DELAWARE

Wilmington, DE

27. Delaware Historical Society

505 Market St.
Wilmington, DE 19801

Phone: (302) 655-6171
Fax: (302) 655-7844
E-mail: deinfo@dehistory.org
Website: www.dehistory.org
Hours: M 1-9 pm; Tu-F 9 am–5 pm; third Sat 10 am–4 pm

Contact persons:
Constance Cooper, Director of Library: (302) 295-2385; ccooper@dehistory.org
Ellen Rendle, Curator of Maps and Photographs and State Coordinator for National History Day in Delaware: (302) 295-2386; erendle@dehistory.org
Ed Richi, Reference Librarian: (302) 295-2387; research@dehistory.org

Publications: Delaware History, semiannual scholarly journal

Finding aids: available in library

Overview:
Houses materials on all aspect of Delaware history and genealogy. Business-related collections span several centuries, ranging from small businesses to large enterprises. Published materials include 72,000 volumes; 500,000 photographs; newspapers, 900 bound volumes, 2,000 issues; 450 maps; and over 5000 lin. ft. of manuscripts. Inclusive dates: 1530s–2008; predominant dates: 1680s–1940s.

General description:

Noteworthy collections:

  Records of first bank in Delaware, located in Wilmington. Includes charter, constitution, minutes of board of directors, 1795–1866; register of notes, 1795–1805; records of daily operations, 1796–1815; other records
Personal papers of several generations of Bancroft family, who emigrated from England in the early 1800s and had extensive textile mills in Wilmington, Delaware (Joseph Bancroft and Sons, Inc.). Many individuals represented by small amounts of material. Bulk of collection is papers of Samuel Bancroft, Jr. (1840–1915), industrialist, collector of Pre-Raphaelite art, civic leader, including correspondence, artistic and cultural interests, finances, and real estate, Mather Bleaching System & Kier Process Company.

- Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company (1792–1819). 32 vols., 0.5 lin. ft.
  Records of company founded 1802. Unsuccessful attempt to build canal abandoned 1805. Company revived 1822, canal completed 1829. Purchased by federal government in 1919, which still operates the canal. Canal runs from Delaware Bay to Chesapeake Bay on Delmarva Peninsula. Includes board of directors minutes, 1828–1919; stock information; letterbooks, 1816–1841; records from construction of the canal; other records. Does not include information on daily operation or employees of canal.


28. Hagley Museum and Library

P. O. Box 3630
298 Buck Rd.
Wilmington, DE 19807-0630
Phone: (302) 658-2400  
Fax: (302) 658-0568  
E-mail: http://www.hagley.org/library/askhagley.html  
Website: http://www.hagley.org/library/  
Hours: M-F 8:30 am-4:30 pm; second Sat 9 am-4:30 pm

Contact persons:
Marge McNinch, Manuscripts and Archives: Ext. 330; mmcninch@hagley.org
Judy Stevenson, Pictorial Collections: Ext. 277; jstvenson@hagley.org
Linda Gross, Imprints: Ext. 227; lgross@hagley.org

Research center: Center for the Study of the History of Business, Technology, and Society

Fellowships and grants: The center administers grants that cover costs associated with traveling to use Hagley’s research collection. Application deadlines are March 31, June 30, and October 31; 25-30 grants are awarded each year. The center also awards one-semester dissertation fellowships with a November 15 application deadline for graduate students whose research includes Hagley’s collections. Grants are as follows: Grants-in-aid support visits to Hagley for scholarly research in the imprint, manuscript, pictorial, and artifact collections; the Henry Belin du Pont Memorial Fund supports access to, and use of, Hagley’s research collections; and the Henry Belin du Pont Dissertation Fellowship designed for graduate students who have completed all course work for the doctoral degree and are conducting research on their dissertation. See website for application information: http://www.hagley.org/library/center/grants.html

Conferences and other programs: The center organizes conferences, seminars, and other programs on issues of recent scholarship. Thematic spring and fall conferences with as many as sixteen presentations are interspersed with four or five evening seminars organized around pre-circulated papers. While the content of these events is highly selective, they are intended to create substantive discussions of original research and are open to the general public. Many conferences form the basis for edited volumes published in the University of Pennsylvania Press series, Hagley Perspectives on Business and Culture.

Overview:
American enterprise. Hagley’s collections document the interaction between business and the cultural, social, and political dimensions of our society from the late eighteenth century to the present. The library is organized into six departments: Manuscripts and Archives; Pictorial Collections; Imprints; Digital Collections; Conservation; and the Center for the History of Business, Technology, and Society.
Current holdings comprise 36,000 lin. feet in the Manuscripts and Archives Department, 2 million visual items in the Pictorial Collections Department, 280,000 printed volumes in the Imprints Department, and 40,000 digital images.

Hagley’s manuscript and archival collections contain the records of more than 1,000 firms, as well as the personal papers of the entrepreneurs, inventors, designers, and managers who helped build these businesses. The companies represented range from the mercantile houses of the late eighteenth century to the multinational corporations of the twenty-first.

The holdings of the Pictorial Collections Department range widely, from heavy industry to neighborhood corner stores and from nineteenth-century trade cards to television advertisements. Iron and steel manufacturing is well represented in large collections from Lukens Steel, Bethlehem Steel, and the American Iron and Steel Institute, along with the metals-based manufacturing of steam turbines (Westinghouse Electric), locomotives (Vulcan Iron Works), ships (Sun Ship), and steel bridges (Phoenix Bridge Company). Visual documentation of other core industries includes chemicals and synthetic fibers (DuPont), electrical goods (RCA), oil (Sun Company), coal (Westmoreland Coal), and nuclear power (DuPont). The large Pennsylvania Railroad collection documents the firm’s stations, locomotives, and activities and complements the Reading Railroad archives and other transportation collections that contain images of aircraft, shipping, and urban rail transit. The Sperry–UNIVAC pictures document the original UNIVAC computer and its later versions through the 1970s and 1980s. Smaller collections illustrate other American industries.

The Imprints Department holds Hagley’s printed and published materials, with particular emphasis on publications not typically found in general or college and university libraries. It began with books and periodicals collected by Pierre S. du Pont on the development of business and industry in America, a practice that successive librarians have continued. Hagley has substantial holdings of printed material on national and international business history with particular strength in business activities in the region between the Hudson and the Potomac and west to the Allegheny Mountains. The Imprints Department also holds the library of French Physiocrat Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, the finest collection on late-eighteenth-century French society and politics on this side of
the Atlantic. The imprints collection has expanded by obtaining tens of thousands of publications from firms, trade associations, and individuals associated with American business, as well as printed materials from government entities that pertain to business practices. Business publications form the largest component of the imprints collection. Company magazines, such as Better Living from DuPont and Store Chat by Strawbridge & Clothier, typically contain articles prepared by the company’s advertising or public relations department.

**Noteworthy collections:**

  McShain was a Philadelphia and Washington, DC-based building contractor. His major projects included the White House renovation (1950–1951), the Pentagon, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library at Hyde Park, NY, Washington’s National Airport, and the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. McShain’s personal and business papers document his business career, the construction industry, and his investments in hotels, car dealerships, parking garages, transit lines, and racehorses.

  The Pew family’s origins in America can be traced to John Pew, who immigrated to the United States from Scotland in 1795. His son Joseph Newton Pew founded the Sun Oil Company (now Sunoco) in 1886. This collection consists of family, genealogical, and personal papers.

  Documents the life and accomplishments of one of the most prominent figures in pre-New Deal business and politics. Raskob had a lifelong business and personal association with Pierre S. du Pont, and contributed both to the reorganization of the DuPont Company as a modern corporation and to the remarkable success of General Motors. Raskob became involved in national politics through the struggle against Prohibition, and later became the chairman of the Democratic National Committee after heading Alfred Smith’s unsuccessful presidential campaign. The papers also extensively document Raskob’s domestic life in Wilmington, Maryland, and New York City, his finances and investments, and his varied business endeavors outside of DuPont and GM.

Reed was president and chief executive officer of General Electric Company from 1940–1942 and 1945–1959. During World War II, Reed was a “dollar-a-year” man serving in the Office of Production Management and later with the U.S. Mission for Economic Affairs. His papers document his government work during the war and his service on public policy organizations including the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, the Committee on Economic Development, and the International Chamber of Commerce. There is also some personal correspondence.

  Sperry-Univac was the information technology division of the Sperry Corporation. It was formed after Sperry absorbed the Eckert-Mauchly Computer Corporation and Engineering Research Associates, two of the post-World War II pioneering computer companies. The records include a large body of materials generated by the Sperry-Honeywell lawsuit that revolved around the question of who invented the first electronic-digital computer. There is also a large body of corporate records documenting most major company functions.

  Company formed in 1910 by Elmer Sperry to develop and manufacture his marine gyrostabilizer, gyrocompass, and high-intensity search light. During the two World Wars, Sperry was one of the nation’s most important defense contractors. The records include materials from the advertising, public affairs, and engineering departments.

  Sperry who invented the ship gyrostabilizer, gyrocompass, marine gyropilot, high-intensity search light, and aerial torpedo, was the founder of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. This collection consists of both personal and business papers.

  The Technitrol lawsuit, 1967–1968, revolved around the question of who developed the magnetic storage drum. These records, which were acquired from Seymour Yutter, the lawyer for Technitrol, include trial transcripts, briefs, depositions, and discovery documents that describe the development of magnetic storage technology in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

One of the nation’s largest producers of industrial thermometers and thermostats. After its 1934 merger with Minneapolis–Honeywell Regulator Company, the company began to develop industrial control systems designed to measure and adjust temperature, pressure, and the flow rates of liquids and gases. The records consist of research files documenting the development of measuring instruments and industrial control systems used in continuous process manufacturing.

  Lanman & Kemp engaged in the wholesale drug trade, buying and selling materia medica throughout the United States and worldwide. They sold their own patent medicines as well as those of other producers. Lanman & Kemp enjoyed a very large export and re-export business, particularly with Latin America. The firm was also a large importer of raw materials from Southeast Asia and the Mediterranean, especially opium bought through Turkish merchants. The records document the operations of the wholesale drug business in the years before the development of modern pharmaceuticals.

  As a scientist, Carter Litchfield (1932–2007) studied and specialized in edible fats. During the mid- to late 1950s, Litchfield worked in the Edible Research Section of the Chemical Division of Proctor & Gamble. His work there centered on shortening products like Crisco and margarine oils. Litchfield left Procter & Gamble to work at Texas A&M where he earned his Ph.D. He then became a professor of biochemistry at Rutgers University. Litchfield’s research there centered on an interest in fatty materials that he acquired while working for Procter & Gamble; he focused on oils in marine mammals and aquatic sponges. Litchfield retired from Rutgers in 1979, pursuing a career as a historian of edible oils, their production and use. This new career led him to write and publish a number of books about oil mills in the United States and abroad. In the process, Litchfield built an interesting and significant collection of books, manuscripts, and ephemera relating to the history of fatty materials.

  Remington Rand was formed as a result of the 1927 merger of the Remington Typewriter Company and the Rand Kardex Company. Its products included typewriters, adding machines, and other
office equipment and office filing systems. The records primarily consist of advertising and sales promotional materials.

  A major department store chain in the Greater Philadelphia area founded in 1868; focused on a middle-class clientele. The collection is not a complete archive but rather a mix of corporate and legal documents that give a good overall picture of the evolution of retailing in the Philadelphia area, particularly in the twentieth century.

- DuPont Company Records (1782–present). Ca. 4,000 lin. ft.
  The black powder manufacturing company of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. was founded as a family partnership in 1802. This collection of early correspondence and financial records describes the first four decades of the company’s history, including the building of the mills, recruitment of labor, and early sales strategies. In 1904, the company shifted to the larger concern of chemistry branching their product line in a wide array of consumable products.

- du Pont family Personal Papers.
  Family members documented include Pamela C. and Lammot du Pont Copeland Family; Francis Boardman Crowninshield; Louise du Pont Crowninshield; Margaretta E. du Pont Coleman; Eleuthere Irenée du Pont and Sophie Dalmas du Pont; Evelina du Pont; Henry du Pont; Henry Algemon du Pont; Louisa Gerhard; Samuel Francis du Pont; Victor du Pont; Pierre Samuel du Pont and Francoise (Robin) Poivre du Pont de Nemours; Victorine Elizabeth du Pont Foster; Alfred Craven Harrison; Frances Elizabeth Johnson; Sophie du Pont May; Archie McLean Hawks; Gertrude Holmes Hawks; Edward Howe Wales; Pierre du Pont de Nemours; Salem Howe Wales; and many others.

  Records document the history of the gas and electric utility industry in eastern Pennsylvania. Contains both the administrative and operating records of more than 1,100 companies that merged to form the PP&L system, including electric companies, manufactured and natural gas companies, steam heating, water supply, street railway, bus, traction, coal mining and coal dredging, real estate and holding companies. These records document the economic and technical development of the utility industry against the background of the political and social environment of eastern Pennsylvania.
Documents the career of industrial designer Marc Harrison (1936–1998). Materials include correspondence, reports, promotional materials, product literature, publications, project files, drawings and sketches. These papers trace Harrison’s work on what became known as Universal Design, the designing of products for users of all abilities. Also includes the papers of chemist Peter Schlumbohm (1896–1962), best known for his design of the Chemex coffee maker.

Richard Hollerith (born 1926) designed and developed office products, computers, printers, office space, and household products. He served as president of the Industrial Designers Society of America from 1977–78. Hollerith’s career was centered on the universal design philosophy; he created accessible designs and products for a wide range of users. Hollerith’s papers (correspondence, meeting minutes, conference and working group reports, and blueprints) document his career as industrial designer.

During a career that spanned nearly fifty years, Irv Koons (born 1922) earned a reputation as one of the most innovative and influential designers in the packaging industry. His clients have included Revlon, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., Consolidated Cigar Corporation, Clairol/Bristol-Myers, C. F. Mueller Company, Johnson & Johnson, Proctor & Gamble, Scott Paper Company, and American Can Company, manufacturer of Dixie Cups. The Koons collection includes marketing research studies, business correspondence, public relations files, and material from the designer’s packaging courses. In addition to this textual component, the collection contains original artwork, sketches, comprehensives, mock-ups, and final product packaging.

Thomas Lamb (1896–1988) was an industrial designer, best known for his unique wedge-lock handle design. His career also encompassed the fields of textiles, cartoons, and writing, particularly for children. The collection describes the development of his career and includes correspondence, writings, and documents his designs in scrapbooks, paintings, and products.

Raymond Loewy Collections. 43 lin. ft.
Archives include business and personal correspondence, financial records, scrapbooks, photographs, and client/project files that
document his life and work. Miscellany file includes advertisements, postcards, product brochures, and publications that were purchased for possible use in the exhibit “Raymond Loewy: Designs For A Consumer Culture,” but did not appear. Companies represented include Coca-Cola, Frigidaire, Greyhound, and Studebaker.

  Provident Mutual Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia was founded in 1865. The records include administrative correspondence, general agents’ files, personnel records, and advertising and sales materials.

  Prosperous cotton cloth manufacturing company in Wilmington, DE. The Bancroft Company merged with the Eddystone Manufacturing Company, and in the mid-1930s it began producing a line of rayon goods and a cotton finishing process that were marketed under the trade names of “Ban-Lon” and “Everglaze,” respectively. Much of the collection covers Ban-Lon and Everglaze, and many of the files are concerned with foreign activities or events.

- **Tonopah Mining Company Records (1901–1956).** 38 lin. ft.
  The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada was incorporated in 1901 for the purpose of developing gold and silver ore property in Tonopah, NV. Includes records of absorbed and subsidiary companies, financial records, legal documents, business correspondence, and annual reports.

- **Inter-Society Color Council Records (1879–2000).** 166.5 lin. ft.
  Records arranged in ten series representing a wide array of individuals and organizations and their contributions to the development of standardized systems for identifying and evaluating color. This unique and multi-faceted collection documents the advancement of color technology in the twentieth century and its practical application to problems related to color in science, art, and industry.

  Organized in 1914 to coordinate U.S. foreign trade activities; one of the most significant and influential trade associations dealing exclusively with international trade. The records chronicle U.S. corporate policy toward the most pressing issues of foreign trade in the twentieth century.
The Conference Board was organized in 1916 by former leaders of the open-shop movement and sought an accommodation between business and the mainstream labor movement. Its records are an important source for understanding the business community’s response to most political and socioeconomic issues.

Organized in 1912 to represent the interests of the business community in Washington, DC. Within a decade, it had become the largest of the nation’s national trade associations. The records include proceedings of the annual membership meetings and national council meetings, board of directors’ minutes, and a comprehensive pamphlet file.

Organized in 1895, NAM became one of the nation’s most influential business organizations. Expanding beyond its initial core membership in manufacturing to include firms in all sectors of the economy, NAM emerged as a powerful business lobby in Washington on virtually all areas of legislation in the twentieth century. It particularly monitored efforts to regulate business and actively engaged the legislative process to produce outcomes that, in its opinion, reflected the interests of NAM members. Records also trace the association’s interest in the relationship between organized labor, politics, and the economy.

A small general purpose machine shop and foundry located in Christiana, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, established in 1834. Principally orders and customer correspondence.

• Westmoreland Coal Company
Oldest independent bituminous coal company in the U.S. and usually ranks among the top twenty producers in both output and sales. Its records contain material relating to mine inspection, mine safety, and environmental regulation.

Through its administrative, legal, and regulatory files, the MCI collection reveals the dynamics of the telecommunication industry’s transformation in the second half of the twentieth century and MCI’s role therein. The records detail the company’s relations
with the Federal Communications Commission and state-level regulatory agencies. Legal records document MCI and U.S. antitrust litigation versus AT&T.

- **IBM Records**
  Hagley retains extensive materials relating to the U.S. Department of Justice investigation of possible antitrust violations on the part of IBM in the digital computer-systems market. Records include copies of trial transcripts, trial exhibits, depositions, legal memoranda, motions, subpoenas, and other documents.

- **Trade Catalogs. 40,000 vols.**
  Trade catalogs are manufacturers’ or wholesalers’ publications aimed at the vendor of consumer goods rather than the individual consumer. They can range from describing tools and industrial machinery to items such as home and office furnishings, clothing, domestic appliances and housewares.

- **Penn Central Corporation Records (1796–1976). 8,000 lin. ft.**
  Records of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; records of the New York Central Railroad Company; records of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; and records of the Penn Central Transportation Company.

  One of the oldest direct-selling companies in America. It traces its origins to 1886, when David H. McConnell (1856–1937) bought the Union Publishing Company of New York City and started manufacturing perfumes to give away with his books. The success of the perfume company led to the renaming of the corporation to California Perfume Company (CPC) in an effort to associate its products with the perceived beauty and novelty of the Golden State. From the beginning, CPC sold directly to the consumer through a national network of sales representatives, primarily women, who were looking for economic opportunity and flexible part-time employment. The representatives were independent contractors and not company employees. They sold CPC products within their assigned territory and received a percentage of their sales. Records cover the following series: Administration; Financial; Personnel; Branches and laboratories; Public relations; Sales promotion; Advertising; Marketing; Package design and development; Avon Canada; Avon International; and Historical files.

- **Seagram Company Ltd. Records (1893–1990). 827 lin. ft.**
  The records of Seagram and its subsidiaries trace the company’s transformation from a small business run by Samuel Bronfman to a diversified multi-national corporation. Extensive internal
correspondence and memoranda document the evolving corporate structure and the relationship between organizational change and business strategy. Because Seagram always operated in a highly regulated environment, company records document relationships with federal, state, and provincial authorities in the U.S. and Canada. Credit Department records document Seagram’s relationship with more than 1,000 distributors, providing an unusual perspective on small-town retailing in America from the early 1930s through the 1950s. Distilling methods also are documented. International sales outside North America were very important to Seagram. Records of the Seagram Overseas Sales Company document business strategies and contain advertising and market research material on the firm’s activities in Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Africa. The international materials are strongest after 1960.

- The Dallin Aerial Survey Company Photographs. Ca. 13,000 glass plate negatives, 23,000 prints. The company specialized in images of factories, private estates, schools, country clubs, towns, airports, rivers, and many other sites and some news events of the day. The location with the largest number of views in the Dallin collection is the city of Philadelphia. The majority of the photographs were taken in the Mid-Atlantic area. In addition to the aerials, there are a handful of street-level views of several Philadelphia-area estates and gardens. Also included in the collection is a small archive of company records with images of company equipment and staff.

- David Sarnoff Library Collection (1895–2006). 2,000 cu. ft. Papers, books, memorabilia, and other holdings deposited by David Sarnoff as well as files, photos, publications, and artifacts related to RCA and its employees, especially those of its laboratories. These include over 25,000 photographs and other files transferred from the RCA corporate and laboratories public affairs offices, as well as RCA publications and serials, advertising, pamphlets, equipment notes and bulletins, private papers, researchers’ lab notebooks, RCA and RCA Labs annual reports, and Princeton technical reports and engineering memoranda. It also contains government contract reports, technical reports, and other corporate papers from other RCA divisions, notably the RCA/Thomson Picture Tube Division in Lancaster, PA, as well the Astro-Electronics Division in East Windsor, NJ. The bulk of material covers the period between the construction of the Princeton laboratories in 1941 and the purchase of RCA by GE in 1986. Noteworthy collections include: David Sarnoff Collection; Herbert
Belar/R. F. Lynn Collections; James Hillier Collection; Harry Olson Collection; Jan Rajchman Collection; Vladimir Zworykin Collection; Joseph Weisbecker Collection; David Sarnoff Research Center Public Affairs Collection; RCA Laboratories Notebooks; RCA Reports; RCA Laboratories photonegatives; and RCA/Thomson Picture Tube Division; RCA serial publications.

**Winterthur, DE**

**29. Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum**

5105 Kennett Pike  
Winterthur, DE 19735

**Phone:** (302) 888-4699 (Library administration)  
**Fax:** (302) 888-3367 (Library)  
**E-mail:** reference@winterthur.org  
**Website:** http://www.winterthur.org  
**Hours:** M-F 8:30 am–4:30 pm

**Contact persons:**  
E. Richard McKinstry, Library Dir. and Andrew W. Mellon Senior Librarian: (302) 888-4699; ermcki@winterthur.org  
Emily Guthrie, NEH Associate Librarian, Collection of Printed Books and Periodicals: (302) 888-4630; eguthrie@winterthur.org  
Jeanne Solensky, Librarian, Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera; Visual Resources Collection: (302) 888-4853; jsolensky@winterthur.org  
Heather Clewell, Archivist and Records Manager: (302) 888-4634; hclewell@winterthur.org

**Research center:** Academic Programs Department

**Fellowships and grants:** NEH; Winterthur short-term fellowships. Conferences and other programs: Varied and throughout the year.


**Finding aids:** Available online at: http://library.winterthur.org:8000/cgi-bin/webgw

**Published information on archival holdings:**

**Overview:**

Winterthur Library is composed of four different parts: the Collection of Printed Books and Periodicals, the Joseph Downs Collection of Manuscripts and Printed Ephemera, the Visual Resources Collection, and the Winterthur Archives. The collections chronicle America’s craft tradition and the American lifestyle from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries, concentrating on the domestic setting. Total volume: Approximately 100,000 vols.; 2,800 manuscript record groups; 170,000 photographs; 2,400 lin. ft. of Winterthur archives material from 1600–2009, and predominantly from 1750–1980.

**Noteworthy collections:**

- Edward Deming Andrews Memorial Shaker Collection (1780s–1965). Ca. 1,225 imprints and manuscripts; 1,200 photographs and other images; Andrews Archives.

One of the foremost libraries for the study of the Shaker religious sect. In 1987, Winterthur published a guide to this collection. In addition to the Andrews Collection, the library has on microfilm the Shaker collections at the New York Public Library, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Library of Congress, Hancock Shaker Village, the American Antiquarian Society, the New York State Library, Fruitlands Museums, and Western Kentucky University.
• Waldron Phoenix Belknap, Jr. Research Library of American Painting
The resources of the Waldron Phoenix Belknap Jr. Research Library of American Painting are dispersed throughout the library. The strength of the Belknap Library resides in its printed and manuscript holdings on American painting and printmaking from the seventeenth century to 1920. As well, the library contains material about the influence of engraving on other arts and about the print as a document of social history.

• Trade Catalog Collection (1750–1980). Ca. 3,500 items
More than 3,500 catalogs published as advertising vehicles by American and European manufacturers and sellers of domestic goods. While these catalogs date from as early as the mid-eighteenth century, most are from 1880–1920. In 1984, Winterthur published a guide to the collection and in 1991 issued a supplement. Much of the collection is also available on microfilm and microfiche through a commercial vendor.

Consists of a wide variety of paper toys from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries, including paper dolls and costumes; miniature soldiers; Valentine’s and Christmas cards; movable and pop-up books; peep shows, panoramas, and toy theaters, complete with characters and scenes; magic lanterns and their slides; board and card games; scraps; fashion plates; scrapbooks; pattern books for weaving, sewing, paper folding, and paper cutting; and note cards and postcards illustrating dolls and toys of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries from various other collections. This collection provides examples of the evolution of printing processes, particularly chromolithography and the development of better quality papers, inks, and presses. In addition, Mrs. Waldron’s personal memorabilia constitutes part of the collection.