



The Historical  
Society of  
Pennsylvania

Collection 1176

**R.D. Wood & Co.  
Records**

**1858-1910**

**101 vols., 15 lin. feet**

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**Restrictions:** Volume 101 is restricted due to its extremely fragile  
condition.

**Related Collections at** Richard Wood Diaries, Collection 2079

**HSP:** Wood and Bacon Account Books, Collection 1589

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**R.D. Wood & Co.**  
**Records, 1858-1910 (bulk 1877-1896)**  
**101 vols., 15 lin. feet**

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**Abstract**

The varied professional career of Richard Davis Wood (1799-1869) came to a defining moment in 1844 when he became involved in his half-brother David's Millville, New Jersey, foundering foundry business, Cumberland Furnace, which was established in 1803 and specialized in the manufacture of pipes. After taking ownership of the company in 1850, which was renamed that year as R.D. Wood & Co., Richard dramatically increased production capacity and expanded the company's holdings. Richard's six sons carried on his work after his death, and when the company fell into decline following World War II, George Wood took his father's business in a new direction: the dairy farm industry. In 1968, the company merged with Wawa Dairy Farms. The consolidated company was renamed Wawa, Inc. in 1974.

The volumes in this collection primarily represent the foundry business records of R.D. Wood & Co., which fall into four main categories: financial, manufacturing, transportation, and personnel. Records are not complete, though the density of information contained during the years 1877 to 1896 provides a most detailed picture of the internal workings of the company. Contained in lesser abundance are records, primarily financial, from various other companies affiliated with R.D. Wood & Co.

**Background note**

Richard Davis Wood was born in Greenwich, New Jersey, March 29, 1799. He was a direct descendant of Richard Wood of Bristol, England, a Quaker who came to Philadelphia in 1682 and served on the first grand jury for the province. Richard D. Wood's father, Richard Wood III (d. 1822), was a successful Greenwich farmer, cooper, general store owner, and elected member of the Assembly of the State. Upon their mother's death in 1826 and the subsequent dividing of their parents' estate, Richard D. Wood and his brother, George, declined their shares and left their inheritance to be distributed amongst their younger siblings and much older half-brother David (b. 1780); Richard and George, who would go on to become a prominent doctor, believed that they could achieve the degree of financial security they desired without assistance.

Richard D. Wood had begun his ambitious professional career as a merchant, opening his first store in 1820 at the age twenty-one in Salem, New Jersey. His very first

shipment of goods nearly sank after the transport vessel sprang a leak not long after leaving the Greenwich wharf. True disaster was averted, however, because the goods were salvaged and consumers flocked to Richard's Salem store to purchase the damaged goods at bargain prices. After two years in Salem, Richard had established sufficient capital to begin a new mercantile venture in Philadelphia, which he did with William L. Abbott and Samuel C. Wood as partners, under the firm of Wood, Abbott & Wood.

In addition to his involvement in the dry goods industry, Richard held a wide range of other professional interests. In the words of his brother, George: "With the extraordinary business talents he possessed, it was impossible he should confine himself to a wholesale dry goods store."<sup>1</sup> Richard served as the director of the North American Insurance Company and was heavily involved in the promotion and stock trading of railroads, most especially the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was also heavily involved in the affairs of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, of which he was a stockholder, and was at one point very close to establishing a private banking-house in Philadelphia, which he envisioned would be perpetuated by a long line of heirs. Richard was married on October 16, 1832, in a Friends' meetinghouse to Julianna Randolph (d. 1885).

In 1844, however, Richard was called upon to aid his older half-brother David, whose foundry business, based in Millville, New Jersey, was languishing. David C. Wood had built the Cumberland Furnace in 1803 and constructed a larger foundry and furnace at Millville in 1814. The foundry originally specialized in the manufacture of stoves and iron posts for gas lights, but later shifted to a specialization in pipes that were increasingly being used to distribute water throughout growing metropolises. Year after year, Richard acquiesced and agreed to oversee the operations of his brother's foundry business, against his own wishes and self-interests. Eventually, in June of 1850, for "self-protection" in the words of his wife, he purchased the furnace property and its accompanying twenty thousand acres of land through bankruptcy proceedings and sheriff's sale. The company was renamed R.D. Wood & Co.

Richard was largely responsible for the metamorphosis of the 20,000-acre tract of land, which became the thriving industrial town known as Millville. In December of 1851, Richard began the planning for a capacity expansion project for the Maurice River canal (which eventually resulted in the completion of the Maurice River dam in 1868), the nearby source of power whose potential he believed was going to waste. Richard diversified and improved his new company by adding manufactories to make use of the newly renovated power source: In 1853, construction began on the Millville Cotton Mill, and in that same year construction on a new foundry began. The Menantico Bleach & Dye Works were added in 1864 to perform textile-finishing operations, and a glass company, which made use of the Maurice River's sand, produced the material for use in home windows, car coaches, and show windows, among other industrial purposes. In 1860, after Richard's negotiations with the New Jersey state legislature and the West Jersey Railroad Company, construction was completed for a railroad that linked Camden (and thus, Philadelphia) with Millville, by way of Woodbury and Glassboro. In 1863, the line was extended when another railroad was laid from Millville to Cape May. All of

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<sup>1</sup> Wood, 281.

these changes paved the way for unprecedented economic and population growth for the town of Millville.

The Millville Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on March 10, 1865, and it encompassed the various textile-related companies. Two years later the foundry operations of R.D. Wood & Co. were expanded with the development of a new site in Florence, New Jersey, on the Delaware River north of Philadelphia. Also that same year, in April of 1867, the Mays Landing Water Power Company was incorporated and also a second cotton mill was constructed in Mays Landing. The combined foundry and textile works were managed from Philadelphia by the partnership of Richard D. Wood and Philip C. Garrett, trading as Wood & Garrett. Before Richard's death on April 1, 1869, due to respiratory failure, the firm was reconstituted as R.D. Wood & Sons. Richard and his wife Julianna's six sons, Richard, Edward, Randolph, George, Walter, and Stuart, carried on various aspects of the business after their father's death. The company was reconstituted again around 1894 as Wood, Kremer & Company with Herman P. Kremer and Philip H. Strubing as partners; in 1896 as Kremer & Strubing; and in 1912 as George Wood, Sons & Company. Gradually, George Wood assumed responsibility for the cotton mills and his brothers Walter and Stuart for the iron works. The iron works passed out of the family when Walter Wood died childless in 1934.

The company faced financial difficulties after World War II when the U.S. textile industry migrated southward. The Mays Landing mill was closed in 1949, spinning and weaving were discontinued at Millville in 1958, and finishing operations at that site ceased in 1963. It was Richard's son George's side interest in dairy farms that saved the family business from bankruptcy. In 1968, the company merged with Wawa Dairy Farms, which had been started by George as a hobby and summer retreat. The consolidated company was renamed Wawa, Inc. in 1974. By 2001 the company, still family run, had 500 stores in five states, plus a central bottling plant, warehouse, distribution facilities, and employed more than 13,000 people.

## Scope & content

The volumes in this collection represent primarily the foundry business records of R.D. Wood & Co., which fall into four main categories: financial, manufacturing, personnel, and transportation. They do not appear to be complete records; while the collection spans from 1858 to 1910, the most complete set of records spans the years 1877 to 1896. Within those years, many aspects of R.D. Wood & Co. are well fleshed-out: the geographic scope of business; rates of shipping expenses; day-to-day production figures; the type and amount of materials consumed by the company; the size, time input, and wages of the work force; as well as the cycle of production and consumption by workers.

Although the company opened its Florence foundry in 1867, the records of the Millville foundry seem to be in the greatest abundance in this collection. Richard D. Wood also owned the Millville Water Works, the Mays Landing Water Power Company, the Millville Manufacturing Company (which encompassed cotton mills in both Millville and Mays Landing as well as finishing operation manufactories), and a glass factory. He was

also a shareholder in the Cambria Iron Company. Records for these other companies are not as abundant as those for the foundry, although references are often made to them in the form of charges to their accounts in the financial records. Also, the Geyelin department, which consisted of a foundry and machine shop, is mentioned frequently throughout this collection, though little could be surmised about its relation to R.D. Wood & Co.

Of special note in the collection are the schooner records and the castings books, both of which supply the most detailed and easily discernible information of all the volumes. The schooner records document the shipment costs associated with voyages during the years 1864 to 1900. They provide a complete picture of each voyage, listing the schooner captain's name; the amount and worth of materials being shipped; and the costs incurred at every port, from those for loading and unloading, to doctor's and interpreter's fees that arose in exotic locales. The work force is best represented in the castings books, 1866-1898, which reveal the composition and specializations of the work gangs that comprised the backbone of the foundry; daily production data and labor calculations are listed for the named and ranked employees of the various gangs.

### Overview of arrangement

Series I	Financial	
	a. Day books, 1873-1907	5 volumes
	b. Cashbooks, 1859-1907	7 volumes
	c. Ledgers, 1864-1900	5 volumes
	d. Copy books, 1868-1910	7 volumes
	e. Castings day books, 1868-1902	3 volumes
	f. Journals, 1864-1872	2 volumes
	g. Foundry account book, 1897	1 volume
	h. Checkbook, n.d.	1 volume
Series II	Manufacturing	
	a. Castings books, 1866-1898	13 volumes
	b. Accounts of pipe made, 1877-1899, n.d.	13 volumes
	c. Order books, 1871-1901	10 volumes
	d. Iron memoranda, 1869	1 volume
Series III	Transportation	
	a. Schooner settlements, 1864-1900	6 volumes
	b. Freight account, 1894-1901	1 volume
	c. Transportation journals, 1883-1899	7 volumes
Series IV	Personnel	
	a. Pay lists, 1867-1903	5 volumes
	b. Geyelin department time books, 1869-1885	3 volumes
	c. R.D. Wood & Co. employee time books, 1873-1884	2 volumes
	d. J.D. Archer boiler house time book, 1877-1880	1 volume
	e. New Jersey Mills wage book, 1863-1864	1 volume
	f. Rent books, 1873-1896	5 volumes
	g. Store ledgers, 1858-1859, 1871	2 volumes
	h. Personal account book, 1881-1882	1 volume
Series V	Scrapbook, n.d.	1 volume

## Series description

### Series 1. Financial, 1859-1910 (vols. 1-31)

#### a. Day books, 1873-1907.

These large financial record books document charges for mainly labor and supplies incurred primarily by various divisions of Wood's company (i.e. Foundry account, Philadelphia account, sundries account, wage account, rent account) and for the Millville Manufacturing Company, although some individuals and other companies also appear throughout. Account credits and debits are tabulated at roughly the middle and end of each month.

Pasted onto the inside cover of the 1873-1876 volume are 1873 and 1875-1877 tax return documents, which indicate that the company's value decreased from 1873 to 1877 by nearly forty percent. Beginning in early 1904, account activity slows down precipitously and the only entries are transfers among divisions of Wood's company.

#### b. Cashbooks, 1859-1907.

In these volumes, daily charges for primarily the foundry account and Philadelphia transportation account are listed on one of two pages, depending on whether the entry is a debit or credit; some individuals are also listed throughout. Sometimes an entry is just an account name, other times it is a short description of the service rendered. The amounts recorded increase with time.

The earliest volume, from January-December 1859, begins as a record of deductions made from wages for sundries, though these records stop and the book continues as a cashbook.

#### c. Ledgers, 1864-1900.

An alphabetical index at the beginning of these large books contains the names and corresponding page numbers of the accounts whose financial statements appear in the volume, since account information that spans many years for a given person, company, or division does not appear on consecutive pages, but instead is spaced throughout the book. No details are given for the expenses reported. Entries are made on a bi- or tri-monthly basis, and numerical data was recorded under one of two columns, "To" or "By." R.D. Wood & Co. and the Millville Manufacturing Company are the two accounts with the greatest number of entries; other R.D. Wood & Co. accounts that often appear in entries are the freight, interest, Philadelphia, iron, and tax accounts. Individuals and the names of companies not operated by Wood comprise many account entries, as well.

#### d. Copy books, 1868-1910.

The copybooks are a near daily log of transactions and communications between the foundries of R.D. Wood & Co. and various persons/companies, recorded on pages of very thin paper. A good deal of correspondence was copied into the book, primarily from W.B. Crenshaw, W.D. Kemble, and various transportation companies regarding bills. The type, amount, and cost of materials required to run the foundries

were also recorded. Daily records are summarized in monthly balance sheets. Much of the numerical information recorded in the copy books is unlabeled, making it difficult to know what many of the figures represent.

e. Castings day books, 1868-1902.

These volumes contain both financial and production information. There are no headings for the numerical data in these volumes, but the three sets of numbers in the entries more than likely represent quantity, type, and dollar value of pipe being ordered by various companies, many of which are Wood-affiliated. Entries are made on a daily basis in the earliest volume; in later volumes orders are consolidated into just a few entries per month.

f. Journals, 1864-1872.

These two volumes contain monthly, non-detailed tabulations of spending done by various persons, paid to various Wood accounts. People and accounts are assigned what is ostensibly an account number, which is written in red ink in the left margin. On the same line, a numerical amount is listed in one of two unlabeled columns.

g. Foundry account book, 1897-1899.

This tiny lined memo book documents purchases made by the foundry, which most frequently include screws, nails, oil, brushes, hinges, lanterns, and salt. The cost of these purchases is most often less than \$1. Signatures for each purchase are on a corresponding line on the opposite page.

h. Checkbook, 1870-1872, n.d.

This volume is a mostly blank checkbook belonging to R.D. Wood, 400 Chestnut Street, for use in the decade 1870. Only thirteen check stubs were filled out.

**Series 2. Manufacturing, 1866-1901, n.d. (vols. 32-66)**

a. Castings books, 1866-1898.

The castings books record daily production information for the employees of the Millville foundries. Each page represents the daily work of a person or a gang that has been assigned a name (Dry Sand gang or Green Sand gang, named presumably for the different casting process the gang may have employed) and a number; the Dry Sand gang had up to four subdivisions and the Green Sand had up to eight. In separate columns, data was recorded for both pipes and castings produced: amount, class, length, weight, and remarks. The gangs typically produced many of one or two types of pipes or castings, and their production numbers did not fluctuate much day-to-day. Men who shared the same last name oftentimes worked together in a gang. There were also men whose work was categorized as "special;" these men produced smaller numbers of many different types of pipes or castings. Wage calculations are done at the bottom of each page, oftentimes with production notes about mistakes or the calculated cost per hundred.

The format of the castings book changes in the last two volumes. Each page contains the work done by several different gangs in two-week intervals, instead of the work done by a single gang on a daily basis. This layout makes it is easier to

compare the work done by different gangs since they are presented on the same page. The columns of data are labeled: gang, pieces, class, price, amount, total. Leaders and helpers in the gangs, who divided wages amongst each other, are listed in the entries by name. Wage calculations for core makers, cleaners, and clay beaters are also included in some entries.

b. Accounts of pipe made, 1877-1899, n.d.

Although in a similar format to the castings books, these volumes contain only individual employees' daily production tabulations for pipe that was produced. No wage calculations are included. More specific, detailed information recorded over the course of the six-day workweek is filed under columns for the number and type of pipes cast, the number perfect, the highest and lowest weight cast, reason(s) for rejection (i.e. "air hole," "bad bead," "runout"), and specials. The employees who appear in these volumes fluctuate month to month.

c. Order books, 1871-1901.

An alphabetical index at the beginning of each volume contains the names of clients listed within, including the page number on which their order(s) appear, since orders were recorded chronologically and not grouped by client. Included in an entry are the client's name and the specifications of their order, either simply noted as in "50-6"," or with more unintelligible abbreviations. Sometimes sketches of a pipe and oftentimes notes, as in "By Thursday at once for Thursday's barge" or "Be careful as to quality," accompany an order. Notes in red ink indicate when the order was delivered, cancelled, or if it is a revised or corrected order. Completed orders have slashes in red ink through them. "OK" is written at the top corner of all pages (later, "Filled" instead of "OK"), presumably indicating that all orders on that page have been processed.

Unfilled orders are compiled at the end of each year. The frequency of orders seems to increase in the late 1870s, most especially in the summer months, but decreases in the early 1880s. Orders are most frequently shipped to New York or New England, though also to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and even to England and Cuba.

d. Iron memoranda, 1869

This small leather-bound notebook contains data from the analyses of ore from Massachusetts, Rome, Lake Champlain, hearsay on the cost of iron ore and limestone in various places, and the names and residences of people in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama whose properties contain ore deposits as reported by different men.

**Series 3. Transportation, 1864-1901 (vols. 67-80)**

a. Schooner settlements, 1864-1900.

These volumes provide many details regarding schooner voyages from Millville, New Jersey, to various other ports for the purpose of the shipment of goods. Each page lists the detailed and varied costs associated with each trip, the name of the schooner and its captain, how many tons of pipe were being shipped and the monetary value of the shipment.

Early voyages were made once or twice monthly and frequent destinations were New York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and also Maine. Philadelphia was often a destination where pig iron was loaded to take back to the foundry, and various ports in Maine supplied lumber that was taken aboard the schooner. Trips to more New England towns, most especially Boston, were made with growing frequency in later years, with trips occurring as often as four times a month. Less frequently, in various Cuban ports, pipes were unloaded and sugar loaded that often was eventually unloaded in New York.

Several multiple-destination trips to remote locations resulted in the shuffling of goods between various ports of call. For example, during a May 7, 1884, trip from Millville to Kingston, Jamaica, the first stop was made in Savannah, Georgia, to load lumber. In Kingston, the lumber was unloaded and fruit loaded, then back to Savannah where the fruit was unloaded and more lumber loaded. In Philadelphia pig iron was loaded, which was then unloaded at the final destination of Millville. A March 31, 1894, voyage involved the shuffling of pipe, lumber, phosphate rock, and telegrams between Millville; Tampa, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; Pascagola, Mississippi; and New York, New York.

b. Freight account, 1894-1901.

This volume provides a good picture of the frequency with which the foundry's supplies needed to be replenished. Recorded are the cost details associated with shipping various supplies to and pipes from the company's foundry in Millville via freight; primarily the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Co. was utilized.

Different shipments are charged to different company accounts, depending on the type of material. The cost of shipping supplies like pig iron, coal, coke, and various other materials are billed to their individual, corresponding accounts; the date of the shipment, the weight, cost, and often train car numbers that the materials traveled on are included in the entries. The costs for shipping pipes from the foundry via freight are charged to the Philadelphia account; entries include quantity and destination of materials being shipped.

There is a useful "recapitulation" section at the end of each month that gives the total freight account charges for the month, thus making month-to-month comparisons easy. Generally, pig iron was shipped in the greatest quantity, coal in the second greatest quantity, and coke third.

c. Transportation journals, 1883-1899.

Much of the numerical information recorded on the thin sheets of paper in these volumes is unlabeled. Ostensibly the figures represent the quantity and type of material being shipped primarily via New Jersey Railroad, though also occasionally via schooner. The person/company the materials were shipped to is included, and often so is the number of the freight car the cargo was aboard. Shipments were made on a daily basis, often several times daily, primarily to locations on the east coast, but also to locations in the Midwest and west coast.

At the end of these volumes are several pages of what appears to be a weekly recapitulation of several months worth of information in reverse chronological order, though again because the numbers are unlabeled it is difficult to know what the figures represent. Names and locations are included at the bottom of this section, as are figures listed beside the headings "Consumed," "Coke," and "Rail."

**Series 4. Personnel, 1858-1896 (vols. 81-100)**

a. Pay lists, 1867-1903.

These five large volumes offer a picture of the size and cost of the R.D. Wood & Co. foundry workforce. An employee's hours at work and wages are documented, as are subtractions for store purchases, coal, wood, and rent. In 1899, wages range from \$.10, with machinists and laborers making the least, up to \$4.00, the wage paid to most foremen. During the six-day workweek, a worker averaged about sixty hours.

Listings are not alphabetical. In early volumes, men's names are listed without any information about their position. In later volumes, men are divided into groups according to what division they worked within: carpenters, Green Sand gang, helpers, etc. Leaders and core makers are noted within the group listings, as well as the type of pipe a group produced. Also, total hours worked and total wages are computed and compiled separately for each group in these later volumes.

b. Geyelin department time books, 1869-1885.

These volumes keep track of work done by employees for companies other than the Millville Foundry. It is unclear what the relation of many of these companies/company departments is to R.D. Wood & Co. and why these men were lent out to work at their locations. There is a listing at the beginning of each book with these different company and company department names and the page number on which their entry/entries appear. About twenty pages into volume #88, the format of the listing changes and is maintained until volume #90. At the top of the page, the company or company department name is listed. In different untitled columns are presumably the date, hours, name of employee, service rendered ("Core box," "Couplings," "Helping Foundry"), and a monetary amount. Many employees worked at several different locations. A recapitulation at the end of the year tabulates how much work was done per month at each of the companies/company departments.

c. R.D. Wood & Co. employee time books, 1873-1884.

These two volumes are a daily record of the amount of hours worked by a group of about twelve employees for R.D. Wood & Co. The average number of hours worked per day was approximately 10.25 and the workweek consisted of six days. Overtime was also recorded. Even numbered months and odd numbered months are kept in separate volumes.

d. J.D. Archer boiler house time book, 1877-1880.

This volume is a daily record of time worked primarily by J.D., Harry, and Joseph Archer, with also Restone Doughty, at various places, including "Florence Heater," "Outside Parties," and "Bleachery Kiars." The number recorded ranges from a

fraction up to one (It is unclear whether one represented a full day or an hour). Beginning in October 1879, the work of other men is recorded at places like “Dam,” “Store Steam Pipe,” “House,” “Supplies.”

e. New Jersey Mills wage book, 1863-1864.

Earnings and deductions for sundries and rent are recorded in separate sections for the male and female employees of the New Jersey Mills in this single volume.

f. Rent books, 1873-1896.

The 1873-1875 and 1876-1884 volumes are small books with non-alphabetical listings of mainly men’s names (with some women) and the amount paid each month for rent. The location of their residences is not indicated. The 1873-1875 volume alternates between sections where rent was recorded and sections where the amount of iron and coal delivered almost daily to the Geyelin department’s foundry and machine shop was recorded, or sections where work done by a black smith was recorded, including the places where his work was performed.

The 1875-1881, 1882-1887, and 1881-1896 volumes are larger books with a non-alphabetical listing of mainly men’s names (with some women) and the amount of rent each person paid per month. The street and house number (sometimes a house name) of the residence is included with each entry, as is the first name of another family member, probably a spouse. Beside each name is written an abbreviation, which probably indicated the division of the company the person worked for: bleachery, foundry, etc. In the 1882-1887 and 1881-1896 volumes, rent was collected twice a month and a separate column recorded the person’s balance or “arrearage.”

g. Store ledgers, 1858-1859, 1871.

Each page in these two volumes represents a dated running tab for a different person for items purchased at presumably the company store. The same individuals making the purchases are foundry employees who are also listed in the foundry pay list in the corresponding year. Just a few of the items purchased include: cheese (\$0.30), molasses (\$0.50), vinegar (\$0.05), gingham, linen, calico, muslins, buttons (\$0.12), and envelopes (\$0.09). An alphabetical index at the beginning of these two volumes contains the names and page numbers on which a person’s tabs appear, since a long-running tab would skip pages and be spaced out across a volume. The contents of the two volumes have been disbound.

h. Personal account book, 1881-1882

This tiny lined memo book, which documents an account with the Millville Manufacturing Company’s store, belonged to John Wild, who was more than likely a company employee. It lists purchases of staple items such as tea, salt, butter, flour, soap, and more special purchases like peaches and a bonnet. Purchases are typically made on a daily basis. Written on the last two pages are a couple of street names and beneath are listed men’s names with a corresponding number.

**Series 5. Scrapbook, n.d. (vol. 101)**

Originally in book form, the contents of this volume, which have been cleaned for mold, are now held in ten folders. Pages are extremely fragile. This volume contains a cornucopia of brochures and pamphlets primarily for (in order of descending abundance) machinery parts, mill supplies, fire extinguishing equipment, and reports of mill fires in New England. Many of the brochures and pamphlets are illustrated and some even contain photographs, with price information and descriptions of the items for sale. Companies represented are largely Philadelphia based, though many are also from New York and other eastern locales.

Due to its extremely fragile condition, this volume is not currently available to researchers until further conservation treatment can be performed.

## Separation report

None.

## Related materials

At The Historical Society of Pennsylvania:  
Richard Wood Diaries, Collection 2079  
Wood and Bacon Account Books, Collection 1589

At other institutions:

Millville Manufacturing Company, Records, 1869-1959, Hagley Museum and Library,  
Manuscripts and Archives Department, Greenville, Delaware  
Wawa, Inc., Historical Records, 1737-1965, Hagley Museum and Library,  
Manuscripts and Archives Department, Greenville, Delaware

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*R.D. Wood Company 1803-1953*. Philadelphia: R.D. Wood & Co., 1953.

Wood, Julianna Randolph. *Biographical sketch of Richard D. Wood*. Philadelphia:  
Lippincott's Press, 1871-1874.

## Subjects

Bookkeeping – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Delivery of goods – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Foundries – Equipment and supplies – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Freight and freightage – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Hours of labor – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Industrial equipment – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Industrial procurement – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Industrial productivity – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Intercoastal shipping – Middle Atlantic States – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Intercoastal shipping – New England – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Interstate commerce – Middle Atlantic States – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Interstate commerce – New England – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Iron foundries – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Iron pipe – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Labor productivity – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Labor time – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Machine parts – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
New Jersey – Commerce – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Payroll deductions – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Payrolls – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Productivity accounting – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Railroads – New Jersey – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Schooners – 19<sup>th</sup> century

Shipment of goods – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Single entry bookkeeping – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Textile machinery – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Trade routes – Cuba – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Trade routes – Middle Atlantic States – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Trade routes – New England – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Trade routes – Southern States – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Wage differentials – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century  
Wages – Foundry workers – New Jersey – Millville – 19<sup>th</sup> century

Wood, George, 1842-1926  
Wood, Richard D. (Richard Davis), 1799-1869  
Wood, Stuart, 1853-1914  
Wood, Walter, 1849-1934

George Wood, Sons & Company  
Kremer & Strubing  
Mays Landing (N.J.)  
Millville (N.J.)  
Millville Manufacturing Company  
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company  
R.D. Wood & Co.  
R.D. Wood & Sons  
Wawa Dairy Farms  
Wawa, Inc.  
West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company  
Wood & Garrett  
Wood, Kremer & Company

## **Administrative Information**

### **Restrictions**

Volume 101 is restricted due to its extremely fragile condition.

### **Acquisition information**

Gift of Spencer P. Hazard, 1940.

### **Alternative format**

None.

### **Preferred citation**

Cite as: [Indicate cited item or series here], R.D. Wood & Co. (Collection 1176), The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

### **Processing note**

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Thirty-four volumes contained mold and were thoroughly aspirated page by page using a HEPA filter variable speed vacuum. Volumes with broken text blocks were disbound and the signatures were placed together in self-closing wrappers.

## Volume listing

### Series 1. Financial. a. Day books

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Day book	January 1873-December 1876	1
Day book	November 1883-September 1886	2
Day book	October 1886-February 1892	3
Day book	March 1892-November 1899	4
Day book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	December 1899-February 1907	5

### Series 1. Financial. b. Cashbooks

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Cashbook [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1859-December 1859, January 1864-June 1867	6
Cashbook	January 1869-April 1870	7
Cashbook	November 1870-July 1875	8
Cashbook [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	August 1875-December 1880	9
Cashbook	January 1881-December 1885	10
Cashbook	January 1886-June 1893	11
Cashbook	July 1893-December 1907	12

### Series 1. Financial. c. Ledgers

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Ledger	1864-1867	13
Ledger [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	1866-1868	14
Ledger	1868-1878	15
Ledger	1879-1886	16
Ledger [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	1886-1900	17

**Series 1. Financial. d. Copy books**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Copy book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1868-December 1872	18
Copy book	January 1873-August 1874	19
Copy book	September 1876-December 1878	20
Copy book	July 1888-January 1892	21
Copy book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	February 1892-February 1896	22
Copy book	February 1896-June 1899	23
Copy book	August 1902-March 1910	24

**Series 1. Financial. e. Castings day books**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Castings day book	August 1868-December 1872	25
Castings day book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1873-December 1883	26
Castings day book	January 1879-November 1902	27

**Series 1. Financial. f. Journals**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Journal [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1864-January 1868	28
Journal [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1866-December 1872	29

**Series 1. Financial. g. Foundry account book**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Foundry account book	November 1897- July 1899	30

**Series 1. Financial. h. Checkbook**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Checkbook	March 1870-January 1872, n.d.	31

**Series 2. Manufacturing. a. Castings books**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Castings book	January 1866-September 1868	32
Castings book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	October 1868-February 1871	33
Castings book	March 1871-October 1873	34
Castings book	October 1873-December 1875	35
Castings book	February 1876-August 1879	36
Castings book	September 1879-April 1882	37
Castings book	May 1882-July 1884	38
Castings book	August 1884-March 1888	39
Castings book	March 1888-August 1891	40
Castings book	August 1891-May 1898	41
Castings book	May 1898-December 1899	42

**Series 2. Manufacturing. b. Accounts of pipe made**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	July 1877-November 1878	43
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	November 1878-March 1880	44
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	April 1880-July 1881	45
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	November 1882-December 1883	46
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1884-December 1884	47
Account of pipe made	January 1885-March 1886	48
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	April 1886-November 1887	49
Account of pipe made	June 1893-December 1893, May 1894-December 1894, February 1895-September 1895	50
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	October 1895-October 1897	51
Account of pipe made	November 1897-August 1899	52

Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	September 1899-December 1899	53
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	June-December n.d.	54
Account of pipe made [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	November-December n.d. March-August n.d.	55

**Series 2. Manufacturing. c. Order books**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Order book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	December 1871-December 1874	56
Order book	December 1874-May 1878	57
Order book	June 1878-September 1879	58
Order book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	September 1879-March 1881	59
Order book	March 1881-August 1882	60
Order book	September 1882-September 1884	61
Order book	October 1884-November 1888	62
Order book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	November 1888-October 1892	63
Order book	October 1892-July 1896	64
Order book	July 1896-February 1901	65

**Series 2. Manufacturing. d. Iron memoranda**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Iron memoranda	1869	66

**Series 3. Transportation. a. Schooner settlements**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Schooner settlement	January 1864-December 1875	67
Schooner settlement [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1869-March 1870, May 1877-May 1882	68
Schooner settlement	January 1869-April 1870, May 1882-June 1885	69
Schooner settlement	July 1885-April 1889	70

Schooner settlement [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	April 1889-April 1894	71
Schooner settlement	April 1894-March 1900	72

**Series 3. Transportation. b. Freight account**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Freight account	January 1894- April 1901	73

**Series 3. Transportation. c. Transportation journals**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Transportation journal [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1883-September 1885	74
Transportation journal	July 1885-August 1888	75
Transportation journal	August 1888-February 1891	76
Transportation journal	November 1892-March 1894	77
Transportation journal	March 1894-April 1896	78
Transportation journal [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	April 1896-May 1898	79
Transportation journal	May 1898-November 1899	80

**Series 4. Personnel. a. Pay lists**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Pay list	September 1867-June 1872	81
Pay list	June 1872-October 1877	82
Pay list	August 1890-July 1894	83
Pay list [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	August 1894-July 1898	84
Pay list	August 1898-July 1903	85

**Series 4. Personnel. b. Geyelin department time books**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Geyelin department time book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	November 1869-May 1872, April 1872-June 1874	86

Geyelin department time book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	July 1874-September 1881	87
Geyelin department time book	January 1882-June 1885	88

**Series 4. Personnel. c. R.D. Wood & Co. time books**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
R.D. Wood & Co. time book	June 1873-March 1884 (odd months)	89
R.D. Wood & Co. time book	November 1873-June 1884 (even months)	90

**Series 4. Personnel. d. J.D. Archer boiler house time books**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
J.D. Archer boiler house time book	December 1877-August 1880	91

**Series 4. Personnel. e. New Jersey Mills wage book**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
New Jersey Mills wage book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	January 1863-April 1864	92

**Series 4. Personnel. f. Rent books**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Rent book	1873-1875	93
Rent book	1875-1881	94
Rent book	1876-1884	95
Rent book	1882-1887	96
Rent book	1887-1896	97

**Series 4. Personnel. g. Store ledgers**

Volume title	Date	Vol.
Store ledger	1858-1859	98
Store ledger	1871	99

**Series 4. Personnel. g. Personal account book**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Personal account book [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	April 1881-January 1882	100

**Series 5. Miscellaneous. a. Scrapbook**

<b>Volume title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Vol.</b>
Scrapbook [This volume has been cleaned for mold]	n.d.	101