

HISTORICAL  
AND  
BIOGRAPHICAL  
ENCYCLOPÆDIA  
OF  
DELAWARE.

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enemy, and a minnie ball shattered the elbow of his right arm. This has ever since been a source of much suffering. The gallantry displayed on this occasion, however, made him Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. His wound was most painful and he was unfit for further duty, yet he recovered sufficiently to be present and take part on the staff of Gen. Gwinn, in the Grand Review in Washington, at the close of the war. His return to civil life was marked by his entrance into the firm of Garrett & Sons; his old friend, into whose house he was received when a lad from the country, advancing him the sum of \$15,000 therefor, and the firm name was changed to Garrett, Kent & Co., hardware and iron merchants, Wilmington. This firm extended their business until its transactions embraced most of the southern and middle, as well as the western, states of the Union. In 1872 the firm of D. H. Kent & Co. succeeded that of Garrett, Kent & Co., and in 1878 established a branch house in Philadelphia, and in 1879 the interests were merged into a stock company. The house in Philadelphia is known as the D. H. Kent & Co., limited, 1009 Arch street, Col. Kent being chairman, and the Wilmington house as the Kent Iron and Hardware Co., of which he is the president. He is the controlling spirit in all their lines of business, which is conducted on a strictly cash basis and enjoys great prosperity. Col. Kent has been a director of the "Tradesman's National Bank of Conshohocken," Montgomery county, Pa., since its organization, May, 1882. He is a Republican in politics and a birthright member of the Society of Friends. On the 17th day of October, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Pusey, of Wilmington, whose sketch and portrait are in this volume. This estimable woman has been the founder of his quiet and happy home at Sixth and Jefferson streets, in Wilmington. They have two children, Charles I., born, October 24, 1868, and Ellen W., born, July 14, 1875.

#### THE BUSH FAMILY.

**B**USH, CHRISTOPH, the first ancestor of the Bush family, of Wilmington, of whom an account has been preserved, was born in Kalenberg, Germany, in 1663. He was educated in the city of Hanover for a military life, and in

1688 went over to England with William of Orange, in command of a troop of horsemen. He was with the King at the battle of the Boyne, and in 1695 was appointed Commissioner or Comptroller of the revenue of Ireland, and settled in Dublin, continuing in this position until his death in 1737. In 1700 he married Elizabeth Erskine, the daughter of a Scotch clergyman, and they had five children; of these, Christopher, the eldest, went to Amsterdam, where he established himself in the West India trade. He there married and had a large family, and from him the Rev. George Bush, of New York, was descended. His brother John was interested with him and settled in Jamaica to take charge of the business in that Island. He was also married and had a family; his oldest son, Christopher, came to this country at the commencement of the Revolution, joined a South Carolina regiment as First Lieutenant, and was killed in the bloody assault on the British works around Savannah, October 9, 1779. Of this assault and the circumstances attending his death, Lossing gives a most graphic account in his "Field Book of the Revolution."

BUSH, DAVID, second son of Christoph and Elizabeth Bush, and the first of the family who came to this country, was born in Dublin, January 19, 1707. He was educated in that city, and becoming imbued with the adventurous spirit of that age, determined to try his fortune in the new country, to which he came with the consent of his parents, as soon as he reached his majority, in 1728. Landing in Philadelphia, he concluded to make Wilmington his future home. It was then but a village of a few houses; the Swedish settlement of Christinaham, being a half mile nearer the Delaware river. He, at once, identified himself with the progress and improvement of the place, and invested the funds with which he had been liberally supplied by his father, in lots in the town. In 1736 we find him protesting against the building of a market house on Fourth street as being too far up town to accommodate the majority of the inhabitants, and advocating, instead, its erection on Second street. In 1740 he was one of those who petitioned the proprietor to grant a borough charter to the town. In 1745, and for many years thereafter, he was a Magistrate, an office, which, in

those days, was one of much more honor and responsibility than now. He had the charge not only of the peace of the town, but of its defense, as there was then constant danger of incursions by the Indians, who lived in great numbers between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays; and seems to have been a kind of general superintendent of the colony for the proprietor, and one of the principal officers of the Government for the three counties on the Delaware. He was a stern old patriot, who believed every man should bear his share in the defense of the State, and during the next twenty years we find in the colonial records of Pennsylvania, numerous petitions sent to the Governor, by the non-combatants, complaining, that, because they would not comply with the militia law, "which was against their conscience," David Bush, the Magistrate, sent them to jail, at New Castle.

We find his correspondence with Thomas Hopkinson, who, in 1745, was Governor, in reference to a ferry, which he was desirous of establishing across the Christiana river, at the site of the present Market street bridge, which was a great convenience to the people of Wilmington, as up to that time, there had been but one ferry, which crossed the river just above Fort Christina. The establishment of this ferry necessitated a causeway across the marshes, and in due time it was abolished by the building of the bridge on the same site. In 1747 England was at war with Spain, and in June, 1748, it was rumored that a Spanish man-of-war had entered the Capes of Delaware, with the intention of capturing Philadelphia. The report being confirmed, Mr. Bush at once called out the militia, and assisted by his brother Charles, who was captain of the Company, rebuilt and armed the old Fort Christina for the defense of the town, and we find their letter, dated July 6, 1748, to Anthony Palmer, "Governor of Pennsylvania and the Three Counties on the Delaware," advising of their action, and asking its approval, which, of course, was heartily given. David Bush was twice married—in 1733, to Ann Broome, who died in 1743, leaving four children; in 1746 he married Ann Thomas; and they had a family of seven children. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he, with all the energy of his character, espoused the cause of his adopted country; though himself, too far ad-

vanced in years to take up arms in her defense, he freely offered his sons, and at the first call, three of them, Lewis, George and John, encouraged by his earnest approval, stepped forward as volunteers in the cause of national liberty and human rights. Lewis had just completed his studies for the law, at York, Pa., George was in business for himself, John had just finished his education, and was about commencing business, all giving up their fair prospects and chosen plans for life, they enlisted in Pennsylvania regiments, in which they obtained Captain's commissions.

*Lewis*, the eldest, was soon promoted to the rank of a Major, and was with Washington in all the active movements before the battle of Brandywine; in that battle his regiment was under Sullivan, and in the bloody fight at Birmingham Meeting House, he was mortally wounded; as the army retreated he was carried first to Chester, then to Darby, where he died, and was buried at Kingsessing Meeting House.

*George* joined the Sixth Regiment and was soon promoted to the rank of Major. He was also wounded at Brandywine, but recovered, and served with his regiment through the war. He was brevetted in 1779, and made paymaster, which office he held until 1781, when he was made Collector of the Port at Wilmington, and held that office for a number of years.

*John* joined the Third Regiment, when he was but twenty years old, and was commissioned Captain. He was also engaged at Brandywine, but was unhurt, and served with his regiment through the war. After its close he married a lady from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and went there to live.

*William*, the second son of John, just mentioned, entered the marine service as Second Lieutenant, July 3, 1809, was promoted to First Lieutenant, March 4, 1811, and was killed on board the frigate *Constitution* in her fight with the *Guerriere*, August 19, 1812. Lossing, in his account of this celebrated fight, says, "As the ships touched, both parties prepared to board. The Englishman turned all hands and mustered forward, while Mr. Morris, the First Lieutenant, Mr. Alwyn, the Master, and Mr. Bush, the First Lieutenant of Marines, sprang upon the taffrail of the *Constitution* with a similar intention; both sides now suffered by the closeness of the musketry, the English much the most; Mr. Morris was shot

through the body, Mr. Alwyn was wounded in the shoulder, and Mr. Bush fell dead by a bullet through the head." His death was deeply deplored by his fellow officers, his friends and acquaintances, and by all his grateful countrymen. At complimentary dinners given in that year and the following to the victorious captains, Hull, Decatur and Jones, the gallant Lieutenant, William Bush, was remembered in toasts eulogizing, in the poetic and feeling manner of that time, his bravery and worth. Also, meetings were held by the young men of Harrisburg and Philadelphia, in honor of his memory; and to give expression to the general sorrow and regret occasioned by his loss, January 29, 1813, Congress ordered a silver medal to be struck and presented to his nearest male relative, in testimony of his gallantry and merit.

*David*, the youngest son of David Bush, was educated as a physician, and practiced medicine in Wilmington until his death, in 1799 in his thirty-sixth year. He had a high reputation as a physician, and was a large-hearted, benevolent man. His early death was much lamented.

BUSH, CHARLES, the youngest son of Christoph and Elizabeth Bush, was born in Dublin, November 15, 1717. He was given a liberal education, and after the death of his father, in 1737, he, with his sister Ann, came to this country, and made his home in Wilmington with his brother David. He soon became actively interested in the affairs of the colony, and in the French and Indian war, in 1742, was made Captain of the Militia, and though never called into active service, maintained the organization and discipline of the company for a number of years. In 1747 he took an active part in the rebuilding and arming of the old Fort Christina, and we find his signature, with that of his brother David, attached to the letter written July 6, 1747, to Governor Anthony Palmer, advising him of their action in that matter. He became engaged in the West India trade, and in 1739 married Rebecca Scott, the daughter of one of the prominent citizens and property-holders of the town, by whom he was presented with the lot of land on the corner of Second and King streets, on which he built a frame house for his residence. This property is still in the possession of his descendants. They had two

children, Samuel and Rebecca. In 1755 his wife died, and he, leaving his children with his brother David, sailed for the West Indies and died of yellow fever in the island of Grenada.

BUSH, SAMUEL, son of Charles and Rebecca Bush, was born in Wilmington, December 27, 1747. He grew up in his uncle's family and received a liberal education. Between the age of seventeen and twenty-one he made several trips to the West Indies, part of the time as captain of a brig. In 1774 he established a freight line to Philadelphia, which was the first regular enterprise of the kind on the Delaware River. This business soon grew into large proportions, embracing the products of much of Lancaster and Chester counties, as well as the country immediately around Wilmington. It has been continued in the family and is now in the hands of his grandson. During the Revolutionary War, he was engaged in carrying supplies for the army, and at one time was so closely pursued by the British gunboats as to be forced to scuttle his vessel to prevent her being taken by the enemy. In 1775 he married Ann, daughter of Andrew McKee, a Scotch Presbyterian, who was an early settler in Brandywine hundred, and owned a large property near Wilmington. They had a family of eleven children, of whom six were boys. Samuel Bush was identified with all the early interests of the city, and for many years was one of the most active and useful citizens; he was very successful in his business and accumulated a large property. He took a prominent part in securing the erection of the "Old Stone" Presbyterian Church at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, of which the eloquent Rev. Thomas Smith was pastor, and for many years was one of the officers and treasurer of the church. He was a man of strict integrity, and his reputation for honest and fair-dealing was proverbial through all the country. He died at the age of 83 years respected and lamented by all who knew him.

BUSH, DAVID, eldest son of Samuel and Ann Bush, was born February 10, 1776. He was educated in Wilmington and carefully trained to habits of industry and economy. At sixteen he was placed on one of his father's vessels to take charge of the receipt and delivery of freight in Philadelphia, and at nineteen was made Captain, which position he held for many years. In 1804 he was made a

partner with his father, and on the retirement of his father, in 1820, he, in company with his brother George, took the entire business, which by this time had become quite extensive, embracing most of the products of the lower part of Lancaster and Chester counties, which found their nearest market in Wilmington. The firm of David and George Bush was long and favorably known through all this section of the country for their enterprise and fair dealing. In 1804 he married Martha, daughter of Matthew Potter, of Bridgeton, N. J. She was an active and earnest Christian woman, who, through all his long life was a true helpmeet to him. They had eight children, six sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and the two daughters still survive and are residents of Wilmington. Both David Bush and his wife were converted under the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Read, and their lives gave abundant evidence of the sincerity of their professions. The following incident will illustrate his decision of character and the promptness with which he acted upon his convictions. At that time large quantities of rye whiskey was distilled in Chester and Lancaster counties, which was brought to Wilmington for sale and shipment, and he was a large dealer, buying it in the hogshead and shipping it to Liverpool, Amsterdam and the West Indies. About 1830 there was a temperance revival all through the country, and the Rev. E. W. Gilbert, then the pastor of the "Old Stone," preached several stirring sermons on the topic. By one of them Mr. Bush was so much impressed that he went from the church to his storehouses and at 10 o'clock at night rolled every hogshead of whiskey into the street, knocked out the bungs and emptied their contents into the gutter, and from that time until his death he would have nothing to do with liquor in his business, nor would he allow any of it to be used in his house. In many of his characteristics he greatly resembled his father. Himself of the sternest integrity, he had no sympathy for any one attempting a dishonest or dishonorable action, and he embraced every opportunity to impress upon the minds of his children the value of an unblemished reputation. Like his father, he had no ambition for civic honors or emoluments, but preferred spending his leisure hours with his family. He

was, however, for many years, a member of the City Council and an active director in the banks, insurance and other companies of the city. He took an active interest in everything pertaining to the church; as trustee and treasurer he kept careful watch over its financial condition, and was ever ready to help in any good work; his house was a home for ministers, and his pastor was never forgotten or neglected, but always had a share in the first fruits of his garden and farm. He was a noble-hearted, generous man; no case of want or distress was ever brought to his notice without receiving his sympathy and relief. Throughout all his long life no blot stained the purity and beauty of his character, and in his eighty-second year, having done well his life's work, he calmly fell asleep.

BUSH, GEORGE, youngest son of Samuel and Ann Bush, born in 1797, was educated in Wilmington and received his business training in his father's office, and on his father's retirement became a member of the firm in which he continued until his death. For many years he was president of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, and an active member of most of the insurance and trust companies of the city. He was a prudent and successful business man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1863 greatly respected by all who knew him. He was married four times; but two of his children survive him.

BUSH, CHARLES, eldest son of David and Martha Bush, was born in 1805. He was educated in Wilmington, and at the age of sixteen was sent to Baltimore, to learn the trade of a machinist. Upon coming of age he was established in business by his father, and in 1835, in partnership with Jonathan Bonney, made the first movement towards the extension of the manufacturing interests of his native city, by building the large foundry and machine shop at the corner of Second and Lombard streets. After the death of Mr. Bonney, in 1838, the firm of Bush & Lobdell was formed; they were the inventors of the double-plate railroad car-wheel, now in general use on all railroads. They built works at Second and Lombard streets, and for many years were the largest manufacturers of car wheels in the country, doing a lucrative business. Charles Bush was a very active, industrious and prudent business man, possessed of sterling integ-

city and a noble christian character. He participated actively in the earlier movements towards forming the Central Presbyterian church, but did not live to see it in successful operation. He was killed by being thrown from his carriage, in October, 1855.

BUSH, DAVID, Second son of David and Martha Bush, was born in 1810, educated in Wilmington, and received his early training for business in his father's office. Upon attaining his majority he was admitted to a partnership in the business, taking the place of his uncle George, and the firm name was changed to David Bush & Son. He, however, was not satisfied with the business, thinking it did not offer sufficient opportunity for enlargement, and after two or three years, concluding to try his fortune in the South, he went to Mississippi and established himself in mercantile business in Port Gibson. He was very successful, and afterward opened a house in New Orleans. The depression, from 1837 to '40, caused the loss of much of his fortune, and leaving the mercantile business, he established himself upon a plantation in Tensas parish, Louisiana, the centre of the best cotton growing district. At the breaking out of the war he had a large interest in land and slaves, but was, at all times, opposed to secession, and in the Louisiana convention, to which he was a delegate, protested, to the last, against the insane movement. He remained on the plantation during the war, and after the opening of the Mississippi river by the Federal fleet, a large force was sent to his plantation, who confined him in his house and carried off his store of cotton valued at \$100,000, for which he received about fifteen per cent from the government. In February, 1864, he came home was taken with pneumonia and died at the house of his brother George. In 1839 he married Matilda S. Frazier, of Wilmington, who survives him and still resides on the plantation in Louisiana. They had no children.

BUSH, LEWIS POTTER, M. D., fourth son of David and Martha Bush, was born in Wilmington in 1812, and is the third of the name since the family became residents of that city. He commenced his education in the Davenport Academy, Wilmington, prepared for college at the academy of the Rev. Francis Latta, D. D., in Lancaster county, Penna., and finished his classical education at Jefferson

College, Penna., graduating in 1831, Dr. Matthew Brown being then the president. Choosing the profession of medicine, he studied with William Bowen, M. D., of Bridgeton, N. J., and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835. After six months of dispensary practice, he entered Blockley Hospital, remaining there sixteen months, and commenced, in 1837, the practice of medicine in his native city, where he has since continued, and where he has always maintained an honorable position. He became a member of the Delaware State Medical Society in 1839, and soon after read before it a paper upon typhoid fever, which was much noticed and commented upon. In 1850 he prepared a paper for the Society upon the epidemic of typhoid fever which prevailed in Wilmington from 1847 to 1849, the substance of which was afterward incorporated in a report made before the American Medical Association upon the climatology and epidemics of the State of Delaware, which embraced the history of the diseases of the State as far as known. In 1877 he read before the State Medical Society a paper entitled "Some Vital Statistics of the City of Wilmington," the object of which was to trace the mortality of a few of the most important diseases in that city from the commencement of the city registration of deaths in 1847, up to the present time, and also to show the importance of a perfect system of city and State registration, not only of deaths, but also of marriages and births. This paper was also published by the society. For many years he has been one of the trustees of Delaware College, and an active member of the Delaware Historical Society, before which he has read several valuable and interesting papers. Dr. Bush was elected an elder in the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church in 1850, and was one of the active movers in the establishment of the Central Presbyterian Church in 1855. At its organization he was made an elder, and has always taken a great interest in its affairs. He is well-known throughout the State, and is honored and respected by his brethren in the profession, and by all who know him, not only for his skill as a physician, but for his unwavering integrity, his high christian principle, and his amiable character and disposition. In 1839 he married Maria, daughter of Morgan Jones, Esq., and granddaughter of

William Hemphill, one of the earliest and most successful merchants and shippers of Wilmington. They had a family of seven children, of whom three are now living.

BUSH, WILLIAM, fifth son of David and Martha Bush, was born in 1821, and is the third of the name since the family have resided in Wilmington. He was educated in that city, and at the age of sixteen years commenced his business life in the office of his brother Charles who was then largely engaged in the manufacture of iron at his new establishment in Wilmington, and there he received that careful business and mechanical training which has made him successful where so many others have failed. In 1844 his father established him in the lumber business in the yard at Market street wharf, where he carried on an active trade until 1859, when he became connected with George T. Clark and I. F. Vaughan in the manufacture of morocco, then a new business in Wilmington, and only in its infancy in the country. At that time all the processes of the manufacture were performed by hand, in a very crude manner, and the manufactured article found a market almost exclusively in Boston. His mechanical training in the establishment of his brother was of great value to him, and he soon began to apply machinery to many of the processes of the manufacture. So successful was he in reducing the cost, while improving the quality of the manufacture, as to be able to build up a large business, extending to all parts of the country. There is now scarcely a town of any size in the country where the goods made by the firm of William Bush & Co. are not well and favorably known. In 1845 he married Mary Ann, a daughter of Thomas C. Alrich, Esq. She died in 1847, leaving one child, a daughter. In 1849 he married Susanna Canby, a sister of his first wife. They have no children living. Mr. Bush was identified with the formation of the Central Presbyterian Church, was one of the largest contributors to the cost of its erection, and a member of the building committee. He has always taken an active interest in its welfare, being for some years President of the Board of Trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association, and teacher of the Bible Class. He is well known in the community in which he lives for his benevolence, integrity and substantial business character, and

his beautiful residence, "Greystone," on the borders of his native city, of which there is a fine steel engraving in this volume, is an evidence, not only of his success in business, but of his taste in choosing a site and in building and adorning a home which, with all its architectural elegance, still retains a homelike air.

BUSH, GEORGE WASHINGTON, youngest son of David and Martha Bush, born in 1824, was educated in Wilmington. After finishing his studies he entered his father's office and soon after becoming of age, took his father's place in the business at French street wharf with his uncle, George Bush, as partner, the firm name being G. & G. W. Bush. At the death of his uncle, in 1863, he took the whole business, which, under his management, made rapid developments, until it has reached a magnitude that twenty years ago would have seemed fabulous. He is also President and a large owner of the stock of the Electric Line of Steamers, the first direct freighting line between Wilmington and New York ever established. This line has proved a great convenience to the merchants and manufacturers of Wilmington, as well as a success to its owners. Mr. Bush has for many years been one of the most active and successful business men in his native city, and has taken an active part in many of its leading benevolent and business interests. He was one of the original subscribers to the stock of the First National Bank, and has always been a director in that institution. He is President of the Artisans Savings Bank, a director in the Delaware Fire Insurance Company and other institutions. He has always been one of the most active members of, and for years an officer in, the Central Presbyterian Church, and has, perhaps, done more to forward its prosperity than any other member, contributing largely of his means to its various benevolent institutions, as well as to the other charitable objects of the city. By his exertions the Gilbert Chapel was built, and a Sunday School, of which he is the superintendent, successfully established. He also had a large share in building the Monroe and Rodney street mission chapels of that church, and placing the schools upon a permanent basis. He is an untiring worker, self-reliant, energetic and possessed of remarkable executive and administrative ability, and few men of his native city are more highly regarded. In

1850 he married Emma N., daughter of the Rev. Joshua N. Danforth. They have a family of six children, of whom five are now living.

**B**ATES, DANIEL MOORE, was born at Laurel, Del., January 28, 1821. His father was Rev. Jacob Moore, distinguished in the early days of Methodism for piety, intellectual force and untiring zeal; while his mother, and indeed her family through three generations, were remarkable for similar traits. Thus were blended two currents of earnest, homely Christian life which were transmitted to their only child, named Daniel Elzey Moore. While an infant, his mother died, and when but eight years old, his father was stricken down at the house of the Hon. Martin W. Bates, in Dover. Mr. and Mrs. Bates, having no children, adopted the son, and he afterwards bore their name, (his own being changed by Act of Assembly,) and no relation, by birth, was ever deeper, stronger, or more tender than this, by adoption, became. Prepared by the Rev. John Patton, D. D., he at fourteen entered Dickinson College, and was graduated in 1839. He always retained a lively interest in his *Alma Mater*, receiving from it, in due course, his degree of A. M., and long afterwards, in 1869, that of LL. D. He studied law in Dover, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and entered at once upon the active duties of his profession as the partner of his father. In November, 1844, Mr. Bates was married to Margaret Handy, daughter of the late Isaac P. Smith, of Snow Hill, Md., and adopted daughter of her uncle, the late George Handy, of Philadelphia. From January, 1847, Mr. Bates was Secretary of State, for four years, and in May, 1849, he removed to Wilmington, where he continued the active duties of his profession. His close attention to his legal practice from this time, for sixteen years, was scarcely interrupted except by a short trip to Europe, for his health, in 1855, which greatly invigorated him. Despite the drawback of physical weakness, his thorough legal training, well balanced judgment and methodical habits of business all dominated by a conscientious faithfulness to duty a marked characteristic of his life—enabled him to accomplish more than most men of good physical powers. He was distinguished as a lawyer for the thoroughness of preparation with which

he always came to the trial of a cause. He possessed to a notable degree the confidence of the courts, of his professional brethren and of the people at large, and during a considerable period of his active practice he appears from the reports to have been engaged in almost every important case tried in the courts of his own county or before the Court of Errors and Appeals. Under a resolution of the General Assembly, passed February 28, 1849, he was associated with the late Chancellor Harrington, and the present Chief Justice Comegys, in the revising and codifying the public laws of the State, and their fidelity and ability was acknowledged by resolution of the General Assembly. In 1852 Mr. Bates was appointed by President Pierce, U. S. District Attorney for Delaware, and reappointed by President Buchanan, holding the office until the close of his administration. In 1861 he served as one of five Commissioners from Delaware to the Peace Convention at Washington, and was a member of the Committee of Nine, which prepared the plan of adjustment reported to Congress. Mr. Bates continued to practice his profession until the death of Chancellor Harrington, in November, 1865, when, upon the earnest recommendation of the entire Bar of the State, he was appointed by Governor Saulsbury to the high place his lamented death made vacant. His appointment called forth a general expression of approval from the press and people, as well as from the Bar. He received his commission as Chancellor, December 12, 1865, and entered at once on the duties of his office. He immediately revised the rules and practice of the Court, preparing a manual of the rules of practice and statutes relating to his court, with practical forms, which proved of great assistance to lawyers engaged in chancery practice, and gave uniformity and technical accuracy to the business of the Court. In January, 1868, the Chancellor removed to Dover, but returned to Wilmington, in May, 1870. On October 2, of the same year, his wife died. They had five children, four of whom are living. As a judge, Chancellor Bates brought a judicial temper, an instructed mind and conscientious care and attention to the hearing of causes and the preparation of opinions in all matters, great or small; and his term of office was marked by a large increase of the business of