# Crumpton: Site Of Giant Lottery

## Town Planned As Baltimore Of Eastern Shore Faded When Railroad Bought, Junked Boats. Price Gougers Stopped Route Of Railroad Through Town

(Continued from Page 6, 3rd Sectin)

He was followed by Morris, Welsh, Harrison Bros. Benjamin Roberts started the second store, according to this source, and was succeeded by Hazel and Hardcastle, Carson Brothers, Roberts and Woodall, J. B. Sheppard and Mrs. Walsh.

The M. E. Church was built in 1865. The first pastor being Mr. W. M. Warner. The church has since been remodeled. The M. P. Church was built in 1874 the first pastor being Dr. F. T. Tagg. This church has also been rebuilt, and the town of Crumpton can boast of two as pretty churches as there are in the county.

H. B. Slaughter, who owned the farm now known as the "Fred Stevens" farm was the originator of the Chester River Steamboat Line. The "Arrow" and the "Chester" were the first boats of this line which made daily trips to and from Baltimore. It will be remembered that these boats, as mentioned before, were built in Crumpton. When these boats were plying the waters of Maryland, Crumpton was the shipping center of the upper part of the county. At Slaughter's death, the possession of this steamship line went to B. F. Ford who operated it until its purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A great catastrophe of Crumpton was the burning of the causeway. The causeway was built about 1871 by Wallen and Forman. It was shaded on both sides by willow trees and made a very attractive approach from Kent County. The cannery that was originally owned by Slaughter, in later years, was purchased by Captain George Phillips and operated under the name of D. E. Foote and Co. It was enlarged and remodelled by its new owners. In July, 1935, the causeway was completely destroyed by fire with a direct loss of thousands of dollars besides the indirect loss to the town and outlying territory due to its provision of numerous jobs to the townsfolks.

Then came the blow that made Crumpton realize that it could never become the Baltimore of the Eastern Shore. The Pennsylvania Railroad finally found its way to Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. Its officials soon began to writhe in agony at the sight of all the freight and passenger revenues filling the coffers of their rivals, the steamboats.

By a master piece of strategy, the railroad cut out this competition by buying the steamboat line and consequently, the public had to deal with them from both ends.

The railroads soon junked the steamboats and people began inquiring their way to the train stations.

The railroad gave Crumpton its last chance for survival in the 1890's by proposing a branch to cross the Chester River at that point. The route was actually surveyed and the stakes driven, but land-owners holding deeds to the property on which the tracks were to be laid evidentally labored undered the impression that the railroad had a corner on the U. S. mint and held out for too much money.

Thus, the belching smokestacks promised by the real estate sharks never materialized—train whistles can only be heard at odd times when atmospheric conditions permit a far off rumble from Chestertown. Crumpton settled down to a peaceful existence on the banks of the Chester.

So we leave this thriving little metropolis, although deprived of its chance to become mighty, with its many prominent citizens and its profitable businesses of the present time. The river is a picturesque feature that every community does not have of which it is justly proud.

Since we have written this article, we received from Mary Fennimore Sheppard, a most valuable piece of information in the form of an old news clipping. The clipping pictures a house beneath which is the following caption;

"Crumpton (Crumpton) first appears in a deed dated June 28, 1718, from Robert Crump to Darby Mahar, of 220 acres on the south side of Chester River and on the west side of Red Lyon Branch, adjoining the lands of Corneius Comegys. In the latter part of the seventeenth century Crumpton was known as McCallisters Ferry. Among the settlers, there was William Comegys, son of Cornelius Comegys, the elder, who came to Kent County, which then included part of the present Queen Anne's in 1670. The house pictured above in the old Sheppard Home and was built by Comegys in the year 1670. It can be seen from the lines of the house that it is very old and was built during the early settlements of the State of Maryland."

## W. Lloyd Ford . . .

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the present home of Mrs. E. A. Cann, was reached.

A small town hall with a market place beneath it stood behind the Courthouse. High steps ran up the outside to the floor above. Before it was a wooden pump, from which nearby residents carried water to their homes.

A plank fence surrounded the Courthouse Green. In front of this on Commerce near Broadway stood another pump. Turnstiles were placed on three corners of the plank fence while on the southwest corner of Lawyer's Row and Liberty street was a sundial where Mr. Ford often checked the shadow at noon. Another town pump, he recalls, stood on South Commerce street in front of the present Faulkner apartments.

Centreville was then surrounded by peach orchards. A mammoth stretch of the trees bounded the town on the west along the length of Wharf Lane, curving around to the cemetery. This was the orchard where a lynching occurred and the curious traveled down the next day to view the hanging body.

Mr. Ford recalls that several livery stables stood opposite the Courthouse Green on Liberty and Broadway. North Liberty street toward the Academy was built up almost as much as today while changes on South Liberty street have been relatively few.

As for that old Town Hall Mr. Ford recalls it well. He worked there. The Odd Fellows had their rooms in the loft. George N. Palmer, a member of the Odd Fellows and also a teacher in the old Academy was janitor. On the day after the regular meetings Mr. Ford, then a wide-eyed boy, helped the janitor clean up the rooms. For this work he received ten cents, not a dime but a paper shin plaster.

One of the rooms in the loft Mr. Ford never entered. Mr. Palmer told him the Odd Fellows' goat was stabled there and was fed only once a week to make it fierce. Mr. Ford believed the professor and each time he had to pass the closed portal he sneaked by on tiptoe, fearful lest he awake the goat and be butted down the stairs. But those days are long since vanished with the mists and Mr. Ford is now an octogenarian looking forward to his eighty-first birthday on August 13.

He married the former Annie M. Prouse, of Newcastle, Penna., in 1883. She passed on after forty-nine years of marriage on her birthday anniversary in 1883. One of their daughters, Mrs. Charles Butler is also dead. The surviving daughter is Mrs. T. M. Baxter, of Milford, Del.

## Lumber Comany . . .

(Continued from Page 2, 5th Section)

owner formerly was that of E. S. Valliant and Son but a deserving young man's visions and dreams were realized in 1932 when he was able to purchase this business and change its name to the Church Hill Lumber Company. William H. Cronshaw, once the little boy who had visions of being the owner of such an establishment, by the sweat of his brow succeeded. Now, there is hardly anything he doesn't know about the trade.

The Church Hill Lumber Company employs Miss Minnie Storey, bookkeeper; John Stant, office and yard manager; Howard Price, Jr., draftsman; and Mrs. Alton Coppage, bookkeeper. Walter Steward, Alton Coppage, and Henry Stokely are the able superintendents of construction. An average of fifty carpenters, masons, and painters receive year-around employment from the Church Hill Lumber Company.

Among the jobs being handled by this concern at present is the construction of the bungalow of Mrs. Howard Price on Belvedere Avenue and the remodeling the former Howard Price Home into a modern apartment house. When it was decided that the historically famous Old Bohemia Manor on the Bohemia River was to be restored, the contract went to the Church Hill Lumber Company to restore this fine old brick mansion house. Twenty men are daily working on this job alone and when Saturday comes, it is from the Church Hill Lumber Company that they receive their checks.

But even today, William H. Cronshaw, when he has a spart moment or a short holiday, does not sit back and rest like most people when on a vacation. Instead, he spends that time in improving his service to the public. He prides himself in the fact that his company gives honest and fair service to all customers, regardless of the size of the job.

And so unfolds before us, the story of William H. Cronshaw and of the Church Hill Lumber Company much the same way a Horatio Alger story would. Hats off to a successful man and his successful business.

### JULY NOON

So tall the day, so high the light,
The city's towers are brittle-bright
And small beneath a pressing sun,
While all the little streets that run
Their busy ways are narrow, now
That noon betsrides them.—How
Released is this unshadowed hour
From man's insignia of power!

So small the picture, large the frame
Intense the light of summer's flame,
The city's towers, aspiring high
Make little dent on such a sky.

—Sara King Carleton.

### WHITE DAISIES

I saw young daisies marching, row on row
Across a hill at dusk, their white throats arching—
Wherever fragrant blossoms bend and blow,
I shall remember still, with eyes aglow,
White daisies marching.

—Sydney King Russell.

# Queen Anne's Death Rate Dropping

## Declining Birth, Death Rate Causes Increase In Average Age Of Residents. No Typhoid Deaths In Three Years. Diphtheria Becoming Infrequent

By Dr. James A. McCallum

General Conditions:

Health conditions in Queen Anne's County during the past several years, as indicated by the death rates and the reporting of preventable diseases, has shown steady improvement. Using five-year aggregate figures which are less subject to fluctuation from epidemics and from incidental causes, the total number of deaths from all causes and death rates per 1000 population, by color, in the County from 1906 to date follows:

| Year | Number of Deaths Total | Death Rate Per 1000 Total | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 1343 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 20.7 |
| 1911-1915 | 1407 | 17.0 | 13.5 | 23.9 |
| 1916-1920 | 1388 | 17.2 | 13.8 | 24.3 |
| 1921-1925 | 1075 | 13.9 | 11.7 | 18.6 |
| 1926-1930 | 952 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 16.0 |
| 1930-1935 | 882 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 15.6 |
| 1936 | 182 | 12.5 | 11.0 | 16.0 |
| 1937 | 216 | 14.8 | 13.2 | 18.5 |
| 1938 | 154 | 10.5 | 9.08 | 14.3 |

The population of the County has gradually declined during the same period covered in the first table, 1906 to date. The total population for five-year periods and the population by color together with the birth rate follows:

| Year | Population Total | White | Colored | Birth Rate Per 1000 Total | White | Population Colored |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 17,425 | 11,395 | 6,030 | 13.0 | 13.9 | 11.2 |
| 1911-1915 | 16,735 | 11,001 | 5,734 | 19.9 | 19.4 | 20.7 |
| 1916-1920 | 16,303 | 10,910 | 5,393 | 23.4 | 22.5 | 25.4 |
| 1921-1925 | 15,792 | 10,750 | 5,042 | 20.5 | 18.5 | 24.8 |
| 1926-1930 | 15,094 | 10,431 | 4,663 | 18.3 | 17.1 | 17.9 |
| 1930-1935 | 14,571 | 10,191 | 4,380 | 15.6 | 14.6 | 17.9 |
| 1936 | 14,571 | 10,191 | 4,380 | 14.8 | 15.3 | 13.7 |
| 1937 | 14,571 | 10,191 | 4,380 | 18.4 | 17.1 | 21.5 |
| 1938 | 14,571 | 10,191 | 4,380 | 18.4 | 17.2 | 20.03 |

Although the birth rate has for the most part exceeded the death rate, the population has steadily declined. Along with a declining population, the average age of the remaining population has steadily increased. Today, there is a much higher percentage of the total population in the advanced age groups than was the case in the earlier part of the 20th century. This condition is probably the result of the migration of a very large percentage of our younger people to cities and other parts of the country for the purpose of finding employment. This very definite change in population make-up is accountable, in part at least, for the increased numbers of deaths from diseases peculiar to the older population groups; that is cancer, heart diseases, etc.

Over the past thirty-two years, for which accurate and complete records are available, steady progress has been made in the reduction of deaths from practically all of the contagious and infectious, or so-called preventable, diseases. Several of these diseases have been practically eliminated and certainly reduced to the extent that they are no longer major causes of illness and death of our citizens. This condition, however, should not be interpreted as justifying our relaxation of efforts to further immunize against such diseases as smallpox and diphtheria; nor should we become any less alert in our efforts to improve general sanitation and further reduce such diseases as typhoid fever, the dysentaries, diarrhea, and enteritis.

Typhoid Fever: The incidence of typhoid fever has declined to the extent that the county has had no deaths from this disease during the past five years, 1934-1939 inclusive. Over this period of time, we have averaged less than four cases of typhoid fever per year. Following is the number of deaths and total death rate for this disease since 1906 to date:

| Year | Number Of Deaths | Rate Per 100,000 Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 41 | 47.9 |
| 1911-1915 | 56 | 67.6 |
| 1916-1920 | 21 | 26.0 |
| 1921-1925 | 13 | 16.8 |
| 1926-1930 | 5 | 6.9 |
| 1931-1935 | 4 | 5.4 |
| 1936 | 0 | 0 |
| 1937 | 0 | 0 |
| 1938 | 0 | 0 |

Diphtheria: Like typhoid fever, diphtheria has been reduced to an infrequent cause of illness and death. In eliminating this disease, the medical profession has at its command specific weapons both for prevention and the treatment of cases that actually develop the infection. Since the use of antitoxin became routine in treatment, deaths have been very few. Prevention, however, was less acceptable, although just as effective as was the antitoxin in treatment. Since 1924, only three diphtheria deaths have occurred in the county, yet we averaged more than thirteen cases per year from 1924 to 1932 inclusive. Since 1933 to date, only four cases have occurred, four cases in six years. Following is the number of deaths and death rate for diphtheria since 1906 to date:

| Years | Number of Deaths | Rate |
|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 18 | 21.0 |
| 1911-1915 | 8 | 9.7 |
| 1916-1920 | 13 | 16.1 |
| 1921-1925 | 2 | 2.6 |
| 1926-1930 | 0 | .0 |
| 1931-1935 | 2 | 2.7 |
| 1936 | 0 | .0 |
| 1937 | 1 | 6.9 |
| 1938 | 0 | .0 |

A very satisfactory percentage of our young population is now immunized against diphtheria, yet the fact that cases of the disease have become fewer makes it more necessary than ever that immunization be continued. With less cases and carriers for children to contact and build a natural immunity through contact with small doses of diphtheria germs ,the more imperative it becomes that artificial immunity be given. Should artificial immunization now be discontinued, we would rapidly build up a large group with little or no immunity, and the introduction of a few cases into such a population would probably be disastrous.

Tuberculosis: Although there is no preventative vaccine or sera for useful assistance in the control of tuberculosis as there is in the control of typhoid fever and diphtheria, the declining incidence of this disease has been marked. The problem as regards this disease, however, is not yet solved. Much more work remains to be done before the tuberculosis death rate is reduced to as low a level as it now is in many localities throughout this county. Following is the tuberculosis death rate for Queen Anne's County from 1906 to date:

| Years | Number of Deaths | Total Rate Per Population | White Rate Per 100,000 | Colored Rate Per 100,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 211 | 246.5 | | |
| 1911-1915 | 199 | 240.3 | | |
| 1916-1920 | 147 | 182.3 | 77.2 | 220.8 |
| 1921-1925 | 95 | 122.5 | 87.3 | 124.0 |
| 1926-1930 | 73 | 98.5 | 62.8 | 100.5 |
| 1931-1935 | 54 | 74.1 | 68.7 | 91.2 |
| 1936 | 11 | 75.5 | 39.2 | 253.1 |
| 1937 | 15 | 102.9 | 58.8 | 116.4 |
| 1938 | 11 | 75.5 | | |

One of the most serious difficulties encountered in the further reduction of tuberculosis is an inability to isolate many infectious cases. Institutional care is the only effective means of isolating most cases and it happens all too often that cases needing sanatorium care refuse the opportunity to remove themselves from immediate contact with their families and associates. If all active cases of the disease could be placed in an institution for the specific care of this disease, many subsequent cases could be prevented. The admission of all cases to sanatoriums is entirely voluntary.

Infant Mortality: The reduction of infant deaths, that is, deaths within the first year of life, has contributed substantially to the lowering of the general death rate and an increased life expectancy of the entire population. The following table gives the number of deaths that occurred under one year of age, together with the rate per 1000 live births:

| Years | Number Of Deaths | Total Rate Per 1000 Live Births | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 316 | 284.0 | | |
| 1911-1915 | 306 | 186.1 | | |
| 1916-1920 | 274 | 145.1 | | |
| 1921-1925 | 197 | 124.1 | 85.6 | 186.2 |
| 1926-1930 | 139 | 102.4 | 65.6 | 171.2 |
| 1931-1935 | 108 | 95.0 | 56.4 | 168.4 |
| 1936 | 19 | 88.0 | 64.1 | 150.0 |
| 1937 | 24 | 89.5 | 46.5 | 169.5 |
| 1938 | 15 | 56.8 | 27.8 | 113.6 |

Diarrhea and enteritis deaths are confined largely to infants and young children, and, in this case, the declining death rates are encouraging. The living condition of peoples is more accurately reflected in the deaths from this cause and typhoid fever than in any other sickness resulting in deaths. The death rates from these causes are, perhaps, our most accurate index of general sanitation and home conditions prevailing in any given locality.

| Years | Number Of | Total Death Rate Per 100,000 Population | White | Colored |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 106 | 123.8 | | |
| 1911-1915 | 112 | 135.2 | | |
| 1916-1920 | 130 | 161.2 | | |
| 1921-1925 | 92 | 118.6 | 88.5 | 184.0 |
| 1926-1930 | 61 | 82.3 | 58.2 | 137.3 |
| 1930-1935 | 34 | 46.7 | 31.4 | 82.2 |
| 1936 | 5 | 34.3 | 39.3 | 22.8 |
| 1937 | 4 | 28.1 | 9.8 | 68.4 |

Accidents: Of the strictly preventable deaths, reductions have been made in the numbers from practically all causes with the exception of accidental deaths.

| | | Rate Per 100,000 Population |
|---|---|---|
| 1906-1910 | 59 | 68.9 |
| 1911-1915 | 52 | 62.8 |
| 1916-1920 | 38 | 47.1 |
| 1921-1925 | 38 | 49.0 |
| 1926-1930 | 40 | 54.0 |
| 1931-1935 | 50 | 68.6 |
| 1936 | 11 | 75.5 |
| 1937 | 17 | 116.8 |

Syphilis: This disease can properly be termed a preventable disease, and several counties have demonstrated that it can be prevented to a very considerable extent, if not eradicated. The way in which we have formerly regarded this disease has prevented the recordings of the majority of cases. Deaths due entirely to syphilis or those in which the disease is a contributing factor are rarely recorded as such. Now that we are beginning to consider this disease as a serious illness rather than a moral issue, definite progress is possible. The treating of infectious cases of syphilis for the protection of the individual and the prevention of new cases will result in less deaths from the disease, few crippling of able individuals, few admissions to insane aslyums, and various instituions. A tabulation of the cases of syphilis reported in Queen Anne's County during the past few years indicates fully the size of this problem.

CASES OF SYPHILIS REPORTED IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

| Year | Number |
|---|---|
| 1932 | 49 |
| 1933 | 101 |
| 1934 | 97 |
| 1935 | 101 |
| 1936 | 149 |
| 1937 | 96 |
| 1938 | 123 |
| 1939 (first six months) | 93 |

## PARTNERS IN MILLING COMPANY

Mr .William H. Carter was born forty-seven years ago in Centreville, Maryland. At the age of eighteen, he went to work in his father's milling company, Carter and Company. While with his father, he learned the milling company from top to bottom and soon became the manager. When Mr. C. S. Thomas later purchased the business, Mr. Carter remained in the concern still holding his position of manager. He continued in this position until the formation of Carter and Yates with Mr. J. Grant Yates. When Carter and Yates became as a milling company they established at the same time, a branch mill at Church Hill. They handle many livestock feeds and manufacture Snow Drop Flour which is distributed throughout Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

William H. Carter

Mr. William H. Carter, the older member of the firm is forty-seven, being born on July 31, 1892. He is well informed and very capable of his work having been in the milling business since he was eighteen. He is member of the Methodist Protestant Church, the Odd Fellows, and the P. O. S. of A. He insists that his favorite hobby is sleeping. He married Miss Olivia Cann of Centreville and has one son, Clayton Cann Carter who is a graduate of Duke University.

The other member of the firm, Mr. J. Grant Yates was born in 1899 in Centreville. He started work in Keating's Pharmacy at the age of fifteen. After the pharmacy, he was in the grocery business for ten years. It was then that he started in the milling business as a partner in the Carter and Yates Milling Company. Mr. Yates is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Odd Fellows Lodge. His hobby is farming. He is married to the former Edna E. Carter of Centreville and has two children, Linwood C. and J. Grant jr.

J. Grant Yates

## Morris Cherry Started Easton Store In 1928

Morris Cherry, owner of Cherry's Department Store in Easton has developed a warm feeling with his public by his good service and warm friendship.

Morris Cherry was born in Baltimore just thirty-four years ago. However, his family sooned moved to Philadelphia and it was here that he was reared and educated. He attended and graduated from Northeast high school in that city.

It was in 1928 that he established his department store in Easton. From that time on he has steadily worked and increased his trade there.

Just a year after he established his business, he married Sara Cohen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Cohen of Easton. They have one son, Michael who is four and a half years old.

Mr. Cherry is an ardent baseball fan and feels likewise about football. As for indoor sports he enjoys nothing more than to curl up before the fire with his pipe and a good book to pass the evening. If he runs out of good books, he always turns to the radio which he enjoys very much, also.

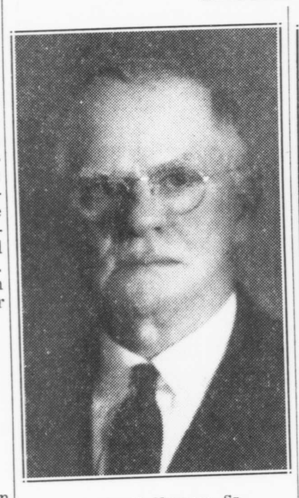
## Clayton Thomas Drew Art Work For Issue

Credit for the art work on the front page of the second section of this paper beginning our anniversary issue goes to Clayton Thomas of New York, son of the late R. W. (Uncle Bob) Thomas of Centreville. The photographs were taken by John B. Hart of Towson.

The pictures symbolizing Queen Anne's County were taken as follows, reading clockwise:

Dairying, Blakeford Farms, Queenstown; Religion, St. Luke's Church, Church Hill; Transportation, top, Love Point Ferry, bottom, Matapeake Ferry; Oyster Packing, Narrows; Horse Breeding, Pioneer Point Farm, Centreville; Canning, S. E. W. Friel, Queenstown; Sports, top, baseball park, Centreville; bottom scene from horse show, Centreville; Milling, Frank W. Brower, Price; Fishing, J. Hall Barton, John Jones, and Rigby Valliant, Centreville; Education, Stevensville high school, Stevensville; Farming, farmers at work near Sudlersville; and Justice, Court House at Centreville.

# Maurice E. Newnam, Father, Son Combine In Selling Memorials



Maurice E. Newnam, Sr.

Murice E. Newnam, Jr.

Maurice E. Newnam and Son, funeral directors and dealers in memorials of marble and granite was established first in the year of 1897 in the town of Oxford. This business was operated by Maurice E. Newnam, sr., who had just received his embalming certifcate in the previous year, 1896. In 1912, MauriceE. Newnam, sr., the owner of the Oxford funeral business moved to Trappe setting up another funeral parlor. The Oxford business was left in charge of M. G. Newnam, brother to the owner. The fall of 1927 saw another move in this business. It was then established at its present location at 218 South Washington street, in Easton. Here, the memorial business was started in conjunction with funeral directing. In these days, most memorials were sold through pictures and catalogues. Upon the opening of this new funeral parlor, a memorial display was opened which inaugurated something new in that line. In February, 1932, still another branch of the company was opened in St. Michaels, with S. Hambleton Harrison as a partner. Their present territory covers five Eastern Shore counties.

### Maurice E. Newnam, sr.

Maurice E. Newnam, sr., was born near St. Michaels on May 13, 1875. At the age of 64, he is an ardent fisherman. He likes to travel mainly through the South. Mr. Newnam is a very active man, being a member of the Easton Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge, Memorial Craftsman of America, Del-Mar-Va funeral directors, and the Maryland-Delaware and District of Columbia Memorial Dealers Association.

He received his certificate for embalming in 1896 after having served his apprenticeship with F. M. Denny Company in Baltimore.

### Maurice E. Newnma, jr.

Maurice E. Newnam, jr., was born thirty-six years ago at Oxford, Maryland on June 10. He entered business with his father in the fall of 1927. He finished high school at Trappe and entered St. John's College at Ananpolis. He was employed for a while at the Consolidated Gas and Electric Company in Baltimore and while under their employ, completed a Salesmanship Course in their night school. For two years, to further his education, he attended law school.

In 1925, he received his Undertakers and Embalmers License of the State of Maryland.

He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge, being past master of that lodge, a member of the Memorial Dealers Association ,and the Del-Mar-Va Funeral Directors Association.

As to hobbies and sports, he played baseball, football, and wrestled while at college. He enjoys fishing to golf, he is almost another Hagen, but not quite.

"What is the cheapest way to see Europe?" inquires a reader. He might join the German Army.—Punch.