By the age of 37, T. Coleman du Pont had made a fortune in coal, steel, insurance, and commercial real estate. In 1902, the centennial year of the DuPont Company's founding as a gunpowder manufacturer along the Brandywine River in Wilmington, the family business was almost sold to a competitor. T. Coleman, along with cousins Pierre S. du Pont and Alfred I. du Pont, took control of the company. But T. Coleman du Pont hadn't forgotten his love of the automobile, nor his realization that Delaware roads, particularly downstate, were primitive at best. T. Coleman du Pont offered to build a "Grand Boulevard" the length of Delaware at no cost to the public and then donate the road to the state. He felt a hard-surface road was necessary to spur economic growth and prosperity and would especially benefit the farmers of Kent and Sussex Counties, who had only the monopoly of the railroads available to ship their produce. To fulfill his aspirations, T. Coleman achieved legislative approval on March 31, 1911, to create a road construction company with the initial capital stock of \$200,000. He was quoted in 1912 as saying, "Nothing can do more good than money spent in building or improving roads in the United States." Starting in Sussex County in 1911, T. Coleman personally supervised the first 30 miles of a two-lane concrete road that would bear his name.

Despite T. Coleman du Pont's best intentions, there was opposition, naturally, from railroad companies that saw the road as infringing on their business and political factions who believed T. Coleman was building the road for personal gain. There was even resistance from some farmers who felt the road was an "invasion" of their land. To quell opposition, T. Coleman offered property owners up to five times the assessed value of their property for a right-of-way, and in

1917, he agreed to turn the project over to the newly created Delaware Highway Department. Yet T. Coleman continued to fund the project up to \$44,000 per mile. He eventually paid almost \$4 million of his own money.

T. Coleman du Pont truly believed those with means should contribute to the betterment of society: "I realized that the first essential for the development of our little State is a well laid out system of highways traversing all the sections of the State. It was obvious from the beginning that the backbone of such a system must be a main north and south highway."

While other philanthropists started schools, libraries, parks, and hospitals, T. Coleman du Pont stated, "I will build a monument a hundred miles high and lay it on the ground." He was close. The two-lane concrete highway that bore Coleman du Pont's name measured 96.7 miles. The highway was on Delaware's map as Route 13 between Dover and Wilmington and as Route 113 between Dover and Selbyville at the state's southern border with Maryland. The Coleman DuPont Road was officially dedicated and given to the citizens of Delaware by Coleman du Pont during a ceremony held in Dover on July 2, 1924.

As a member of the original commission appointed by Gov. John Townsend, Coleman du Pont was also the first to realize that traffic on Delaware's highways was destined to approach in speed and volume that of the railroads. He had the courage and patience, despite opposition, to plan and construct the DuPont Highway with provisions for the future. With a right-of-way planned in many sections of 200 feet and bypassing all towns, and with curves and grades adequate for high-speed traffic, the highway after its first 20 years compared favorably with most modern superhighways of the early 20th century. DELDOT and the State of Delaware are left with his legacy of design and construction standards in solving and improving transportation issues of the state.

In 1927, the chief engineer for the Delaware State Highway Department, C. Douglass Buck, recommended reducing traffic congestion by expanding the Coleman DuPont Road into a dual highway between Dover and Wilmington, two lanes northbound and two lanes southbound with a grassy median in between, a common sight today but innovative at the time. When completed in 1934, the span between Dover and Wilmington became the country's first divided highway and a model for all highway construction since. It was also innovative in that it was the first thoroughfare laid near towns, not through them, in an effort to minimize downtown traffic.

By 1940, trucking had taken over as a main source for shipping Delaware's agricultural products, and the DuPont Highway was the principle route taken. In that year, over a million crates of poultry carrying over 19 million fowl, over 2 million bushels of potatoes, over 200,000 bushels of peaches, and almost a million crates of strawberries were hauled on the DuPont Highway. In one day, over 35,000 vehicles traveled the highway and carried more than 100,000 people. It was estimated that almost one-eighth of employed Delawareans had a dependence or business relationship with the DuPont Highway on a daily basis.

However, the DuPont Highway became a victim of its own success. Less than a decade after its dedication, the corridor had to be expanded to accommodate safety and the increase in automobile traffic. Ultimately, the road corridor led to business and housing development that absorbed all the land around it and created busy intersections. Senior Delawareans remember the highway as the main route to Delaware's beaches and how long a trip to sun and sand could take with the highway's congestion, varying speed limits, and numerous traffic signals. A new turnpike with limited access was needed.

State Road Route 1 was constructed between 1991 and 2004 and has surpassed the DuPont Highway in traffic volume and, in a few locations, caused segments of the DuPont Highway to be rerouted or abandoned. What is left of the DuPont Highway often parallels or crosses beneath Route 1 bridges and now resembles a local road, used by those who wish to travel at a slower pace, be nostalgic, or by commuters and beachgoers wishing to avoid the Route 1 tolls.



Coleman du Pont's residence was in the 800 block of Broom Street in Wilmington. Coleman du Pont died there from cancer of the larynx on November 11, 1930. The property was sold in 1939 for \$35,000 and is now the site of the Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church. Coleman du Pont owned several properties during his lifetime; one was the historic Buena Vista alongside his highway near the Routes 13 and 40 interchange. Coleman purchased Buena Vista in 1914 for \$35,000 and remained its owner until his death. (Hagley Museum and Library.)



Coleman du Pont saw many marginal farms and their produce stands during his trips to and from a hunting lodge he owned at Horn Point on Maryland's Eastern Shore. It convinced him that the lives and incomes of Delaware farmers would be greatly enhanced if they could move their perishables faster and safer to urban markets such as Wilmington, Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, D.C. Sussex County businessman John G. Townsend (elected governor in 1916) assisted with right-of-way acquisitions through his partnership with Peninsula Real Estate Company, Inc.

BRIEF HISTORY OF SELBVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The idea for a library in Selbyville was conceived in 1931 by several women who were members of the Selbyville Community Club, an affiliate of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The idea became reality when a collection of 22 books from the State Traveling Library arrived on April 21, 1932. The books were placed in the club room at Redmen's Hall. Club volunteers opened the room to the public every Friday afternoon from 4 - 5 p.m.

The next step in the library saga was to raise \$225 in order to qualify for state aid. The Club raised the money by newspaper and magazine subscriptions, "Kitchen Kraft" dinner and private donations over a five-year period. With this accomplished, the Selbyville Free Public Library opened on February 19, 1937, with approximately 1,000 volumes.

During the 1930s and '40s, the library continued to operate on "Library Day" which was Friday afternoons at Redmen's Hall. Then, in the late 1940s, the library was moved to a Sunday School room at Salem United Methodist Church. Hours were increased and a person was hired to help run the library.

In 1966, the family of the late U.S. Senator John G. Townsend, Jr., donated his home at 11 McCabe St. for the housing of the library. In 1990, the first floor of the home was renovated to include a meeting room, reading room and a small museum dedicated to the memory of Senator Townsend. The renovation also included a new wing which now contains the library's collection of 28,000 books.

The Selbyville Community Club continued to be an important supporter of the library. This included volunteering to read for "Story Hour" which began in the 1960s and donating of money. In 1984, they were instrumental in forming the Friends of the Selbyville Public Library, which were very successful in raising funds for the expansion of the library building.

Today the library is operated by a staff of two full-time and 2 part-time employees. Besides its comprehensive book collection, it also has available 400 videos with an accent on children's and educational titles, 250 audio books, several dozen magazines, local, state and national newspapers. In 1997, the library joined the Sussex County Hollinet system which allows library cardholders to electronically access the card catalogs of libraries throughout the county and the state, to conduct research on the Internet, and to utilize a large magazine database. Services at the library include Storytime, crafts and entertainment for children, computers for word processing, FAX, and copy machine. The meeting room is used for book discussions, group meetings, lectures and workshops.

The public is invited to a

Celebration of the

John G. Townsend, Jr., Building

with

A Dedication of Its Historical Marker

and the Book Signing of

Clearing New Ground:

The Life of John G. Townsend, Jr.

By Richard Carter

Sunday, February 24, 2002, 2 – 4 p.m.



Selbyville Public Library

11 Main & McCabe Sts.

Selbyville, DE 19975

302-436-8195

*Please join the Selbyville Public Library
in a
Celebration of the
John G. Townsend, Jr., Building
with
A Dedication of Its Historical Marker
and
The presentation of the publication of
Clearing New Ground,
the biography of John G. Townsend, Jr.
by Richard Carter*

Sunday, February 24, 2002, 2 - 4 p.m.

*Selbyville Public Library
11 Main & McCabe Sts.
Selbyville, Delaware 19975
302-436-8195*

Book signing by author

*Unveiling of Historical Marker
Russell McCabe, Delaware Public Archives
Refreshments by the Friends*



Selbyville Public Library
11 Main & McCabe Streets
P.O. Box 739
Selbyville, DE 19975
302-436-8195
FAX 302-436-1508

PRESS RELEASE

January 31, 2002

For immediate release

Contact: Lynn Massey, Director
302-436-8195

RENOVATION PROJECT LAUNCHED AT SELBYVILLE LIBRARY WITH HISTORICAL MARKER & TOWNSEND BIOGRAPHY

A confluence of events will take place on Sunday, February 24, from 2-4 p.m. when the Selbyville Public Library celebrates its "old house," the 98-year-old former home of John G. Townsend, Jr. The celebration will begin with the dedication of its historical marker commemorating the life of Townsend, a former Delaware governor (1917-1921) and U. S. Senator (1929-1941). A book signing will also take place with the introduction of a new edition of *Clearing New Ground: the Life of John G. Townsend, Jr.* by Richard B. Carter. The library is also launching its fundraising campaign to renovate the building that forms part of the library. The celebration is open to the public and the Friends of the library will serve refreshments.

Russell McCabe, Administrator of the Delaware Historical Marker Program, of the Delaware Public Archives, will make the presentation of the

bronze historical marker. Sen. George H. Bunting, Jr., sponsored the selection of the marker for the Selbyville building.

Clearing New Ground was originally published in 1983 as a limited edition hardback. Carter's new edition has been updated and is now available in a softcover and hardcover version.

The arrival of the marker and book has coincided with the beginning of an effort by the library's commissioners to raise \$300,000 in order to renovate and remodel the library. The Townsend home was built in 1904 and was given to the library after Townsend's death in 1964. This portion of the library contains meeting and reading rooms, a small museum and offices. The building needs new siding, trim, windows, roof and heating system.

An addition, built in 1990, holds the library's collections of books, magazines, videos, audios and circulation desk. Due to the growth and changes in the population of the area, this portion of the library needs to be remodeled in order to serve the community better. It also needs a new heating and air conditioning system.

For information concerning this event, call 302-436-8195.

###

Preserving history, looking to the future

Selbyville library seeks to make most of historic location



Wave Photo by Alicia Mason
PRESERVING HERITAGE — Selbyville Public Library Director Lynn Massey stands next to a portrait of John G. Townsend Jr. and a stand featuring Townsend family memorabilia.



Wave Photo by Alicia Mason

HISTORICAL? YES. ANTIQUATED? MAYBE. — The Selbyville Public Library might be outgrowing the John G. Townsend Jr. Memorial Building, but the prevailing sentiment is to work with the existing structure, rather than rebuild.

By Kerin Magill
Staff Reporter

In 1904, John G. Townsend Jr. built a new home in Selbyville for his wife Jennie and four (soon to be five) children.

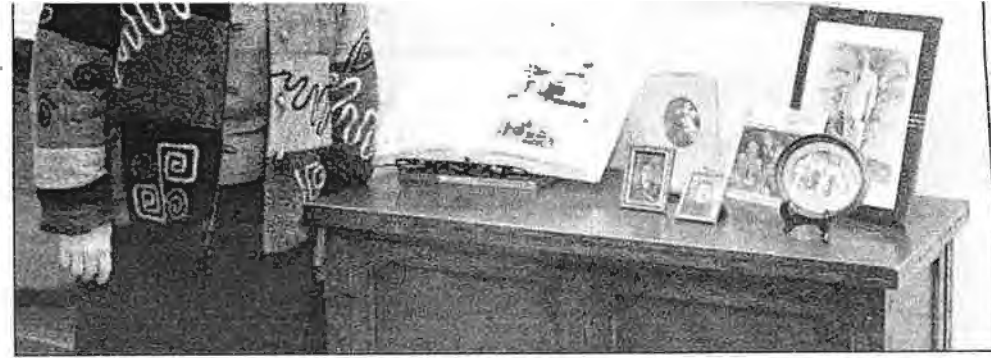
Townsend would become one of Delaware's most beloved statesmen, serving as governor from 1917 to 1921 and as a U.S. Senator from 1929 to 1941.

Throughout his life, he also became one of Sussex County's most successful businessmen, with interests in ice plants, banks, lum-

ber mills and the county's then-booming strawberry industry. Townsend's Inc. would also become the nation's largest poultry processor.

Visitors to Townsend's home included former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt and then-Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Roosevelt wrote of her visit in June 1946 to Townsend's "delightful" house, during which she was served a traditional southern Delaware meal of fried chicken, mashed potatoes and gravy, greens, biscuits and homemade ice cream and cake. The visit is recounted in Richard B. Carter's newly re-



Wave Photo by Alicia Mason

PRESERVING HERITAGE — Selbyville Public Library Director Lynn Massey stands next to a portrait of John G. Townsend Jr. and a stand featuring Townsend family memorabilia.

sued book, "Clearing New Ground: The Life of Governor John G. Townsend Jr."

According to Carter's book, there were even rumors of a romantic relationship between Townsend and Roosevelt, both widowed by that time. But Carter maintains the two were merely friends, having gotten to know one another when Townsend served as an alternate delegate to the first United Nations General Assembly in London.

Townsend himself is quoted in Carter's book as saying the two simply had a mutual interest in raising chickens.

Though he traveled the world and hobnobbed with presidents, Townsend always lived in the house on Main Street. When he died in 1964, his family donated the home for use as a public library, and today it is one of Selbyville's most recognizable symbols.

Within the past several years, however, the library board of directors has wrestled with the fact that the library's needs are outgrowing the historic home.

Space for books is running out, there is virtually no place for patrons to sit near the books and magazines, and the current room configuration does not lend itself to the community activities the library hosts, such as children's programs.

Library board president Victor Murray has built shelves in every nook and cranny he can find to hold the library's book collection, according to library director Lynn Massey.

But more shelves is not the only answer, Massey said, pointing to the children's area. Some books for very young children are on shelves five feet high — where the children can't reach them.

"We need to reconfigure the interior," Massey said. "We don't want to lose the character and architecture and everything, but right now, it just doesn't meet our needs."

In addition to space problems, the building simply needs attention. Exterior woodwork is crumbling in places, there are frequent leaks, particularly where a 1990 addition joins the original part of the house, and siding is mismatched throughout the exterior.

The home appears to have little or no insulation, and its heating system "looks like something out of a child's nightmare," Massey said.

Last year, the board hired to help them come up with a plan to address the library's shortcomings. His number one recommendation: tear down the building and construct a new library. Other options included building

See **LIBRARY** Page 32

Library

Continued From Page 31

a new library on a new site, remodeling another existing building and — the consultant's least favorite — remodel the Townsend building.

"Nobody really wanted to tear the building down," Massey said. "We felt this building had so much history, so much heritage. We just had to find a way to work with it," Massey said.

To begin that process, the library board has applied for \$55,900 in state matching funds. It has also hired a fundraising coordinator and a grant writer, using \$25,000 in state funds it has already received for planning the project, Massey said.

The next phase will be the reconfiguration of the building, which is currently arranged basically as it was when the Townsends lived in it. For that, the library board will seek \$190,000 in state funds to match money which will be raised by the community and through grants.

While the board had initially considered expanding the building, Massey said at this point, it's unclear whether that will be feasible financially. Preliminary esti-

mates for simply remodeling the building run between \$750,000 and \$1.2 million, she said.

The project comes at a time when the Townsend house is receiving more attention than usual, due to the re-release of Carter's 1984 book and the Feb. 24 dedication of a historical marker by the Delaware Public Archives.

The marker was unveiled by Townsend's great-grandson John G. "Roger" Townsend and his family, who live in Rehoboth Beach.

The Delaware Heritage Commission, which published "Clearing New Ground," is donating \$5 from the cost of each book sale to the library for its remodeling project, Massey said. The books are available at the library: hardback versions of the 644-page book cost \$25 and paperback versions cost \$15, and they can be ordered through the Delaware Heritage Commission's Web site, www.state.de.us/heritage/govs.htm.

Since its first publication in 1984, the book has been improved with, among other things, the addition of an index.

The house itself has become "an icon for the town," Massey said. Its architecture is described as "colonial revival," mostly because of the columns that grace its front porch.



THE UNVEILING — Relatives of John G. Townsend Jr. unveil the historical marker in front of the Selbyville Home Feb. 24. Shown, from left, are Jennifer, Max, John G. "Roger" and Sam Townsend. Roger Townsend is the late governor and U.S. Senator's great-grandson.

It appears today much as it did when the Townsend family lived there with the exception of the removal of some ornamental woodwork, and of course, the 1990 addition. A small balcony remains on the third floor, which had been where the Townsend boys' bedroom was.

The original home is believed to have cost \$4,000 to build. Carter said in the book that Townsend probably saved money because materials for the home came from his own lumber mill, at minimal cost.

Now, the library board is attempting to keep up that tradi-

tion, by making the best use of the materials at its disposal. "We want to be fiscally responsible and yet make this something that's going to work," Massey said.

Reach Kerin Magill at 537-1881, ext. 108, or knagill@smgpo.gannett.com.

Wave Photo Submitted

Briefly

Historical marker honors John Townsend Jr.

The Delaware Public Archives has announced the dedication of a state historical marker commemorating the life and achievements of John G. Townsend Jr. A ceremony is planned for 2 p.m., Sunday, Feb. 24, at the Selbyville Public Library, on the corner of Main and McCabe streets. The marker identification will be in conjunction with the Sussex County release of Richard Carter's "Clearing New Ground: The Life of John G. Townsend Jr.," a publication of the Delaware Heritage Commission. The book will be available for purchase from 2 to 4 p.m. The event will also signal the beginning of a campaign to raise funds to preserve and renovate the library building. All interested parties are invited to attend. For information, contact Russ McCabe, Delaware Public Archives at 302-744-5049.