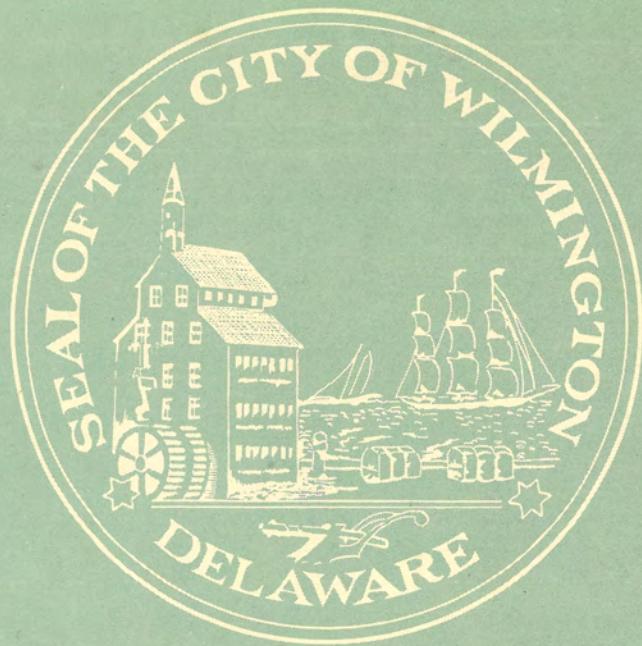


THE CITY AND PORT OF

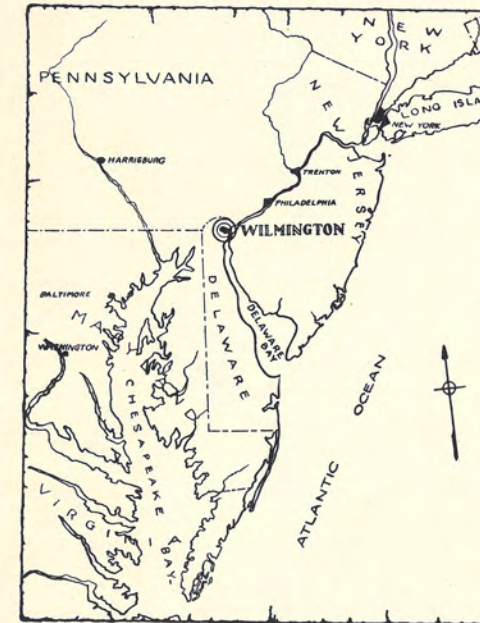
Wilmington

on the

Delaware



Wilmington on the Delaware



On a certain day in March of 1638, a group of Indians stood on the banks of a river in the New World, and with a curious fear pulsating in their breasts, watched a high-pooped ship nose its way shoreward. With clattering of falling sails the vessel came to rest. A small boat was lowered and quickly was filled with people of a strange race, who rowed with vigorous stroke to a natural landing place of flat rocks, eager to feel again the welcome land.

The occupants of the ship were a number of Swedes, dispatched to the new-found land to establish a colony, so that Sweden in her ambitious campaign to become a World Power, would have a stake in the virgin territory. Under the able leadership of one, Peter Minuit, the voyage had been accomplished and a colony was to be implanted. A fort, a church and homes soon were built and the settlement was called Christianaham, in honor of the young Queen of Sweden, successor to Gustavus Adolphus. The river they named Christina, which empties a short distance east of where the colonists landed, into the then-called South River, and now known as the Delaware.

Prosperity attended the little colony, its growth being augmented by several additional shiploads of settlers. Years rolled into history and to the north the Dutch were in the ascendancy. With covetous eyes they looked upon the settlement of the Swedes, for indeed it was a territory abounding in forests, fish and game, the land rich and fertile, and its wide and deep rivers affording wonderful avenues for commerce. So in 1655, Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, with a large fleet of heavily armed war vessels, in an almost bloodless battle, occupied Christianaham and annexed it to Holland's growing empire. Thus ended Sweden's claim for territory in the New World.

Under Holland's short hold of power of nine years' duration, the trend of occupation of the colony changed from agriculture of the Swedes to that of commerce and trading of the Dutch, who because they did not appreciate the value of their possessions, permitted them to fall easy prey to the English.

Under the English, who took possession in 1664, the little community was permitted to go to ruin and ceased to exist, and no attempt to form a settlement or lay out a town was made until 1731, when Thomas Willing, foreseeing future possibilities of the site, surveyed a piece of land, laid out streets and called his development Willington. This was later changed to Wilmington, after Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington in England. Four years later the community consisted of only thirty-five houses.

Through all the ordeals of colonization, of a thrice changing ownership; throughout changing economic conditions; because of the logical location of the site chosen by the Swedes, Wilmington has had a steady growth and continued prosperity. Fundamentally, its geographic location, on deep rivers and today within overnight distance of 20 per cent of the country's population is the reason for the city's development today.



General View of Central Wilmington.

General

Wilmington was incorporated in 1832 and at that time had a population of 7,128. Today it has a population of 110,000 within the corporate city limits and within the immediate suburban area an additional 110,000 persons. The Bureau of Census statistics show that 90% of this population is native born, and of the foreign-born, the majority comes from England, Ireland, Italy, Germany, Poland and Russia.

An analysis of the population as shown by the 1940 census of the Wilmington Metropolitan District discloses there were 94,620 males, 94,354 females, 154,474 of white native parentage, 14,771 white foreign-born and 19,703 negro.

AREA

The city occupies 15.77 square miles.

HOUSING

The average Wilmington family consists of 3.9 persons. There are 30,132 dwelling units in the city. Development of the city is under the direction of a zoning ordinance.

CLIMATE

Wilmington has four distinct seasons. Its winters are generally mild and its summers are tempered with cooling breezes from large bodies of water which are in close proximity. The precipitation is sufficient to support vegetation in abundance.

During summer the prevailing direction of winds is southwest and in winter, northwest. There follows an average of weather conditions recorded during the past twenty-five years:

	Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Mean	Rainfall		Max. Mean	Min. Mean	Mean	Rainfall
Jan.	40.0	24.6	32.9	3.32	Aug.	83.6	63.7	73.8	5.20
Feb.	41.8	24.8	33.3	2.77	Sept.	77.8	57.4	67.6	3.43
Mar.	51.5	31.6	41.6	3.67	Oct.	65.7	45.9	56.0	3.22
Apr.	61.9	40.0	51.4	3.77	Nov.	54.3	37.4	45.7	3.06
May	73.9	51.3	62.7	3.36	Dec.	43.1	27.4	35.4	2.91
June	81.6	61.5	71.1	4.19					
July	85.3	62.3	75.2	4.48	Average	63.4	43.9	52.2	3.61



Hotel Rodney and Annex.

DuPont Building and DuPont Hotel. The statue commemorates the ride of Caesar Rodney from Dover to Philadelphia made July 3, 4, 1776 to sign the Declaration of Independence.



Rodney Square showing from left to right a portion of DuPont Building and DuPont Hotel, First and Central Presbyterian Church, Hotel Rodney, Post Office, Continental American Life Insurance Building and City and County Building.

City and County Building.





The City of Wilmington obtains its water supply from the beautiful and historic Brandywine River.

Civic

Wilmington is governed by a Mayor and "The Council." The latter is composed of a representative from each of the twelve wards and presided over by a President elected at large. The Mayor and "The Council" are elected by popular vote for two-year terms. Commissions and Boards to administer the various departments are appointed by the Mayor and approved by "The Council."

The assessed valuation of real estate is \$183,015,750.00.

SANITATION

The city collects ashes, rubbish and garbage without charge to householders. A \$9 million sewage disposal plant is under construction and all sewage will be treated before being emptied into the Delaware River. Garbage is disposed of by incineration, these plants having a daily capacity of 225 tons.

WATER

The municipal water supply is taken from the Brandywine River far above the city to insure its purity. It is filtered by the city and is held in reservoirs which have a total capacity of 2,131,100,000 gallons. The present equipment can deliver 32,000,000 gallons per day with the average daily consumption of 20,000,000 gallons. Pressure is maintained from 20 to 100 pounds.

PUBLIC SAFETY

Because of a highly efficient Bureau of Fire, Wilmington has a very low fire record. The per capita loss during the past ten years averaged but \$1.60. The Bureau operates on a two-platoon system and is entirely modernized with the necessary equipment to cope with any emergency. Police protection is afforded by a Bureau of Police which operates with an average personnel of 212.



Pierre S. duPont High School.



Mary C. I. Williams Elementary School.



The Conrad School, typical of schools in the Wilmington suburban area.



Emalea Pusey Warner Junior High School.

EDUCATION

Wilmington has 12 public elementary schools, 2 senior high schools, 5 junior high schools, 2 vocational high schools and attendance is compulsory. The latest approved methods of education are in effect and a high standard of qualification for the professional staff is maintained. Of the professional staff, all are graduates of a normal school or its equivalent or hold a degree from a college or university. The median number of years of experience for Wilmington teachers is approximately twenty years. Over 91% have had at least 5 years' experience. A program of in-service teacher training assures the community of teachers who continue to grow throughout their years of service.



Christ Our King Parochial School.



Friends Private School.



Recitation Hall, University of Delaware.



Memorial Library, University of Delaware.

Wilmington Institute Free Library.



Administration Building, University of Delaware.



Wolf Hall, University of Delaware.



In addition to the public school system, there are 15 parochial and 4 private schools.

There are 3 schools devoted to instruction in business subjects.

At Newark, 14 miles southwest of Wilmington, is the University of Delaware. It was chartered as a college in 1834 and a women's college was established in 1930, at which time it became the University of Delaware. The University offers a full schedule of courses and grants most masters' degrees. It also operates a farm of 217 acres for purposes of agricultural instruction and experimentation.

Located on the south side of Rodney Square in Wilmington is the Wilmington Institute Free Library containing over 200,000 volumes and used by over 33,000 card holders.



Delaware Hospital.

POST OFFICE

The Wilmington Post Office is located conveniently in the center section of the city. Its volume of receipts place it in the first class post office category.

HOSPITALS

Wilmington has four public hospitals which have a total of 989 beds, 334 of which are in wards. Of the ward beds 268 are for adults. Free service is rendered in deserving cases. These hospitals are attended by a staff of 387 physicians and surgeons and clinics in all diseases are maintained. The Veterans Administration operates one of its hospitals here containing 330 beds. In addition there are four private hospitals.



Hospital of U. S. Veterans Administration.



St. Francis Hospital.



Memorial Hospital.



Wilmington General Hospital.



An intercoastal ship passing through Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, a sea-level waterway connecting Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

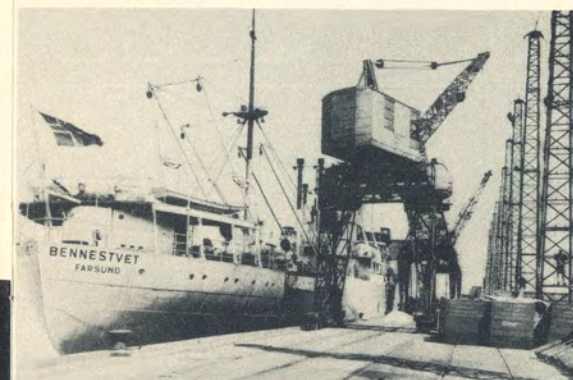
Transportation

Modern cargo handling methods at the Marine Terminal.

Wilmington is well served by all modes of transportation. In addition to three trunk line railroads for passengers and freight and railway express service, there is a modern Marine Terminal which makes the city a port, to and from which steamship service can be made available to all parts of the world. Improved hard surface highways radiate from the city over which operate 92 motor trucking concerns. Airports near Wilmington provide air service for passengers, mail and express.

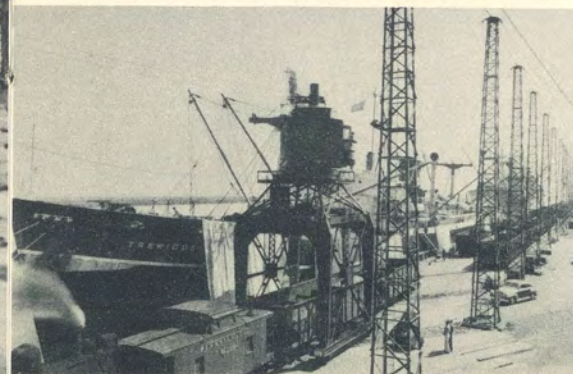
RAILROAD FACILITIES

Wilmington is served by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and the Reading Companies. These carriers connect Wilmington closely with all



Dock scene at Wilmington Marine Terminal.

View showing loading and unloading facilities at the Municipal Marine Terminal.



the producing and consuming points in the country. The city is on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad midway between New York and Washington, D. C. and is the southern terminus of the Wilmington and Northern branch of the Reading Company. It is the break-up point for a large number of freight trains carrying traffic between New England and the South and West and there are many inbound and outbound trains daily making constant flow of train service for Wilmington's industries.

Passenger train service to and from Wilmington is unexcelled. Through trains are available to all southern, New England and western points as well as points in Canada. The running time between Wilmington and Washington, D. C., is one hour and 46 minutes, to New York two hours and 10 minutes and to Philadelphia 28 minutes.

MARINE TERMINAL

The Wilmington Marine Terminal is a complete pocket terminal having berthing space for six ships simultaneously and ample covered and open storage areas served by the Terminal railroad. Being of the quay type of wharf construction, it is possible to load direct from or into cars without rehandling. The Terminal is fully equipped with modern mechanical handling devices. Through service is maintained with Pacific Coast ports and foreign service is rendered through chartered vessels.

MOTOR TRUCK SERVICE

The city is strategically located in the center of a network of motor truck routes in the eastern Atlantic area. Motor truck companies operate fast service to practically all points in the country either direct or through their connections.

By-pass of U. S. Highway 13 north of Wilmington.





The southbound lane of Du Pont Parkway. This is U. S. Highway 13 and 40.



The Delaware Memorial Bridge.

FERRY SERVICE

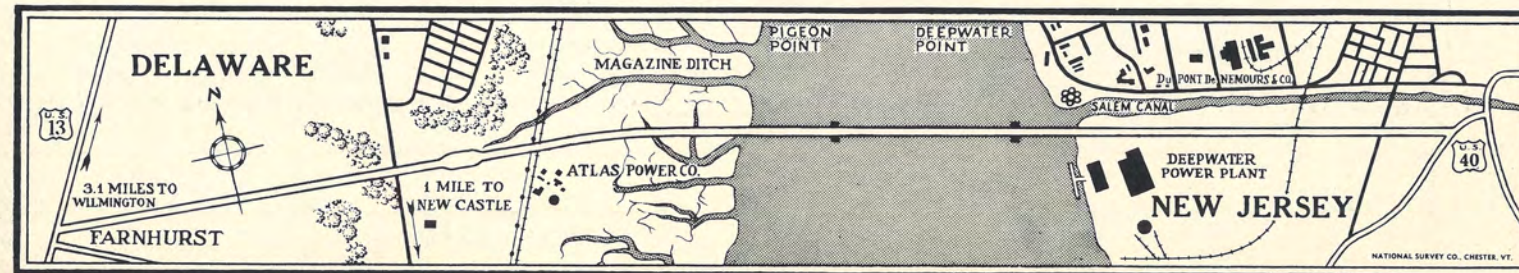
Ferry service connects Delaware with New Jersey, operating between New Castle, Delaware, and Pennsville, New Jersey.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

In 1951 this service will be replaced with the completion of the

construction of the Delaware Memorial Bridge, located approximately five miles south of Wilmington. It is being constructed at a cost in excess of \$40 million. This bridge, in conjunction with one being built by the State of Maryland between Sandy Point and Matapeake, will form a direct route between all northern and southern points.

This shows the location of the Delaware Memorial Bridge.



AIR SERVICE

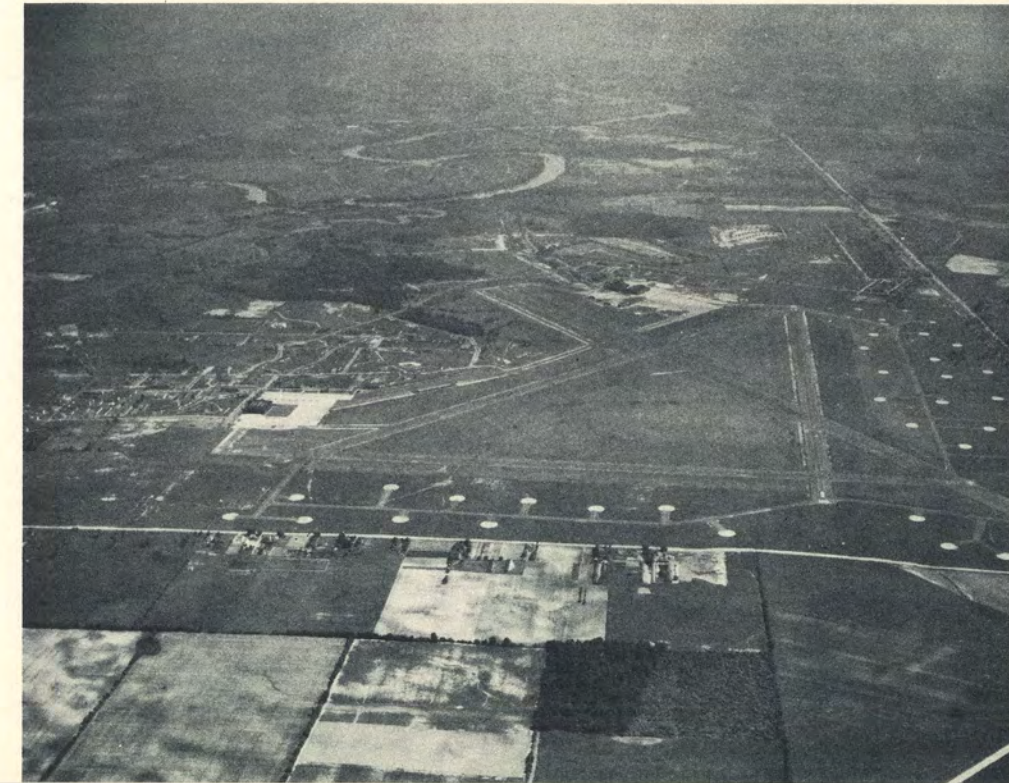
Wilmington is served by regularly scheduled flights of All American Airways, Eastern Air Lines, American Airlines and the Trans World Airline, using the New Castle County Airport, which is located five miles south of Wilmington. These lines also carry mail, express and freight.

TROLLEY COACH AND BUS LINES

The Port of Wilmington has one of the finest and most modern trackless trolley coach and bus systems. This system serves the city and surrounding suburban area as well as between Wilmington and Philadelphia.

There are also seven passenger bus lines operating between Wilmington and such points as Atlantic City, New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Rehoboth Beach, Salisbury and West Chester.

New Castle County Airport, 6 miles south of Wilmington. The main runway is 7,000 feet long and four regularly scheduled airlines use these facilities.





Continental American Life Insurance Building.

Home of the Wilmington Savings Fund Society.



Financial

Wilmington is the financial center of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula. There are 11 banks in the Port of Wilmington, which have total resources of \$430 million. Bank debits total \$3,500,000.00 and demand deposits \$270 million and savings deposits \$107 million.

There are also 14 building and loan associations with total assets of \$15 million.

Delaware Trust Company and Building.



Equitable Building and home of Equitable Trust Company.



Agricultural

The Port of Wilmington, situated as it is at the head of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula, reaps much benefit from this rich agricultural district. According to statistics taken by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the total land area of Delaware is 1,265,920 acres. There are 8,994 farms containing 895,507 acres or 70.7% of the State's area.

The mild climate and the scarcity of droughts or long wet periods make this district one of the richest in agriculture.

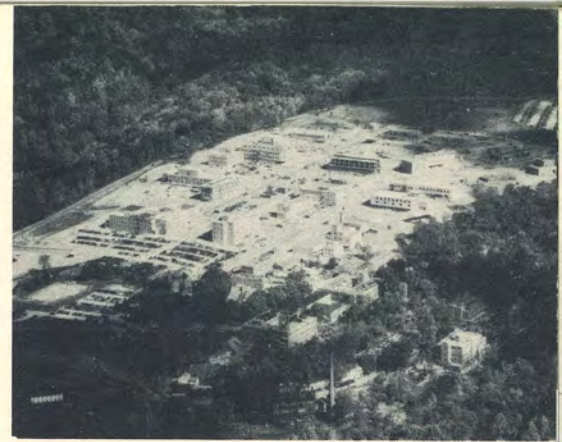
Sussex County, Delaware, is considered the leading producer of broilers in the country, the value of the products of this industry alone reaching \$65 million annually.

Industrial

Practically from the time of its founding Wilmington has been an industrial center. In the 18th century advantage was taken of the water power of the Brandywine and other streams and flour and grist mills ground the grains of the surrounding countryside. The flour formed the bulk of exports at that time when Wilmington was in the early heyday of being a port. This period lasted from 1740 to 1850. At about this same time black powder mills were built on the banks of the Brandywine, which powder was used in the War of 1812.

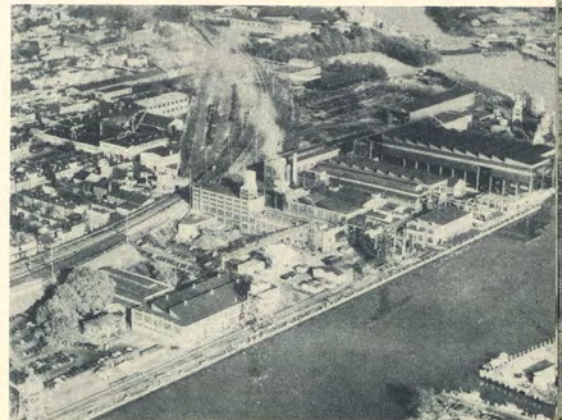
Today Wilmington is a city of diversified industries.

Wilmington is known as "The Chemical Capital of the World" for here are located the headquarters and laboratories of large chemical manufacturing interests. Wilmington is the world's center of vulcanized fibre manufacture and manufacture of glazed kid and morocco leathers. Here is the largest plant in the world devoted to the manufacture of braided rubber hose. The largest single cotton dyeing and finishing works in the world also is located here. Other important products include aircraft, automobiles, leather belting, boilers, castings of all types, clothing, cork products, hard floor coverings, fluorspar, iron and steel articles, steel, hosiery, jute products, machinery, paper and paper products, paper-making machinery, pyrites, rayon, shower bath fixtures and ships and yachts.



Experimental Station of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Inc., at Henry Clay.

The Pusey and Jones Corporation, builders of ships and papermaking machinery.



The Delaware State Tax Department reports that 500 manufacturers' licenses were issued in New Castle County. The value of products shown on license applications totaled \$278,148,000.00.

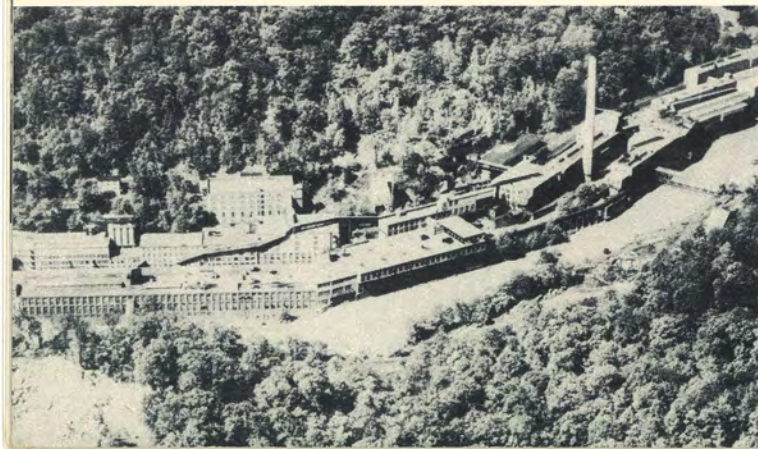
Reports also indicate that these industries employed on an average of 36,000 workers, receiving wages in excess of \$140 million annually.

It is interesting to note that 86% of the value of manufactured products in the State originate in New Castle County and that 76% of the total industrial wage earners in the State are in New Castle County.

FUEL AND POWER

From the manufacturers' viewpoint, aside from the logical location of Wilmington for distribution and the splendid supply of labor of many skills, there is an ample supply of all kinds of fuel at close hand. Both the anthracite and bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania are in close proximity. Coal also is obtainable from the Virginia fields by water transportation. Within fifteen miles there are five oil refineries which distribute their products by truck, rail and water. Eighteen local storage companies carry large stocks insuring immediate and continuous supply.

Electric power and manufactured gas are furnished by a private corporation and rates charged compare favorably with those of other eastern cities.



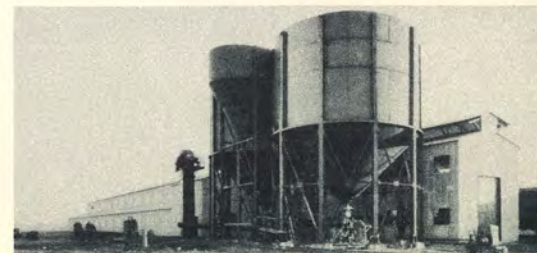
Plant of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company, the largest single cotton finishing plant in the world.



The Spare Parts Depot of Chrysler Corporation, Newark.



Delaware Floor Products Company, manufacturers of hard floor coverings.



Plant of Ozark-Mahoning Company, refiners of fluorspar.



The Pyrites Company. This plant extracts copper from pyrites iron and cinders the residue into iron ore.



Production line of the Marco Company, makers of homogenizing machinery.

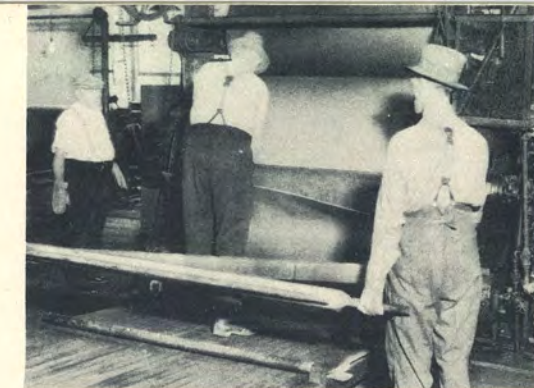


DuPont Company's plant pigment manufacturing unit at Newport.

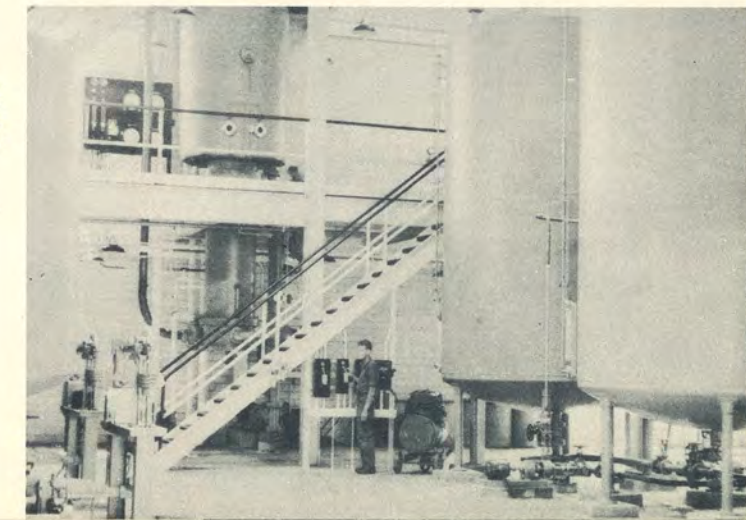
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

Wilmington is a wholesale center serving southern New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania, the State of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia. The census of 1939 shows there were 119 wholesalers located in Wilmington distributing a wide variety of materials and merchandise.

The State Tax Department reported 3,441 mercantile and 3,534 business licenses were issued in New Castle County. Service trades totaled 1,032. This indicates Wilmington is an active retail center.



Hard fibre in the process of manufacture at the plant of the National Vulcanized Fibre Company.



Evaporation section of a plant of the Atlas Powder Company manufacturing sorbitol.



A portion of the formal gardens of Brandywine Park, showing cherry blossom trees in bloom.

Recreational

Young Men's Christian Association.

From a recreational standpoint Wilmington is most happily situated. Within two to five hours are the seashore resorts of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey. A like distance away are the mountains of Pennsylvania and New York. It is the center of the motorists' paradise, the splendid road system of Delaware offering many short trips amid scenes of Old World aspect. For the gunner and fisherman, the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula (all that territory lying between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays and the Atlantic Ocean, with Wilmington at the head) possesses abundance of game. All of this region is within a maximum of three hours of Wilmington.

Within the city, the municipality is afforded many recreational facilities. There are 29 open parks with a total area of 1,057 acres. Along the banks of the historic Brandywine is Brandywine Park, a natural park, considered by many as one of the finest in the country.

The city affords also a goodly number of supervised playgrounds, baseball, football, soccer and hockey fields, tennis courts and basketball floors, five large swimming pools and an 18-hole municipal golf course. There are six other golf courses attached to country clubs and golf clubs.



Young Women's Christian Association.



A building recently erected for the Boys' Club.

THEATRES

There are 16 theatres in Wilmington, one of which is a legitimate theatre, 14 motion picture houses and one little theatre.

CLUBS

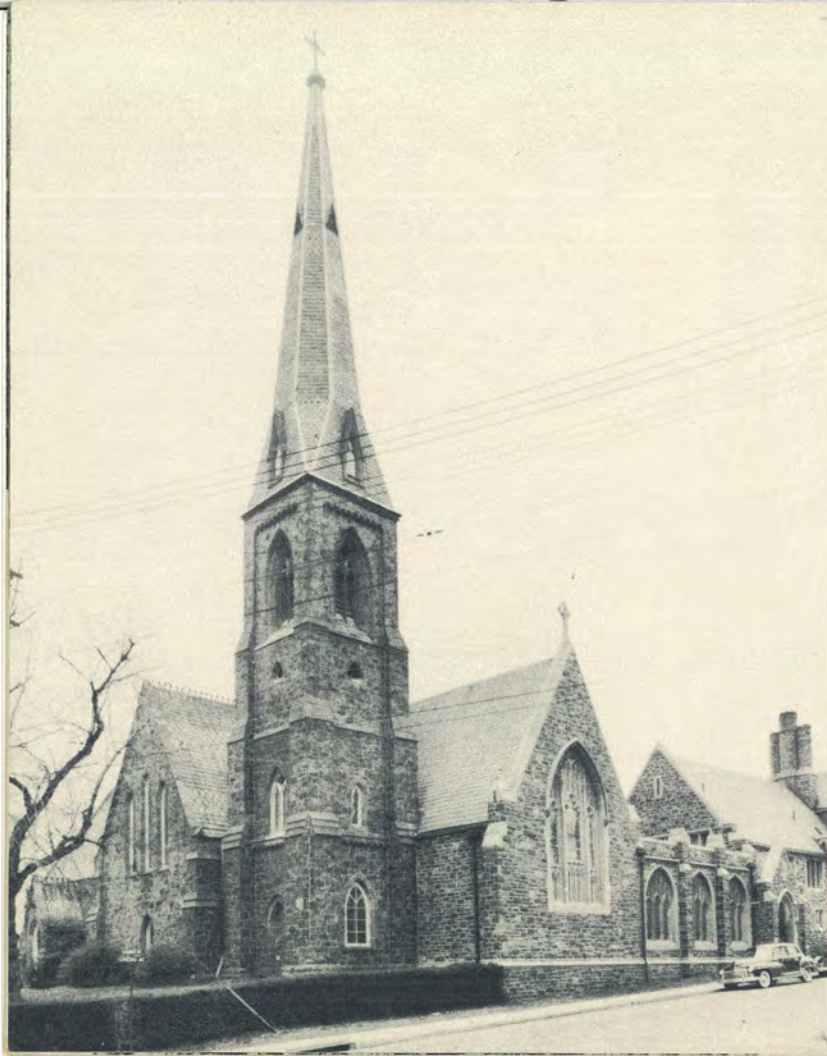
There are many social clubs and fraternal organizations and a visitor or newcomer will find a hearty welcome in the club or fraternal organization with which he or she is affiliated.

CHURCHES

Wilmington has a total of 156 churches of all denominations. The U. S. Bureau of Census discloses that 56 of each 100 residents of Wilmington are enrolled formally as members of the city churches. Eighteen major denominations maintain churches and missions here.

First and Central Presbyterian Church, recognized as an outstanding example of Colonial church architecture.





St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Church.

NEWSPAPERS

There are two daily newspapers published in Wilmington, one Sunday and three weekly. All of these papers enjoy a large circulation in Wilmington's trade zone.

HOTELS

There are 14 hotels in Wilmington, some of which are first class hostelries. In addition there are many motels and tourist courts on the border of Wilmington offering first class accommodations.

Cathedral Church of St. John.



The Old Town Hall, now used as a Museum by the Delaware Historical Society.

Points of Interest

Brandywine Park, extending from Market Street for miles along the historic Brandywine.

Old City Hall, 1798, Market Street below Sixth, now occupied by the Delaware Historical Society.

Rodney Square, civic center, located Market to King Sts. and Tenth to Eleventh Sts. Original site of County Courthouse. Overlooking Square are Public Library, Municipal and County Buildings, Post Office and DuPont Building. Contains statue of Caesar Rodney, signer of Declaration of Independence.

First powder mill in America, 1802, on the Brandywine, seen from the drive near Water Tower in Brandywine Park.

"Robinson House", an old Swedish Block House at Naaman's Creek and Route 13, 8 miles north of Wilmington, showing port holes used in Indian warfare. (General Washington and "Mad Anthony" Wayne have been guests here.)

Monument marking the spot on which first was unfurled in battle the American Flag, made by Betsy Ross, at Cooch's Bridge, 14 miles southwest of Wilmington, September 3, 1777. (Howe's army passed this spot going from Elk River to the Battle of Brandywine at Chadd's Ford.)

Brandywine Battle Field at Chadd's Ford, Pa., ten miles north of Wilmington, where Howe's and Washington's armies met on September 11, 1777. Also the old Birmingham Meeting House, 1722, used as a hospital during the battle; Washington Headquarters; the spot where General Lafayette was wounded, and other historic places.

Longwood Gardens, estate of Pierre S. duPont, Longwood, Pennsylvania. Largest private conservatory and open to the public daily as well as the first and third Sundays in the months,

Fort Christina State Park. Monument marking original landing-place

First powder mill of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, Inc., which used the power generated by the Brandywine early in the 19th century.





Christina State Park at Wilmington, Delaware. The rocks in the foreground are those on which the original Swedish settlers in America landed in 1638. The monument was donated to the United States by the children of Sweden, 1938, and presented by the Crown Prince of Sweden, received by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who transferred its custody to the State of Delaware.

Asbury M. E. Church, built in 1776.

of Swedes, 1638, at "The Rocks", a black granite monument, presented by the school children of Sweden, and dedicated by the Crown Prince of Sweden, commemorating the 300th anniversary of the landing; foot of East Seventh Street.

Asbury M. E. Church, 1776, Third and Walnut Streets.

Cathedral Church of St. John (Protestant Episcopal) erected 1859. In its Chapel of the Holy Innocents, hangs the 400-year-old authenticated "Farnese Investiture" by Titian; Concord Ave. & North Market St.

Monument marking site of Crane Hook Church, 1667, near Delaware River and Marine Terminal.

Wilmington Savings Fund Society Building. Contains mural "Apotheosis of the Family" 160 feet long, 29 feet



The Art Center. An artist colony founded by Howard Pyle flourishes.

Old Swedes Church, built by the Swedes in 1698 and still used as a place of worship.



high, by N. C. Wyeth; 9th and Market Streets.

Wilmington Art Center, houses a large number of paintings by Howard Pyle, and many modern artists, as well as the Bancroft collection of pre-Raphaelite paintings; Park Drive and Woodlawn Avenue.

Delaware Academy of Medicine, built in 1816, displays of early medical and dental memorabilia, open weekdays; Lovering Ave. and Union St.

Original First Presbyterian Church, 1741, Park Drive and West Street.

Old Friends' Meeting House, Fourth and West Streets.

Old Swedes Church, built in 1698, Seventh and Church Streets; restored in 1842. Built by original Swedish settlers and used continuously since erection as a place of worship. Buried in the graveyard are Major Peter Jacques, Revolutionary War; Rev. Peter Tranberg, Swedish pastor, 1748; Richard Bassett, 1745; U. S. Senator, 1789; Chief Justice, Delaware, 1793; Governor 1799; Signer of Constitution; James A. Bayard, Commissioner Treaty of Ghent, 1813; Richard H. Bayard, U. S. Senate, 1812; Chief Justice, Delaware, 1839; First Mayor of Wilmington, 1832; Thomas F. Bayard, U. S. Senate, 1869; Secretary of State, 1886; First Ambassador to England, 1893; Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, D.D., 1807-1886, First Bishop of Delaware, 1841.

Six miles south of Wilmington is New Castle, one of the oldest towns in the country, where William Penn first landed on October 27, 1682, and

which is replete with historical interest. Settled by Swedes in 1638, it has had six names as Swedes, Dutch or English took possession: Grape Vine Point, Sandhuken, Fort Casimir, Fort Trinity, New Amstel, New Castle, the last name being given by Sir Robert Carr when British took possession in 1664.

Old Friends Meeting House.

