

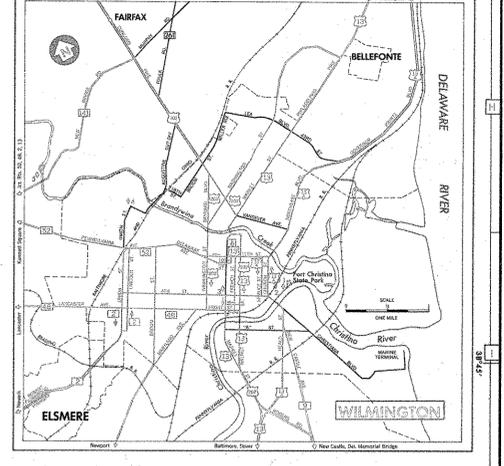
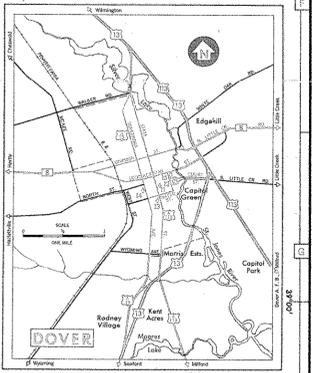
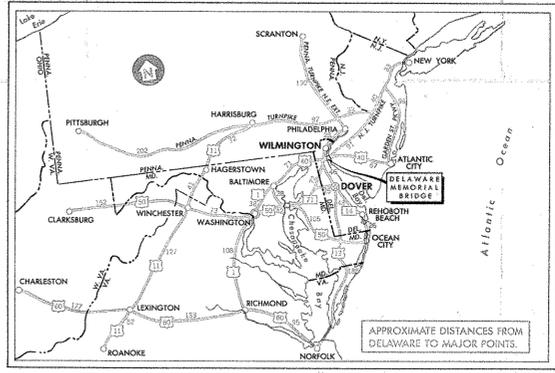
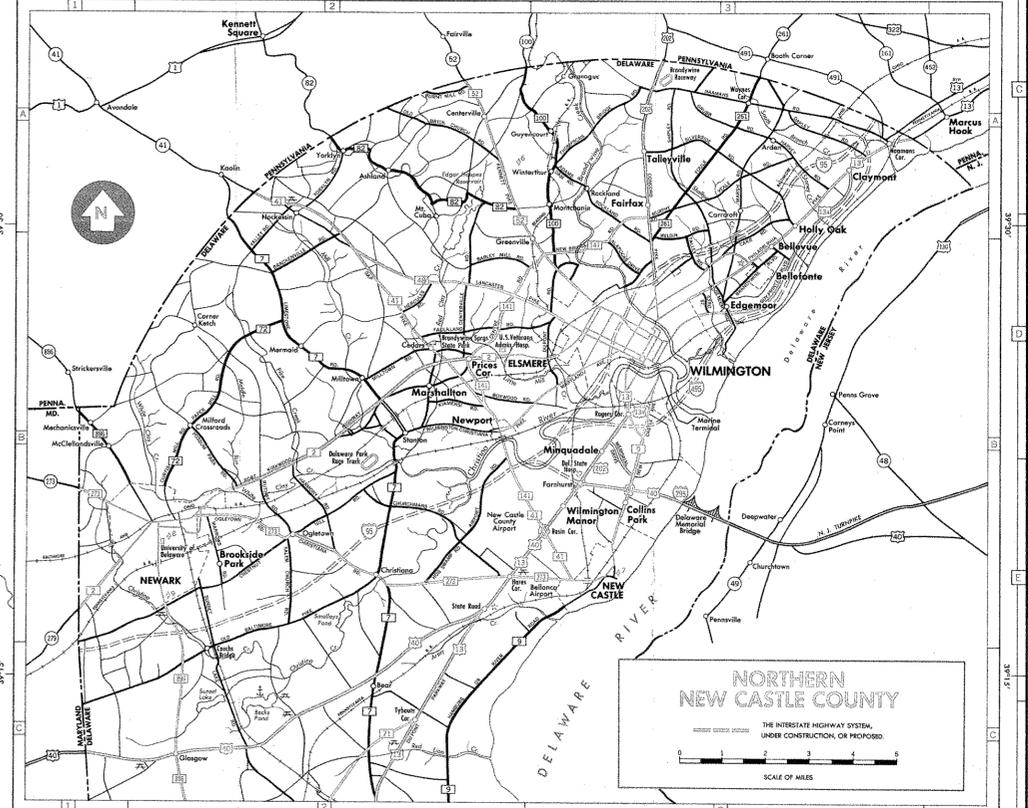
DELAWARE INDEX OF CITIES, TOWNS AND PLACES

STATE CAPITAL—DOVER
COUNTY SEATS

H-2—MAP LOCATION 1,472—1960 INCORPORATED TOWN CENSUS

A	Adamsville H-2	Carterbury G-3	Frankford K-5	L	Laurel J-2	State Road B-2
B	Bayard K-3	Cedarville A-3	Frederica K-3	M	Magnolia G-3	St. Georges H-3
C	Bellevue B-3	Cheswold B-2	Georgetown L-4	N	Nassau J-6	St. Georges Bridge J-2
D	Dagobert J-4	Claymont E-2	Harrison I-4	O	Owens I-3	Talleyville A-3
E	Edgemoor B-3	Clayton D-2	Hickman H-2	P	Parson's Corner F-2	Taylor's Bridge G-4
F	Farmington H-3	Clayton D-2	Holly Oak A-2	R	Ridgen I-3	Tyouts Corner C-2
G	Georgetown L-4	Clayton D-2	Houston H-3	S	Sandtown G-2	Viola H-3
H	Harrison I-4	Clayton D-2	Indian River Inlet J-5	T	Talbot J-2	Waynes Corner A-3
I	Indian River Inlet J-5	Clayton D-2	Johnson K-3	V	Vandeville H-3	Whiteville K-3
J	Johnson K-3	Clayton D-2	Johnston I-3	W	Wilmington G-3	Whiteville K-3
K	Kentwood C-2	Clayton D-2	Kentwood C-2	X	Xenon H-3	Whiteville K-3
L	Laurel J-2	Clayton D-2	Kirkwood C-2	Y	Yorklyn A-2	Whiteville K-3
M	Magnolia G-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
N	Nassau J-6	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
O	Owens I-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
P	Parson's Corner F-2	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
Q	Queen Anne's H-4	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
R	Ridgen I-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
S	Sandtown G-2	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
T	Talbot J-2	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
U	Unionville H-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
V	Vandeville H-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
W	Wilmington G-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
X	Xenon H-3	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			
Y	Yorklyn A-2	Clayton D-2	Kites Hummock H-4			

SEE ENLARGEMENT OF NORTHERN NEW CASTLE COUNTY FOR NAMES IN THAT AREA





1961 1962

**OFFICIAL HIGHWAY MAP
OF
DELAWARE**

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
DOVER, DELAWARE

LEGEND

State Boundary	.....	Road Types:	.....
County Boundary	.....	Unimproved	.....
Primary Highways	.....	Graded and Drained Earth	.....
Divided	.....	Soil Surfaced	.....
Undivided	.....	Low Type Bituminous	.....
Other Roads	.....	Paved	.....
U. S. Numbered Highways	.....	Historic Sites	.....
Del. Numbered Highways	.....	State Police	.....
Adjoining State Highways	.....	Charter Boat Fishing Sites	.....
State Capital	.....	Public Boat Launching Sites	.....
County Seat/Other Places	.....	Roadside Picnic Areas	.....
Incorporated Towns	.....	Airports & Landing Fields	.....
Forests and Reservations	.....	Railroads	.....

SCALE OF MILES

STATE POLICE TROOPS

State Police Troops are located throughout the State at the locations given below. Feel free to call upon them for their assistance.

STATE POLICE LOCATIONS:

Troop No.	Map Location	Telephone
Troop 1.....	US 13 N. of Wilm.....	B-3.....Porter 42192
Troop 2.....	US 13 S. of Wilm.....	B-2.....East 87503
Troop 3.....	US 13 N. of Dover.....	F-3.....Redfield 45756
Troop 4.....	US 113 N. of Georgetown.....	I-4.....Georgetown 2534
Troop 4A.....	Del. 14 Dewey Beach.....	I-5.....Rehoboth 7733
Troop 5.....	US 13 N. of Bridgeville.....	I-2.....EDdgewater 77600
Headquarters.....	US 13 N. of Dover.....	F-3.....Redfield 45973

* Summer months only

☆ on map shows troop locations.

IN CASE OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT:

Stop at the scene of the accident.
Render reasonable assistance to the injured.
Identify yourself by displaying your driver license and registration cards.
If injury or property damage of \$25.00 or more results, report the accident immediately to the State or local police.
In addition, if injury or property damage of \$100.00 or more results, submit a separate report to the Financial Responsibility Division, Motor Vehicle Department, Dover, Delaware, within five days. (Forms can be obtained from the police.)

LICENSE AND REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS:

New residents of Delaware must obtain Delaware license and must register vehicles within 90 days after residence is established, or children entered in local schools. Application can be made to the Motor Vehicle Department offices in Dover, Wilmington or Georgetown.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

STOP SIGNS: The law requires that the motorist bring his vehicle to a full stop and remain stopped until he can proceed in safety.

SPEED LIMITS: (Passenger Cars)

60 MPH on dual or 4 or more lane undivided roads.
50 MPH on 2 lane roads.
25 MPH in business and residential areas.
20 MPH in school zones.

The above maximum limits apply where no special hazards exist or unless otherwise posted.

Motorists must drive at a reduced safe speed where special hazards exist with respect to pedestrian or other traffic, or by reason of weather or road conditions.

RADAR: Electronic speed checking devices are used by State and local police for speed control.

AIRCRAFT: Employed by Delaware State Police for enforcement of speed violations.

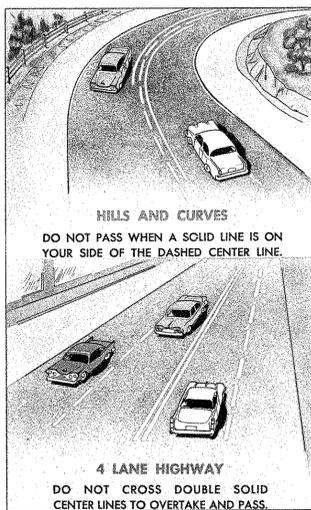
SCHOOL BUSES: Color, Chrome Yellow. All vehicles overtaking or meeting a school bus, from either direction, which has stopped to receive or discharge pupils, must stop when the "STOP" arm is extended from the left side of the bus, and must remain stopped until the "STOP" arm is retracted. Motorists need not stop if the bus is on the opposite lane of a dual highway.

STOPPING ON HIGHWAY: Not permitted. For your own safety stop and park your vehicle completely off the traveled portion of the highway.

BACKING ON HIGHWAY: Backing up presents a serious traffic hazard. Prevent an accident. Continue to next intersection or pull off the roadway to obtain directions or information.

HEADLIGHTS: When headlights are in use motorists are required to dim the light upon the approach of oncoming traffic. Also, the driver of a vehicle following another vehicle within 200 feet is required to dim lights.

NO PASSING ZONES



Passing: A vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass at a safe distance to the left. When outside a business or residential district, the overtaking vehicle shall give an audible signal with the horn. The road must be free of oncoming traffic to permit the passing to be made in safety and shall be in compliance with the signs or markings on or along the highway.

DELAWARE MILEAGES

(To Approximate Town Centers)

	DOVER	GEORGETOWN	HARRINGTON	LAUREL	MILFORD	NEWARK	ODESSA	REHOBOTH BEACH	SEAFORD	SMYRNA	WILMINGTON	DELAWARE MEMORIAL BRIDGE
BELLEFONTE	50	85	67	94	69	17	27	93	87	39	4	9
BETHANY BEACH	55	24	43	31	36	94	78	12	34	66	101	98
BRIDGEVILLE	30	14	13	14	17	69	53	32	7	41	76	73
CAMDEN	4	33	13	40	17	43	27	41	33	15	50	47
DAGSBORO	48	13	36	20	29	87	71	22	23	59	94	91
DELAWARE CITY	35	70	52	79	54	15	12	78	72	24	17	15
DELMAR	51	21	34	7	38	90	74	39	14	62	97	94
DOVER	35	17	44	19	39	23	43	37	11	46	44	54
FELTON	11	29	6	33	13	50	34	37	26	22	57	54
FENWICK ISLAND	61	29	49	36	42	100	84	18	43	72	107	104
FRANKFORD	50	15	38	22	31	89	73	23	29	61	96	93
FREDERICA	12	23	12	37	7	51	35	31	31	23	58	55
GEORGETOWN	35	23	14	16	74	58	18	15	46	81	78	68
GREENWOOD	25	18	8	19	12	64	48	31	12	36	71	68
HARRINGTON	17	23	27	7	56	40	31	20	28	63	60	60
HARTLY	10	45	27	54	29	40	24	53	47	12	47	44
LAUREL	44	14	27	31	83	67	32	7	55	90	87	82
LEWES	39	15	27	29	20	78	62	7	29	50	85	82
MAGNOLIA	7	28	13	40	12	46	30	36	33	18	53	50
MILFORD	19	16	7	31	58	42	24	24	30	65	62	62
MILLSBORO	44	9	32	24	25	83	67	18	19	55	90	87
MILTON	32	10	20	24	13	71	55	17	25	43	78	75
NEW CASTLE	41	76	58	85	60	11	18	84	78	30	6	2
NEWARK	39	74	56	83	58	20	82	76	28	13	15	15
NEWPORT	43	78	60	87	62	10	20	86	87	29	5	5
ODESSA	23	58	40	67	42	20	66	60	12	23	20	20
REHOBOTH BEACH	43	18	31	32	24	82	66	33	54	83	80	80
SEAFORD	37	15	20	7	24	76	60	33	48	83	80	80
SELBYVILLE	54	19	42	26	35	93	77	28	29	65	100	97
SMYRNA	11	46	28	55	30	28	12	54	48	35	32	32
WILMINGTON	46	81	63	90	65	13	23	89	83	35	5	5

Recreation Areas



STATE PARKS

BRANDYWINE SPRINGS: On Delaware Route 41 in northern New Castle County. Picnic areas and fireplaces for outdoor cooking. Picnic shelter houses and pavilion by reservation. (B-2)
FORT DELAWARE: On Pea Patch Island in the Delaware River near Delaware City. Originally a gun battery in the War of 1812, later enlarged to the present structure. Boats take passengers on specified week-ends during summer months. (C-5)
TRAP POND: In southern Sussex County Southeast of Laurel. Swimming, fishing, picnic and camping areas. (K-3)

For additional information write: Delaware State Development Department, Dover, Delaware.

FORT CHRISTINA: See historical section.

WILMINGTON PARKS: Many fine parks and recreational areas are provided in or near the City of Wilmington. Picnic kits are available at Baynard Stadium, 18th and Broom Streets. The park board maintains 4 outdoor swimming pools.
For information write: The Board of Park Commissioners, Room 377, Municipal Building, 10th and King Streets, Wilmington, Delaware.

FISH AND GAME RESERVATIONS

FRESH WATER FISHING: There are 12 State owned ponds open to public fishing and over 40 privately owned ponds open to public fishing with the permission of the owners. Fresh water trout are stocked in several streams in northern New Castle County. Ponds are stocked with eight desirable species of warm water pond fish.

SALT WATER FISHING: Row boats are available for River and Bay fishing at Collins Beach, Woodland Beach, Kitts Hummock, Bowers Beach, Slaughter's Beach, Lewes, Rehoboth Bay and Indian River Bay. Many miles of public beaches on the Atlantic Ocean are ideal for surf fishing.
Party boat accommodations may be obtained at Indian River Yacht Basin, Lewes, Mispillion Light and Bowers.

In the rivers and bays, shad, striped bass and grey sea trout are numerous in season. Forages are plentiful. Blue fish, trout and croakers are taken off surf as well as by deep sea fishing. Bottom fishing for sea bass in the ocean is excellent.
Many public small boat launching areas have been constructed and are indicated on the map.

WILDLIFE AREAS: Shown on the map are State wildlife areas owned and managed by the State Fish and Game Commission.

Most are available for public hunting, fishing, crabbing and picnicking. A lodge is available for recreational groups at Petersburg Wildlife Area near Dover.
Bombay Hook Federal Waterfowl Refuge near Smyrna, and Silver Lake, Rehoboth, are favorite locations for viewing large flocks of ducks and geese. Here, spectacular wildlife scenes attract thousands of bird watchers in the fall, winter and spring. With the permission of land owners, most of the rural uplands are used by hunting enthusiasts. Marsh lands are usually rented to waterfowl hunters, although the State maintains public waterfowl areas at Woodland Beach, Little Creek, Primehook, and Assawoman Bay.
For more detailed information on hunting and fishing in Delaware write: The Delaware Fish and Game Commission, Dover, Delaware.

STATE FORESTS

BLACKBIRD STATE FOREST: Located in southern New Castle County Southwest of Blackbird. No picnic facilities. (E-2)
ELLENDALE STATE FOREST: In Sussex County near Ellendale. Large picnic area provided on east side of U. S. Route 113, small site on west side. (I-3)
REDDEN STATE FOREST: One large picnic area at Gravelly Beach, 2 miles west of U. S. Route 113 on Bridgeville Road in Sussex County. (I-3)
OWENS TRACT: In Sussex County, one mile east of Owens on State Route 16, one small picnic area. (I-3)
RED LION TRACT: On U. S. Route 13 in New Castle County. Picnic tables on west side of highway. (C-2)

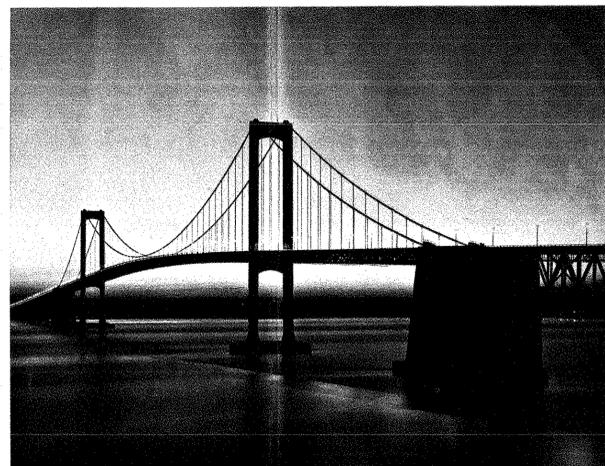
For Forest information write: State Forestry Department, Dover, Delaware.

OTHER STATE LANDS

DELAWARE DUNES: Miles of State owned lands extending between the bays and Atlantic Ocean provide many acres for public recreation.
A trailer camp site, with restaurant and sanitary facilities, is provided at Indian River Inlet Park. Certain other areas are established for tenting and picnicking.
This area is unique because the narrow spit of land gives consistent access to both bay and ocean as the individual desires. The bay is particularly popular with the small fry for swimming and for boating, fishing and clamming.
For further details about camping and trailer areas write: Delaware State Development Department, Dover, Delaware.



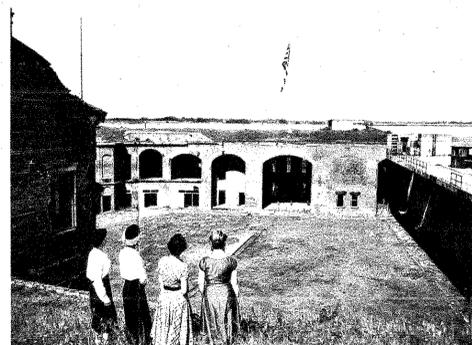
Springtime in Delaware brings reminders of our colonial heritage.



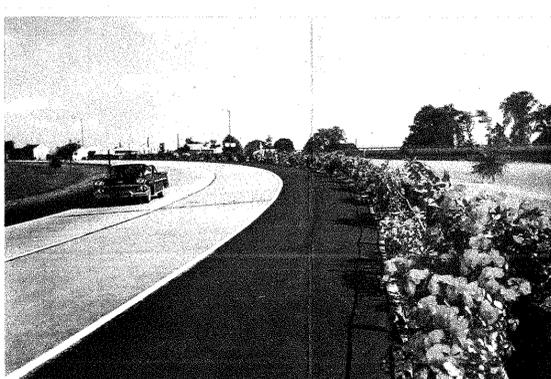
Delaware Memorial Bridge, a graceful span connecting Delaware and New Jersey. During 1960, over 10,500,000 vehicles used this facility.



A choice of Ocean, Bays, Rivers and Lakes makes Delaware popular with boating enthusiasts.



Fort Delaware, originally a gun battery during the War of 1812, later enlarged to the present structure.



In addition to providing safe travel, Delaware Highways are known for beauty and cleanliness.



Delaware's soil, climate and proximity to large market areas make it ideal for diversified crops.

Delaware

YESTERDAY—TODAY—TOMORROW

"Delaware is like a diamond, diminutive, but having within it inherent value," a Delaware poet, John Lofland, wrote more than one hundred years ago. This was perhaps the origin of Delaware's "nick-name," The Diamond State, although it may have come from Thomas Jefferson's earlier reference to Delaware as "a jewel among the States."

One of the original thirteen colonies and "The First State" by virtue of being the first to adopt the Constitution (December 7, 1787), Delaware, despite its small size, has made notable contributions to the history and progress of the United States.

The state derived its name from Lord De La Warr, an early governor of the Colony of Virginia, when Captain Samuel Argall named the bay and river after his patron during a visit to the area in either 1610 or 1611. The first attempt at colonization, made by the Dutch near present-day Lewes, in 1631, was subsequently destroyed by Indians.

Swedish colonists, under Peter Minuit, established the first permanent settlement in 1638 on a site now part of Wilmington. In 1655, the Dutch, who four years previously had settled at present-day New Castle, extended their holdings to include the Swedish settlements. What is now Delaware later became a British colonial possession (as part of the Province of Pennsylvania) and remained so until 1776 when the "Three Lower Counties on the Delaware" became "The Delaware State."

The valor of the state's fighting men in the American Revolution matched that of their mascots—gamecocks—hatched from the eggs of a famous Blue Hen. As a result, Delawareans became known as the "Blue Hen's Chickens." Only one Revolutionary War skirmish was fought on Delaware soil—September 3, 1777—at Cooch's Bridge; here, the American flag was first destroyed in land battle.

Delawareans have distinguished themselves in both war and peace. The State's contributions, in men and materials, have been notable in all this Nation's wars.

The level fertile coastal plain area comprising much of Delaware's 2,057 square miles (of which 79 square miles is inland water) has always produced an abundance and variety of vegetables, grains and fruit. In 1895, in recognition of Delaware's fruit production, the peach blossom was adopted as the state flower. In recent years, Delaware farmers have turned to the more lucrative production of broiler chickens and truck crops; today, broiler raising yields revenue of close to \$60,000,000 annually or approximately 50% of the total farm income.

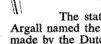
The Wilmington area, with its abundant water power and proximity to Northern markets, early became the site of flour mills, to which were added powder mills in 1802, and textile mills in the mid-1800's. From these small beginnings sprang Delaware's greatest industries of today.

While Kent and Sussex Counties are still basically agrarian, Delaware's industrial growth has, in recent years, bordered on the spectacular and has greatly influenced its economy, giving Delaware an unusually high per capita income (in 1959 this reached \$2,946, the highest for any area in the United States). Since 1942, over 200 new industries have provided employment for nearly 50,000 more workers.

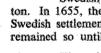
Equally spectacular has been Delaware's population growth; since 1950, the population has increased from 318,085 (official U.S. Census) to 446,292 (1960 Census) making Delaware one of the fastest growing states, percentage-wise, in the Nation.

Delaware's schools are keeping pace with the state's growth. Its highways are among the best in the nation. Its recreational facilities are being constantly improved. Its soil is productive, the climate is mild, and its people are industrious and adaptable. Its economy shows a good balance between industry and agriculture. All of which combines to assure a most promising future for Delaware and its citizens.

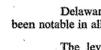
State Flag



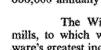
State Seal



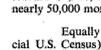
State Coat of Arms



State Bird



"The Blue Hen Chicken"



State Flower



State Tree



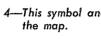
State Fish



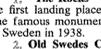
State Game



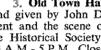
State Mammal



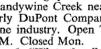
State Insect



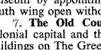
State Reptile



State Amphibian



State Shell



State Mineral

Guide to Places of Interest

◆ This symbol and identifying number locates each site on the map.

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

- "The Rocks" in Fort Christina State Park is the site of the first landing place of the Swedes who settled here in 1638. The famous monument by Carl Milles was given by the people of Sweden in 1938.
- Old Sweden Church (Holy Trinity) was built in 1698 under the Rev. Eric Bjork, when the Swedish congregation moved from their earlier log church at Cranebrook. The Church of Sweden withdrew in 1791 and gave title to the Protestant Episcopal Church.
- Old Town Hall was built in 1798 by Peter Bauduy on land given by John Dickinson. It was the seat of civil government and the scene of many public events until purchased by the Historical Society of Delaware in 1917. Open Mon.-Fri., 10 A.M.-5 P.M. Closed Sat.
- Delaware Academy of Medicine, occupies the early Bank of Delaware building erected 1816 at Sixth and Market Streets. Moved to present location in 1932.
- Hagley Museum, devoted to industrial history is on Brandywine Creek near Wilmington, off Route 141. Housed in early DuPont Company buildings, it tells the story of Brandywine industry. Open Tues.-Sat., 9:30 A.M.-4:30 P.M.; Sun. 1-5 P.M. Closed Mon.
- "Winterthur," the family home of Mr. Henry F. duPont, now a museum created by him, has over one hundred rooms exhibiting American domestic furniture, architecture and decorative arts for the period 1640 to 1840. Tours of the main museum by appointment, apply Winterthur, Del.; 10 rooms in south wing open without reservations, Tues.-Sat. (A-2)
- The Old Court House, New Castle, was Delaware's colonial capital and the county seat for many years. It and the buildings on the Green are now under State protection. Visitors should also see The Siredan, Amstel House and the Old Dutch House. (B-3)

HISTORICAL DELAWARE

"The First State"

- Old College, built 1833, was the first building of New Ark College, later Delaware College and now the University of Delaware. Nearby Newark Academy, built about 1767, was closed during the Revolution and merged with New Ark College in 1834. (B-2)
- Welsh Tract Church is a primitive Baptist meeting of a congregation formed in Wales in 1701. Built 1746 to replace an earlier church, this one was hit by cannon fire during the Revolution. (B-2)
- Old St. Anne's Church, near Middletown, was erected in 1768 by a congregation founded about 1704, as a Church of England mission. Much original woodwork remains. Restored in 1955. (D-2)

MONUMENT IN FORT CHRISTINA STATE PARK

KENT COUNTY

- The Old State House was rebuilt in 1787-1792 from the 1722 Kent County courthouse. It has been a center of State government since 1777, and is the second oldest Statehouse still in administrative use. Here Delaware became the first State in 1787. Dover Green, a civic center since it was laid out in 1717, has been the site of many historic events. Most of the town's colonial dwellings face it.
- Legislative Hall, completed in 1933, is a keystone of the capital buildings group. It houses the General Assembly, the offices of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and others, and the portraits of military heroes.
- Christ Church, Dover, was built in 1734 by a congregation organized in 1704. Caesar Rodney, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, is among the many prominent parishioners buried in its churchyard.
- Delaware State Museum, in the restored Old Presbyterian Church (1790), offers exhibits on many phases of Delaware life. A Swedish-type log house is an outstanding exhibit. Open Tues.-Sat., 11:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.; Sun., 2:00-5:00 P.M. Closed Mon.

Open 10:00 A.M.-5:30 P.M. Tuesday-Saturday; 12:30-5:30 P.M. Sunday. Closed Monday.



ZWAANENDEAEL MUSEUM
Lewes

- The Hall of Records, in the capital group, was opened in 1939. It holds the public archives of Delaware, the original royal grant from Charles II to James, Duke of York (1682), and exhibits of noteworthy documents. Open Mon.-Fri., 8:30 A.M.-4:30 P.M. (B-3)
- The John Dickinson Mansion was the home of John Dickinson (1732-1808), statesman and writer, during much of his life. It was built in 1740 by Samuel Dickinson, his father. In 1952 the Colonial Dames presented it to the State for restoration. Open Tues.-Sat., 10:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M.; Sun., 1:00-5:00 P.M. Closed Mon. (F-3)
- Burratt's Chapel, erected in 1780, is called "The Cradle of Methodism in America." Here the decision to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church was reached in 1784 and Communion first regularly administered. (G-3)

SUSSEX COUNTY

- Zwaanendael Museum was erected in 1931 by the State of Delaware to mark the tercentenary of the European settlement in Delaware, made by the Dutch in 1631. The DeVries monument, placed