

*MILTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LYDIA ANN B. CANNON MUSEUM*



GOVERNOR'S DAY

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 2003

11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

*UNVEILING OF A STATE HISTORICAL MARKER
HONORING
GOVERNOR DAVID HAZZARD*

COSPONSORED BY THE TOWN OF MILTON, THE DELAWARE PUBLIC
ARCHIVES, AND THE MILTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



THE OFFICERS, TRUSTEES, AND MEMBERS OF THE
MILTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY WOULD LIKE TO
THANK EVERYONE WHO HELPED MAKE THIS DAY
POSSIBLE.

THE MILTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETS THE FIRST
THURSDAY OF EVERY MONTH AT 7:00 P.M.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR NEW MEMBERS , SO PLEASE JOIN US
IN HELPING PRESERVE THE HISTORY OF MILTON.

THANK YOU.





Governor David Hazzard (1781-1864)

AGENDA

WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS

DENNIS J. HUGHES, PRESIDENT

*INTRODUCTION OF GOV. RUTH ANN MINNER
& GOV. DAVID HAZZARD HISTORY*

RUSSELL MCCABE, 2ND VICE PRESIDENT

UNVEILING OF HISTORICAL MARKER

GOV. RUTH ANN MINNER & REP. V. GEORGE CAREY

*FOLLOWING THE UNVEILING, AN OPEN HOUSE WILL BE HELD
UNTIL 12:30 P.M. AT THE GOVERNOR HAZZARD HOUSE, 327
UNION STREET.*

*THE LYDIA ANN B. CANNON MUSEUM WILL BE OPEN UNTIL
1:00 P.M.*

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS WILL BE AVAILABLE AT BOTH LOCATIONS/

MILTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

2003 OFFICERS & TRUSTEES

OFFICERS

PRESIDENT - DENNIS J. HUGHES
1ST VICE PRESIDENT - HERMAN F. BLACK
2ND VICE PRESIDENT - C. RUSSELL MCCABE
SECRETARY - SARAH BURNHAM
TREASURER - CONNIE FISHER

TRUSTEES

DR. DONALD O. CLENDANIEL, SR., CHAIRMAN
DR. JAMES C. WHITE
MEDFORD S. KING
WILLIAM FISHER
MARY CATHERINE HOPKINS



(Governor Cooper appointed Hazzard associate justice of state courts even though he was not a lawyer. This was a common practice in those days.)

A Coard Hazzard settled in Delaware before 1700 from England via Virginia.¹ David Hazzard was born in Milton on May 18, 1781, son of John and Mary Houston Hazzard. His mother died young. His father was supposed to have helped ferry Washington across the Delaware River that night in 1776 when the Americans surprised the Hessians in Trenton. After the war, John Hazzard was appointed a major in the state militia by Governor Clayton in 1794. In addition, he opened a store in Milton in which the later Governor Ponder's father was employed.

David's early education was meager but he soon got involved in the grain business and by 1803, he owned a house, three lots, and a granary in town.² It was about this time also that he took a wife, Elizabeth, sister of Governor John Collins. He served his community as a justice of the peace

and when the War of 1812 came, he was appointed an ensign in Peter Wright's Company of the 8th Regiment and helped strengthen the defenses in the bombardment of Lewes.

After trying unsuccessfully for the governorship in 1823 and 1826, he ran again as an American-Republican (John Q. Adams man) in 1829 against Allen Thompson of Wilmington. As expected, Thompson won heavily in New Castle County, did badly in Kent, 899-1184, and did worse in Sussex, 1500-1896. Hazzard was finally governor by 169 votes. In addition, the Legislature was now two-thirds American-Republican (anti-Jackson).

With the advent of 1830, Delaware's population was 76,748, up 4000 from the previous decade. Germans and Irish coming into the upper part of the state accounted for much of the increase. A year later, an English immigrant, a Quaker from Lancashire by the name of Joseph Bancroft, came to Wilmington and set up the Rockford textile mills. The Bancroft name has figured prominently in Wilmington ever since.³ Shortly after Bancroft's arrival, the city experienced a major snow storm in 1831. The people who had come to town on market days were stranded in snow drifts, some five and six feet high.

Fire wreaked havoc at Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island on February 8, 1831. All the wooden buildings were destroyed including the headquarters of Major Benjamin Pierce (brother of the future President Franklin Pierce). Despite

several gunpowder explosions, none of the 150 persons was hurt there. Damage was estimated at \$100,000.⁴

Superintendents of schools, who were unpaid, were appointed in the various counties by Governor Hazzard. Willard Hall was named in New Castle County.

Internal improvements abounded across the nation. In 1830, thirteen miles of railroad track were laid from Baltimore to Ellicott Mills for a big machine which was powered by steam. Delaware was not far behind. The old bed of the New Castle-Frenchtown Turnpike was laid with wooden rails over the sixteen and a half mile course on stone sleepers. Cars that held ten to twelve people were pulled by a single horse. With changes of horses at Bear and Clagow, the trip could be made in about one and a half hours.⁵

Former US Senator Louis McLane, back from England as President Jackson's minister, was appointed Secretary of the US Treasury.

In the second week of August 1831, an event took place in Southampton County, Virginia that struck fear in the hearts of people all across the nation, particularly in the South among Whites. Slaves, led by one Nat Turner, rose up and murdered about fifty Whites. Retaliation was swift and by a week's passage, 100 Negroes had been killed. Twenty others were later hanged, Turner included. Wild fears and rumors of further revolts spread across the country.

In Delaware the biggest scare came in Sussex near Seaford. Word passed that there was to be a big slave uprising on election day, October 4. On the Nanticoke River within sight of Seaford, two groups of toughs gathered and proceeded to have a mock battle with one another. While one group pretended to fire on the other, the other in turn pretended to be shot falling on the ground. These antics continued until somebody ran to Seaford in a frenzy and spread the word that Negroes had killed several white men. Soon, a messenger was sent on to Bridgeville, then on to Dover. By now, the story was about that 1500 Negroes had landed at Seaford and were marching upcountry. There was so much apprehension, some forgot to vote.

From the time of the election until the 55th General Assembly met, the merciless arm of retribution built against Negroes. When the Legislature did meet in January, Governor Hazzard voiced the concerns of many Delawareans in an address about needed legislation to the General Assembly. The legislators didn't need much prodding for they soon passed legislation that forbade Negroes to own guns or buy liquor. Free Negroes, along with out-of-state Negro ministers, were forbidden to enter Delaware. Gatherings after sundown, such as camp meetings, came under strict control.⁶

Pressures had been building to update the state constitution of 1792, specifically regarding the judicial

system. In November 1831, a convention of delegates presided over by former Governor Polk met at the Presbyterian Church in Dover. When it was over, other changes had been wrought as well, much of it influenced by John M. Clayton. General elections were now to be held in November instead of October and they were to be biennial, not annual. State Senators were to be elected for four years instead of three; Representatives, two instead of one; and the Governor's term was to be extended from three to four years. Also, the Governor could not be reelected. The Legislature would meet once every two years. Qualifications for voting were basically that a person be free, white, male, and twenty one years of age.

A new government was fashioned in Wilmington in January 1832 when Richard Bayard, grandson of Governor Bassett, became that city's first mayor. August saw the return of an epidemic in the city but this time it wasn't yellow fever, but cholera. After passing, it had claimed seventeen deaths in forty seven cases reported.⁷

In the national elections that fall, Andrew Jackson was reelected even though Delaware chose Henry Clay.

Leaving office, Hazzard entered political life again when he was elected State Senator in 1834 for one term. Ten years later, Governor Cooper appointed him associate justice of the state courts though he was not a lawyer. Cooper defended his appointment by recalling Hazzard's previous ex-

perience as a justice of the peace. This seemed to pacify any potential critics.⁸ Hazzard's last involvement in politics was being chosen a delegate to the ill-fated constitutional convention of 1852 from which he subsequently resigned.

Retiring in Milton, he was very active as a layman in the Methodist Church. Elizabeth, his wife, died in 1854. He died July 8, 1864 at 83 and was buried in Goshen Cemetery, Milton. Surviving were Ann (m. Dr. William Wells Wolfe, Governor Burton's nephew), Maria (m. Erasmus Wolf, a Philadelphia merchant), John Alexander (State Senator in 1856), and William Asbury. Another son, David (d. 1872) fought in the Civil War.

Governor Hazzard's home still stands today at 327 Union Street, Milton.

David Hazzard

30. Caleb Prew Bennett, 57-58 General Assemblies, January 15, 1833 - July 11, 1836, Democrat, New Castle, 74, Soldier-Landowner, Quaker.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him that the General Assembly were ready to receive his communications, reported, That the committee had performed the duty enjoined on them, and that his Excellency would make a communication in writing, at half past three o'clock.

A message from the Governor, by the Secretary of State:—

“Mr. Speaker,

“I have the honor to present to Senate, the annual communication of his Excellency, together with a schedule of books, received during the past year, and inform Senate the same communications will be handed to the House of Representatives.”

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Tennant,

The communications from his Excellency were read, in the words following:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

And of the House of Representatives:

The return of that period of the year, in which, by a Constitutional provision, the General Assembly convenes, is well calculated to excite in our minds the most lively emotions. Having been safely conducted through the vicissitudes of the past year; blessed with peace, and with a rich supply of the fruits of the earth; we have abundant cause of gratitude to the Supreme being, for the manifestations of his mercy; and in entering upon the duties and pursuits of the present year, we are taught to place an humble reliance upon the Divine Protection. The occasion also naturally leads us to contemplate the beauty and excellence of our form of Government, and to rejoice in the harmonious action of our civil, political and religious institutions. Enjoying, as we do, in an eminent degree, the blessings resulting from a Free and Constitutional Government, it becomes a matter of the first importance to preserve inviolate the great and fundamental principles upon which that Government is established. Our ancestors, by bequeathing to us so rich an inheritance, have imposed upon us a debt of gratitude, which can only be redeemed by manifesting the same untiring patience in the discharge of our public duties—by exercising those virtues of prudence and forbearance in our deliberations—by evincing that anxiety to promote the public good, and by exhibiting that fearlessness and zeal in the defence of our liberties, which so conspicuously distinguished the sages of the Revolution. Your own interest, and that of your constituents, will engage your speedy and faithful attention to the business of the session, and bring the same to a close as early as the nature and extent of the matters you may have under consideration will admit.

A prudent legislature will critically examine every new subject that may be presented for their consideration, compare it with the first principles of our Government, and trace it to its most probable effect, in its fullest operation, in order to decide on its merits. In acting on all private bills and petitions, a due regard to justice ought never to be dispensed with: and favours ought only to be granted when they do not interfere with public good, or the interest and happiness of other individuals.

A majority of the electors in this State, did, at the election holden on the first Tuesday of October last, express a desire by their votes, that the form of civil Government should be revised; it devolves upon you,

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as a duty, to make the necessary arrangements to carry their wishes into effect; there is much speculation in regard to the change that should be made in the Constitution, and some theoretical reformers there may be, that would entirely demolish that venerable fabric of our rights and liberties; but you may rest assured, Gentlemen, that the great body of the people have too much veneration for that sacred instrument, to trust it in the hands of designing men. In proportion as this republican government is esteemed by every man who delights in the freedom and happiness of his fellow beings, so should his vigilance be awakened to check all practices calculated to destroy its purity, or change its character. To furnish the strongest motives to men to deserve well of their country, and to make public office and station the reward of *qualification* and integrity would seem to me congenial with the spirit and character of such a government. A practice, therefore, which tends to place merit without wealth in the shade, and to enable the rich to monopolize the offices of government, has at least an aristocratic tendency, and demands severe reprehension. Of the great importance of education and a general diffusion of knowledge in a government like ours, you, Gentlemen, are no doubt deeply sensible; for in proportion as the structure of a government gives weight to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened; under this impression, you will no doubt take especial care, as far as our resources are adequate, to foster the interests of science, by cherishing and supporting literary institutions for the cultivation and improvement of the human mind; for under every form of government, the intellectual wealth of a nation is of great and primary importance to the advancement of its happiness, prosperity and welfare. The General Assembly has legislated so fully on the great interests of education, that it may be considered only necessary to give successful operation to their wise and liberal plans, by a patient and persevering application of the means which have been appropriated for the attainment of the most laudable and necessary objects; to give further aid, by extending the system of taxation, it is feared would defeat the pleasing prospects that the friends of the system now entertain. May we not anticipate that at no very distant day, the revenue arising from the sale of the public lands, will be distributed among the several States, and become a fund applicable to this and other useful objects? No compensation being allowed to the superintendants of free schools, a difficulty arises in procuring suitable persons to fill those stations, and render those important services required by the law. I would suggest the propriety of allowing to the superintendants such compensation as you may consider just and reasonable.

A spirit of litigation, instead of being repressed, appears to meet with encouragement in various parts of the State. One great source of litigation, in Sussex county, arises from permitting warrants still to be laid on land said to be vacant; the expenses attendant on those cases for several years past, it is believed, have cost the county double the sum received. Is it not advisable that the title to those remnants of vacant lands, should be vested in the persons now in possession, who, it is presumed, have paid taxes for them to their full value? It would be trespassing on your time, if not on your patience, to enter into any argument to call your attention to the important subject of collecting and publishing the decisions of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of this State; permit me to refer you to the message of the late Governor, Polk, and the

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proceedings of the legislature at its last session, on the subject, which clearly show the great interest the State has in preserving those important legal decisions.

According to a late decision of the Orphans' Court of this State, it would appear that the husband of a deceased heir to an intestate, is entitled to the whole of the appraised value of her share in the estate; when, if the estate had divided, he would only have had a life estate in the lands, as tenant by the curtesy. This unequal operation of the law, by which the husband's interest in his wife's share of intestate property is increased, by the accidental circumstance of the land not dividing, could not have been contemplated at the time of the passage of the law; it is improper that the decision of freeholders in dividing, or appraising the land, should change so materially the husband's interest, and it is obviously unjust that he who has but a life estate in the land, should, upon that land being changed by the operation of the law into money, have any more than the use of that money during his life; you will make such provision to meet such cases as to you it should appear justice requires.

A number of our most respectable citizens are of the opinion that our laws in relation to Insolvent debtors require important amendments, so as to make their principles conformable to the dictates of sound policy and humanity. The power now afforded the creditor of depriving his unfortunate debtor of his personal liberty, is frequently abused, and made subservient to the exercise of the worst passions of our nature. The doctrine, also, appears unsound in principle; it destroys the distinction betwixt crime and misfortune, and is eminently calculated to excite in the minds of its victims, dissatisfaction with, and hostility to the Government, whose laws operate so distressingly upon them, and by which they are reduced to the condition of felons, and are associated with the vicious; these laws, moreover, generally fail to secure the payment of a debt; the honest debtor will deliver to his creditor the last cent, from a sense of justice; the dishonest man would not hesitate to forswear himself to obtain a release from confinement. In depriving the debtor of his liberty, the law takes from him the very means by which, under more favorable circumstances, he might be enabled to liquidate his debts: his family, in losing his aid and protection, are thrown upon the cold charities of a mercenary world; or are compelled, as common paupers, to have recourse to our poor house establishments. And the law creates a fraudulent disposition in the breast of him who has suffered its penalties: for knowing that his discharge under the insolvent laws will exempt him from future imprisonment upon the same debts, he will ever after feel an inducement to resort to subterfuge and concealment, whereby he may deprive his creditors of any property which he may subsequently acquire. Wherever fraud can be detected, it should be punished; but in all cases of common insolvencies, unconnected with any thing like dishonesty, it is but the language of justice and humanity to say, the creditor shall be permitted to demand of his debtor nothing more than his oath, and an assignment of his real and personal estate in trust, for the benefit of his creditors. Permit me to recommend this subject to your attention.

The interest of our manufacturers is a National Interest, the right of protection is exclusively vested in the government of the United States, and the people of this State are deeply interested, in their welfare. The interests of Delaware are essentially agricultural and manufactur-

ing; domestic manufactures in which, an immense capital is invested, have grown up, and are interwoven, with agriculture, and now furnish the best market for the surplus productions of the Farmer; every patriot should be ardently desirous that the whole resources of our country should be rendered subservient to the general wealth and prosperity of the republic, convinced as we must be that public distress and private misery must succeed the want of employment, it is needless to say that whatever we can do, should always be done, to give to the laboring capacity of the United States, permanent and profitable objects to occupy it; so that every one willing to work, may have it to do, and all be enabled to earn and enjoy a comfortable subsistence;—an independent population is the best security for a good government.

Internal improvements constitute an important branch of the American system: having a tendency to cement and bind the Union more firmly together, and to increase the wealth and prosperity of the Nation, they are entitled to the aid and attention of the State and National councils. The citizens of New Castle County deserve well of the State, for the improvements they have made and now are making by Canals, Rail and Turnpike Roads, the zeal manifested by them is worthy of imitation by other sections of the State.

I lay before you the memorial of the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary army, who served for various and different periods, between the commencement of hostilities in seventeen hundred and seventy five, and the first day of October seventeen hundred and eighty; who are not entitled to pensions under any existing laws of Congress. The object of the memorialists in requesting this memorial to be laid before you appears to be that you should pass an act exempting from imprisonment for debt all officers and soldiers who served during the Revolutionary war; and also to recommend to our Senators and Representative in Congress, the adoption of the measures proposed by the memorialists to Congress. The surviving heroes of the Revolutionary war merit our gratitude, respect and attention.

I herewith submit for your consideration sundry Resolutions of the General assemblies of the State of Georgia, of the State of Connecticut, and of the State of Vermont, in relation to the proposals made by the General Assemblies of Louisiana and Missouri, so to amend the Constitution of the United States, as to extend the term of the President to six years, and to render the President ineligible; to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President throughout the United States, and to give to the people of the United States the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice President, without the intervention of Electors;—and that the election of President and Vice President should in no case whatever be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States. Time and experience, it is supposed, have developed the defects of our Federal Constitution, and repeated attempts are made to remedy those defects, and to perfect the works of our ancestors. Well grounded apprehensions are to be entertained, lest these efforts to embellish our fair fabric, result in weakening the edifice. The Constitution of the United States was the result of the labors of a body of men, who stood unrivalled in the annals of the world for their knowledge, virtue and disinterested patriotism. It is not wonderful that the deep interest which the people of this Union have at stake in the election of President and Vice President, should,

occasionally, give rise to animated discussions, and to heated expression; but mere political, or local feelings, ought not to influence us, in estimating the merits of the Constitution; that instrument should be held above party excitement. A spirit of compromise is apparent upon the face of that sacred Charter of our Liberties, by which the conflicting interest, of the several States were made to harmonize and the rights of the smaller States were carefully guarded; and it now becomes a question of serious importance, upon a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to change the manner of electing the President and Vice President—how far those smaller States will go in surrendering their present just weight and influence in the choice of those Officers.

I also herewith lay before you, Resolutions from the States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, Kentucky and Louisiana, approbatory to the Tariff law of 1828.—The legislature of this State, at its last Session, passed similar Resolutions, and as I fully coincide with the spirit and principles of these resolutions, I deem it unnecessary here to detain you longer upon the subject.

There has been the usual interchange of laws, within the past year, betwixt this, and the other States of the Union, and several back numbers of the session acts of those States have been received, to complete the several sets of laws up to 1830—a schedule of the books and papers received, and filed in the Office of the Secretary of State since the last session of the Legislature, is herewith annexed.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating you, and our constituents, upon the health, happiness and plenty for which our State is distinguished; no people have more reason than ourselves to acknowledge with pious gratitude their dependence on a Supreme ruler of nations. Our history furnishes throughout, the most signal proofs of a Providential agency in our affairs. The Supreme Being in the abundance of his goodness, has watched over and preserved us in all the trials through which we have passed, instead of suffering us to become the slaves of a tyrant, he has re-established in our land, man's dominion over himself, and every assemblage of the representatives of the people, furnishes another demonstration, that this great republican experiment will be successful. In him then let us put our trust, as the only true legitimate sovereign, whom man should worship and adore; with sincere and grateful hearts, let us supplicate a continuation of his blessings; and rely on him for support and protection.

A Schedule of the Books, papers and laws received in the Office of Secretary of State, since the last January session.

Forty one copies of the Acts of Congress, passed at the first Session of the 21st Congress: One copy, three volumes, of Senate Documents, of the 2d Session of the 19th Congress: One copy, 5 volumes, of do. do. of the 1st. Session of the 20th Congress: One copy, 10 volumes, of State papers, of the 2d Session of the 19th Congress: One copy, 7 volumes, of do. do. of the 1st. Session of the 20th Congress: Four copies, 6 volumes, each of do. do. of the 2d Session of the 20th Congress: One copy, 3 volumes, of reports of committees, of the 2d Session of the 19th Congress: One copy, 4 volumes, of do. do. 1st Session of the 20th Congress: Four copies, one volume each, of do. do. of the 2d Session of the 20th Congress. One copy, one volume, of the Senate Journal, of the 1st Session of the 20th Congress: Four copies, 1

volume each, of do. do. of the 2d Session of the 20th Congress: Two copies, 1 volume each, of the House Journal, of the 2d Session of the 19th Congress: One copy, 1 volume, of do. do. of the 1st Session of the 20th Congress:

One copy, 1 volume each of the Public Laws of the state of Maine, passed at the annual Sessions in 1823 and 1830: One copy, 1 volume, of a survey of said State, with an accompanying Map and Atlas: Three copies, 1 volume each, of the public laws of the state of Rhode Island, passed at the annual Session in 1827: One copy, the 3d volume of the General Laws of the state of Massachusetts, from June 1822 to June 1827: One copy, 1 volume each, of the laws of said State, passed at the January and June Sessions in the year 1828: Three copies, 1 volume each, of the laws of said State, passed at the January and June sessions 1830: Three copies, 1 volume each, of the laws of Pennsylvania, passed at the annual Session in the year 1829-30: One copy, 1 volume, of the laws of Maryland, passed at the annual Session, in the year 1829-30: One copy, 1 volume each, of the laws of Virginia, passed at the annual Session in 1824 and 1830: Three copies, 1 volume each, of the laws of Kentucky, passed at the annual Session, in the year 1830: Four copies, 1 volume each, of the acts passed at the first Session of the 24th General Assembly of the State of Ohio: Four copies, 1 volume each, of do. do. passed at the 1st Session of the 25th General Assembly of said State: Three copies, 1 volume each, of do. do. passed at the 1st Session of the 26th General Assembly of said State: Four copies, 1 volume each of do. do. passed at the 1st Session of the 27th General Assembly of said State: Three copies 1 volume each, of do. do. passed at the 1st Session of the 28th General Assembly of said State: Two copies, 1 volume each of the Acts passed at the 18th General Assembly of the State of Tennessee: One copy, 1 volume, of the acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at the annual Session in the year 1829-30: Two copies, 1 volume each, of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, passed at the December Session in the year 1829: One copy, 1 volume, of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, passed at the annual Session in 1829: One copy, 1 volume, of the Acts passed at the 2d Session of the 9th Legislature of Louisiana, accompanied by a report of the Finances of that State: Two copies, 1 volume each, of the Acts passed at the 11th annual Session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama: One copy, 3 volumes, of the laws of the Territory of Michigan, complete up to the year 1830: Three copies, 1 volume each, of the Acts passed at the 54th General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, at the October Session 1829: Three copies, 1 volume each, of the laws of the State of Indiana, passed at the 14th Session of the General Assembly of said State, at the December Session 1829: Two copies, 1 volume each, of the Acts of the State of Vermont, passed at the October Session 1827: Two copies, 1 volume each, of the Acts of said State, passed at the October Session 1829: Two copies, 1 volume each, of the acts of the General Assembly of said State, passed at the October Session 1830:

One copy, 8 volumes, of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the American Revolution, published under the direction of the President of the United States, conformably to a resolution of Congress, of March 27th 1818.

Seven volumes, from the 7th to the 13th inclusive, of Henning's stat-

utes at large, of the State of Virginia: Three hundred and eighty-six copies, 1 volume each, of "an abstract of Infantry Tactics &c.," published by the Department of War, under the authority of an Act of Congress of the 2d March 1829: Thirty-one copies, 1 volume each, of "System of Exercise and Instruction of Field Artillery &c" published by the Department of War, under the authority of the said last mentioned Act of Congress: One copy, 9 volumes, of the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the year 1789, to the year 1815, inclusive, reprinted by order of the said House of Representatives.

Of the foregoing Books &c., the usual distribution has been made betwixt the two houses of the General Assembly, and the Executive Department of this State.

DAVID HAZZARD.

JANUARY 4th 1831.

On motion of Mr. Tennant, seconded by Mr. Johnson.

Ordered, that 100 copies of the foregoing message be printed.—

Mr. Read, chairman of the committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the government of Senate reported the following, which were

On his motion read.—

The Committee appointed to draft rules for the government of the Senate during the present session, report the following:—

1. The members shall appear at the calling over of their respective names at every time to which the Senate stands adjourned.

2. At a meeting of the Senate each day, the minutes of the preceding day shall be read, and may, with the concurrence of a majority of the Senate, be corrected.

3. No member shall be allowed to speak on any subject more than three times, without leave had, and obtained from the Speaker.

4. No member shall be allowed to interrupt another while speaking; unless on points of order—and then only through the Speaker.

5. No member shall absent himself from the Senate during the session, without leave first had and obtained.

6. The Speaker himself, or at the request of any member, may call to order.

7. Questions of order shall be determined by the Speaker—from whose decision an appeal may be made to the Senate, at the request of any member.

8. No debate shall take place on a question of order unless an appeal be taken from the decision of the Speaker.

9. Every committee shall report within four days (Sundays excepted) from the time of their appointment, or give sufficient reasons why report has not been made.

10. All motions or resolutions—except for the reading of bills, the daily adjournment of the Senate, or any motion to refer any subject or to postpone the same—shall, if required, by the Speaker or any member, be reduced to writing by the mover; and, if seconded, shall be reported by the Speaker to the Senate, before any decision or debate thereon; and a motion or resolution may be withdrawn by the mover, before a decision thereon, with the approbation of the seconder thereof.

vexed question of British colonial trade. He was directed to represent that the American people, in effecting a change of administration, had testified their disapproval of the acts of the late administration, and that the claims set up by them, which had caused the interruption of the trade in question, would not be urged. In 1831 Mr. McLane was recalled from London to become Secretary of the Treasury, from which he was transferred in 1833 to be Secretary of State, which office he resigned in June, 1834. In June, 1845, Mr. McLane was appointed by President Polk minister to England.

On the eve of Mr. McLane's departure for England, in 1829, his fellow-citizens of Wilmington extended to him the compliment of a public dinner, at which Gen. John Caldwell presided, and Richard H. Bayard was vice-president. In response to the toast: "Our Guest, the Hon. Louis McLane, whose talents and moral force have sustained him amidst collisions of party, and secured him ultimately the confidence of his government and country," Mr. McLane felicitously replied. The sentiments of the toasts all gave expression to the political and domestic questions of the times. "Domestic Industry and Internal Improvements;" "The memories of Jay and Hamilton, the able coadjutors of the venerable Madison;" "The Commercial Treaty with Great Britain;" all indicated the drift of the political sentiment of the State. In October, 1829, David Hazzard, "American Republican," was elected Governor by 167 majority, and the Legislature stood more than two-thirds "American Republican." The Legislature elected Dr. Arnold Naudain, "Anti-Administration," to the Senate of the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. McLane to be minister to England. Dr. Naudain was a very decided supporter of the "American System." John J. Milligan was appointed chancellor of the State in place of Nicholas Ridgely, deceased. Mr. Milligan declined the office, and Kensey Johns, chief justice and father of the then member of Congress, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Johns having declined the election as Representative in Congress in 1830, Mr. Milligan, "Anti-Jackson," was elected over Henry M. Ridgely, recently a United States Senator, by 434 majority. The convention which nominated Mr. Milligan unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Henry Clay for President, because of "his devotion to, and uniform support of, the cardinal interests of our country—of civil, political and religious liberty, and of the Union." Benjamin Potter was president; Isaac Gibbs and Robert Burton, vice-presidents; and S. H. Hodgson, James Siddal and Derrick Burnard were secretaries of this convention.

The Legislature of Alabama having forwarded resolutions to the Legislature of Delaware, approving the course of General Jackson and nominating him again for President, the subject came up in the Legislature on the report of a committee composed of Messrs. Huffington, Rodney and Kennedy, denouncing "the

conduct of Andrew Jackson, as President of the United States, in refusing his signature to the Maysville road bill and other bills for the promotion of internal improvements, in some of which the State was greatly interested, meet with the unqualified disapprobation of this Legislature, and that we can but view the same as a wanton exercise of power, regardless of the interests of the people;" and this was followed by another resolution emphatically declaring that the election of Henry Clay would meet the desires and wishes of the people of the State.

Martin Van Buren was nominated as minister to England in 1831, and the debate in the Senate on his confirmation ran through several days. Mr. Clayton was among the opponents of confirmation, declaring that the minister had been sent with instructions to fawn and beg as a boon, at the foot-stool of a foreign power, what we were entitled to as a right; to abandon as untenable "pretensions" what had always been insisted on as a matter of justice, and to consider our government in error for having "too long resisted the rights of Great Britain." He (Mr. C.) would this day, by his vote, say to England, we would never crouch for favors; and to all our ministers, now and forever, that we would condemn every attempt to carry our family divisions beyond our own household.

Soon after the Southampton tragedy, in which several families in Virginia were massacred by a body of runaway slaves, many of the citizens of Delaware became suspicious of the blacks. Rumor made himself exceedingly busy in spreading false alarms, throughout the State, of plots and conspiracies, forming and in progress, and soon to break out against the white population. Some appeared in constant fear of danger, while most others viewed all such accounts as fabrications of the wicked and designing, or mere chimeras of the brain and wholly without foundation. While the public mind was in the feverish state of excitement, some mischievous persons, in cruel sport, laid a plan to bring it to its utmost height. On the day of the general election in October, 1831, the day on which it had been previously reported the blacks were to rise, a number of men assembled together on the banks of the Nanticoke River, just in sight of the town of Seaford. They divided into two parties, and one portion of them appeared to be firing on the others, some of whom fell, pretending to be shot; and some ran into the town and reported that the negroes had landed just below, had killed several white men, and were preparing to march through the country for purposes of destruction. Consternation for the moment seized upon all. The fearful ran and hid themselves in the woods, while the stout-hearted flew to arms. A messenger was immediately sent to Bridgeville (where most of the male population had assembled for the purpose of voting) to give the alarm and call home the citizens to the protection of their families. When they received the news, which cost nothing by carrying, party strife, which was raging at the time,

settled into a calm at once, and there was no more voting or disputing of votes there that day. An express was instantly started for Kent County, who arrived at the nearest election ground just as they had begun to tally out the votes. He informed the people there assembled that fifteen hundred negroes had landed on the Nanticoke from Maryland, and were in full march up the country. Here confusion and dismay took possession of every mind. The business of the election stood still, and one of the clerks in his fright ran off with the ballot-box, and could not be found until the alarm had partially subsided the next day. It was soon, however, discovered that all the reports were wholly without foundation, and yet the people throughout the two lower counties acted exactly as if they had been strictly true.

Meetings were suddenly called and held in every town and village. Law was disregarded, and resolutions passed and carried into immediate effect to disarm the free negroes, and prevent their assembling together. All the males capable of carrying arms were classed and numbered, and divided into squads of six or seven, with orders to patrol the streets every night by turns, which was done for several weeks. Without order or authority they rushed into the arsenal, and each man took out a musket and bayonet. Preparations for war were made on a more extensive scale than would have been done had it been reduced to a certainty that a foreign enemy had landed an army at Lewes. During the whole of these proceedings the poor negroes looked on with wonder and amazement. This state of affairs continued for a month, when all were satisfied that their alarm had been without cause. However, at the next session of the Legislature a law was passed to disarm the free negroes and mulattoes; to prevent their holding religious or other meetings unless under the direction of respectable white persons; and forbidding non-resident free negroes to preach or attempt to preach, or hold meetings for such purpose; with several penalties annexed to the breach of the several provisions of the law, part of which were, that the offenders should be sold as slaves if unable to pay the fines and costs imposed. The law was never carried strictly into effect, although constantly broken by the blacks.¹

In 1831 a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt containing, as it was believed, ample provisions for securing the rights of all parties, was introduced into the House of Representatives of Delaware. It passed that body, but was lost in the Senate by a close vote. At the next annual session the same bill was again passed through the House, and would have passed the Senate, had it not been for the interference of some gentlemen who were not members.

The snow-storm of 1831 is well remembered by some of the oldest citizens. It occurred on a market day, and hundreds of country people were obliged to remain in town for a considerable time. The turn-pikes and public roads were filled with deep piles of

snow formed by a heavy gale of wind which accompanied the snow fall. The Kennett Road (now Delaware Avenue), Wilmington, was filled with these drifts to the depths of five or six feet, and the snow-shovel brigade was busy for two days removing them. Several farmers, early in the morning, endeavored to go home on horse-back, and while passing up Pasture Street (now Washington), above Eighth, the horse of one of them fell into a well, and lodged part way down it. The animal was miraculously saved from death by being drawn up with ropes by a number of men and boys, of whom Caleb Miller, now residing on Tatnall Street, Wilmington, was one.

On February 8, 1831, all of the buildings and woodwork in Fort Delaware, excepting the quarters of Major Pierce, were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. There were several explosions of gunpowder, but no casualties, notwithstanding one hundred and fifty persons were in the fort. The river was full of floating ice, and communication was effectually cut off from the shore at the time. The officers and soldiers lost nearly all their clothing and effects. The people of Wilmington thought New Castle was again in flames, and sent their fire apparatus to that town before the mistake was discovered. The ladies were taken from the fort the following day to Delaware City in a sloop.

As early as 1820 the subject of changing the judiciary system of the State led to an agitation of the question of a new Constitutional convention. Article X. of the then-existing Constitution (1792) gave authority to the Legislature to propose, by a two-thirds vote of each House, and with the approbation of the Governor, amendments to the Constitution, which should be ratified by the succeeding General Assembly before they became laws. It also provided that "no convention shall be called but by the authority of the people; and an unexceptionable mode of making their sense known will be for them, at a general election of Representatives, to vote also by ballot for or against a convention, as they shall severally choose to do; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens in the State having right to vote for Representatives have voted for a convention, the General Assembly shall, accordingly, at their next session, call a convention, to consist of at least as many members as there are in both houses of the Legislature, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places and at the same time that Representatives are, by the citizens entitled to vote for Representatives, on due notice given for one month, and to meet within three months after they shall be elected."

In pursuance of this, the General Assembly, on January 16, 1830, passed an act making it the duty of inspectors at the next general election to count the vote "for" and "against" the convention. This was done at the election held on the first Tuesday in October, 1830, and a majority of the votes were found

¹ William Huffington's *Delaware Register*, pp. 318, 320.

ning or other similar casualties." Ten dollars reward was offered to any one who would take out of the water the body of a drowned person; and two dollars to any one who received into his house the body of a drowned person. The first officers of this society were John Reynolds, president; Evan Lewis, secretary; Joseph Grubb, treasurer; John Dixon, John Jones, Edward Tatnall and Merrit Canby, inspectors; and Drs. George Monro, William Gibbons and Allen McLane, medical assistants.

THE MECHANICAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, of Wilmington, was organized in Town Hall, January 31, 1814, through the efforts of George Jones, David French, Esau Cox, John Springer, James Wilson, Samuel Askew, George Whitelock, David C. Wilson, Samuel Wollaston and Carson Wilson. Many of the persons named and others interested in this society employed a number of workmen, for whose benefit it was formed.

THE DORCAS SOCIETY, composed of thirty females of different churches, was formed in 1850. It continued several years, and met in an upper room of the Academy on Saturday afternoons, where the members made garments, which were distributed gratuitously among the poor of the town and neighborhood.

A society was formed, in 1829, in the interest of civil and religious liberty in Ireland. The officers elected were Allen McLane, M.D., president; James S. White and John McClung, vice-presidents; John McLear, secretary; and James Gardiner, treasurer. The society had an active existence for ten years.

In 1829 an association which advocated the discontinuance of carrying and opening mails was formed in Wilmington. The members were William Seal, Henry F. Askew, M.D., Samuel S. Grubb, Samuel Harker, Henry Wilson, Joshua Harlan, Wilson Pierson, W. W. Baker, M.D., William McCaulley, William P. Richards, John F. Gilpin, Benjamin Webb and Edward W. Gilpin.

THE SONS OF WASHINGTON, the only beneficial association of the same name in the Union, was formed in Wilmington, in 1849, with seven members. The next year it had one hundred members.

DELAWARE ABOLITION SOCIETY.—A public debate on the abolition of slavery took place in Wilmington January 10, 1802, under the auspices of the Wilmington Lyceum, with William Darlington, president, and W. B. Shields, secretary. The Abolition Society of the State of Delaware was organized in Wilmington on January 15th following, at Samuel Ford's school-house, on Shipley Street above Seventh. Rev. Francis A. Latta was chosen president, John Reynolds vice-president, Zachariah Jess secretary, Edward Gilpin treasurer, Eli Mendenhall, John Dixon, David Chandler, Hezekiah Niles, Edward Gilpin and Francis O'Daniel executive committee. This society did some aggressive work the first year of its history. Colonel Allen McLane, then collector of the district of Delaware, was president in 1803.

It existed for a period of ten years, during which time many of the most prominent citizens of Wilmington were its supporters. In 1827 the society was reorganized and the following officers and directors chosen: President, John Wales; Vice-President, Edward Worrell; Secretary, Samuel Hilles; Treasurer, William Seal; Thomas Garrett, William Chandler, Rev. E. W. Gilbert, Benjamin Webb and Samuel Grubb. The first delegates from Delaware to the National Convention of Abolitionists were John Wales and Thomas Garrett in 1827. The *Delaware Abolitionist* was the title of an anti-slavery paper started in Wilmington December 12, 1847, under the management of James H. Brook.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The American Colonization Society was organized in Washington in 1817, soon after the accession of James Monroe to the Presidency, who advocated the colonization of freed slaves. Through the efforts of this society and its auxiliaries the Republic of Liberia was founded by the United States government on the west coast of Africa in 1819. Its capital was named Monrovia in honor of the President. Liberia was intended as a colony "for any free persons of color who may choose to go there." Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to Colonel Allen McLane in 1820, said, "Free colored people going from a nation like ours, with all the useful arts, might be the means of transplanting them among the inhabitants of Africa and thus carry back to the country of their origin the seeds of civilization." Daniel Webster advocated the cause of this society and Henry Clay was its president for several years.

THE WILMINGTON UNION COLONIZATION SOCIETY, an auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, was formed in the Episcopal Church September 30, 1823. The officers elected were Rev. Ralph Williston president, Colonel Allen McLane and John Potts vice-presidents, James Sparks secretary, and Edward Worrell treasurer. The managers were John Patterson, Dr. John R. Brinckle, Joseph Scott, Dr. Robert Porter, George Jones and Thomas Young. Willard Hall was president of the society in 1828, Colonel Allen McLane and Rev. J. H. Coyt vice-presidents, James Sparks secretary and Allan Thompson treasurer. The managers were John Patterson, George Jones, Thomas Young, Rev. E. W. Gilbert and Albert Wilson. Willard Hall was one of the vice-presidents of the American Colonization Society in 1842.

Hon. J. B. Pinney, Governor of Liberia, in January, 1847, delivered two lectures in Hanover Street Presbyterian Church on the colonization of blacks in Africa.

THE STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY was formed May 29, 1843, in Hanover Street Church. The officers elected were, President, Willard Hall; Vice-Presidents Moses Bradford, Martin W. Bates, S. M. Harrington, J. B. Spottswood, David Hazzard and Dr. H. F. Hall; Secretary, Rev. S. B. Wynkoop; Treasurer, George Jones; Managers, Rev. M. J. Reese, Dr. L. P. Bush,

J. B. Lewis, George W. Sparks, Ed. G. Bradford, Rev. S. Prettyman, Dr. A. Naudain, Dr. James Couper and Dr. Worrell.

The Wilmington society had the following officers and managers in 1850: Willard Hall, president; J. C. Howe, secretary; Moses Bradford, Kensey Johns, Rev. J. C. Rockwell, Hon. M. W. Bates, Samuel Hilles, Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, George C. Jones, David C. Wilson, J. B. Lewis, L. P. Bush, M.D., Samuel Bates, James Rice, Thomas C. Alrichs, Thomas Young, R. R. Porter, M.D., Matthew Kean and Charles I. Du Pont, managers.

The colonization societies of Delaware contributed liberally to the colonization of free negroes in Liberia through the parent society in Washington.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—The cause of temperance has had earnest advocates in Wilmington from the date of the founding of the town to the present. Some of the societies organized had but a brief existence, and little is known of them.

The Temperance Society of Wilmington was organized December 8, 1827, with John Bullock as president; Robert Porter, secretary. The other directors were Willard Hall, Benjamin Webb, Dell Noblitt, Robert Porter, Andrew Taylor, Eli Hilles, J. F. Vaughan, John Sebo, T. C. Alrichs and Dr. W. W. Baker.

The New Castle County Temperance Society and the Wilmington Society were active and efficient organizations for nearly thirty years.

The Jefferson Temperance Society, in 1842, was an efficient organization with Samuel Allen, president; John Johnson, vice-president; Jonas Pusey, treasurer; James B. Morrison, secretary. The executive committee were James Smith, Dr. Joseph R. Hayes, Lewis Wilson, John E. Smith, Joshua L. Pusey, Abraham Shrader, Jacob M. Garretson. The society had a reading-room in Temperance Hall.

The Sons of Temperance had several societies in Wilmington between the years 1840 and 1880.

The Wilmington Female Temperance Society was organized in 1843, with Mrs. R. McClurg president; E. Pusey, secretary, and twenty-six charter members. Six hundred citizens of Wilmington signed the temperance pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors. The society existed for many years and exerted a great influence in the cause of temperance. The *Temperance Standard* was established in Wilmington June, 1844, by Dr. Heary Gibbons. In 1845, under the name of the *Temperance Herald*, it was owned by Washington Lowe, and two years later by H. W. Gwinner. It was ably edited.

The Temperance Hall Company was chartered in 1842. The following were the original directors: Jonas Pusey, Asa Poinsett, Samuel McCaulley, James Hollingsworth, Jacob M. Garretson, George T. Ladd,

Street. It was dedicated December 9, 1842, when addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. Gerry and Hogarth and Dr. Gibbons.

In 1844 the officers were Jacob M. Garretson, president; J. S. Valentine, secretary; Daniel C. Wilson, treasurer; John A. Duncan, Jonas Pusey, George Craig, Lewis Curlett, Thomas Allen, William Simmons, Thomas Dixon, Samuel Allen, directors. In 1848 the following new directors were chosen: Joseph C. Seeds, Robert McDowell, John A. Brown, John C. Brison, Edward P. Robinson and John Morrow.

A number of later societies have done effective work in the cause of Temperance.

THE DELAWARE BIBLE SOCIETY was organized in Wilmington November 22, 1813, by members of different religious denominations, "for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures among the destitute of the State."

Its original members were residents of New Castle County. At the preliminary meeting, Rev. John E. Latta was chairman, and John Rumsey secretary. Revs. Samuel Dodge, William Pryce, John E. Latta, Samuel Henderson, Samuel Hilles, Robert Porter and Mathew Kean were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and an address to the public. Revs. Dr. Thomas Read, Rev. William Pryce, Daniel Dodge, John E. Latta, James C. Couper, Dr. George Monro and Robert Porter were appointed a committee on publication. An adjourned meeting was held December 21, 1813. Among the new members were Dr. William McKee, Richard Bassett, John Hagany, James M. Broom, Gideon Farrell, Alexander Draper, Hugh Gemmill, Samuel Taylor, Jared Chestnut, Andrew K. Russell, Samuel Bell, David Sebo and Leonard Vandegrift. Rev. John E. Latta was elected the first president, and John Rumsey secretary. December 13, 1813, this society was presented with twenty-five English Bibles and the same number of Testaments, by the Bible Society of Philadelphia. At the same time the society ordered fifty copies of the Bible and New Testament from the stereotyped impressions of the Philadelphia society. On January 31, 1814, friendly greetings were received from the New York Bible Society, which proposed to print the Bible in French, for the French people in Louisiana. This society contributed one hundred dollars towards the work.

Twenty-five Bibles and the same number of Testaments were presented to a new Bible society at Snow Hill, in Maryland, and twelve Bibles to a local society at Georgetown. Official communication was opened with the British and Foreign Society, "which, February 24, 1815, tendered its friendly congratulation and grateful acknowledgments," and further

In 1823, William Russell kept this house, and later James Maull was the landlord. The latter also kept public-houses, on the Faucett corner, and in an old red building which stood on the site of Layton's drug store, and which was known as the "Wilson House."

The physicians are C. R. Richards, Joseph B. Waples, C. R. Layton, O. D. Robinson, Alexander Laws and Joseph R. Layton; the two latter retired.

One of the old-time law-offices stood on the site of the fine residence south of the bank, and has been occupied by J. W. Houston, Willard Saulsbury, Thomas Robinson, John R. McFee and John H. and Edward R. Paynter. It was torn down in 1878. South of the Brick Hotel, in the house demolished in 1887, George Alfred Townsend, the celebrated writer, was born while his father, a Methodist minister, lived at Georgetown.

One of the customs peculiar to the people of Sussex, from time immemorial, is to hold high carnival on the day when the results of a general election are announced. On this "Return Day" the official Board of Canvassers, with the sheriff presiding, meets at Georgetown at twelve o'clock, noon. But early in the morning people from all parts of the county, and even from Maryland, may be seen coming to the county-seat, some walking, others on horseback, and still others in wagons and carts, drawn by one or more oxen, by an ox and a horse, an ox and a mule, or several oxen and a horse, the vehicle being gayly decorated with bright colors or flags. Often this crowd presents a motley appearance, some being dressed in costumes which were used in primitive times, and others purposely arraying themselves in an outlandish manner to give more zest to the spirit of the occasion. The successful candidates also come to town and are met by a great crowd of admiring friends, who extend their congratulations in an unmistakable manner. Some of these candidates are taken up bodily, and are carried around on men's shoulders when the results are announced from the window of the court-house to the congregated mass below. Bonths, stalls and stands are erected near the court-house, where all kinds of edibles, such as opossum and rabbit meat, fish and oysters, can be procured. The women, who constitute a considerable portion of the crowd, are generously treated to cakes, candies, and the best the booths afford. The citizens of the town hold a general reception, and all are expected to help entertain the people, especially if they are friends of the successful party. Every one endeavors to make "Return Day" a hilarious one, and all seem willing to perpetuate a custom which is now peculiar to Sussex County alone, and which sometimes brings three thousand people to town.

THE GEORGETOWN BRANCH OF THE FARMERS' STATE BANK began business in 1807, in a frame building, a part of which now forms the residence of Benjamin Burton, on the south side of the public square. In 1867 the bank was moved to

the substantial brick building now occupied, on the corner of the square and Bedford Street. The office is neatly furnished, and has the modern appliances to secure greater protection for the funds entrusted to the keeping of the bank. The following were elected to the offices indicated below, in the years affixed to their names:

<i>Freeditors.</i>	
Thomas Cooper.....	1807
James Anderson.....	1807
Gardiner H. Wright.....	1802
James Ponder.....	1875
Charles C. Stockley.....	1878
<i>Cashiers.</i>	
Isaac Tunnell.....	1807
James Anderson.....	1862
Gardiner H. Wright.....	1875
Wilbur F. Tunnell.....	1882
<i>Directors.</i>	
Caleb Ross.....	1808-13
Wm. Russell.....	1808
Ignatius Pearce.....	1809
Peter Robinson.....	1809-22
Joseph King.....	1810
Wm. Waples.....	1810
James Anderson.....	1810
Jesse Green.....	1811-12
Wm. H. Wells.....	1811-12
Samuel Paynter.....	1812-37
Wm. H. Wells.....	1814-18
Wm. Russell.....	1815-16
James Anderson.....	1815-25
Curtis Jacobs.....	1818
Caleb Ross.....	1819-28
Benton Harris.....	1821
Arthur Milby.....	1822-32
Wm. D. Waples.....	1824-34
Benj. T. Fooks.....	1824-25
David Hazzard.....	1824
John Stockley.....	1824
Phillip Short.....	1824
Moanah Bull.....	1825
Wm. W. Green.....	1825
David Hazzard.....	1825
John Stockley.....	1825
David Hazzard.....	1825
Stephen M. Harris.....	1825
John Stockley.....	1825
John Tennant.....	1825-30
Charles M. Cullen.....	1827
Wm. D. Waples.....	1827
Jehu Stockley.....	1827
Stephen M. Harris.....	1827
David Hazzard.....	1828
Matthew Rensch.....	1828
Thos. Cooper.....	1829
James Anderson.....	1829-37
John Stockley.....	1830
Wm. D. Waples.....	1830
David Hazzard.....	1830
Matthew Rensch.....	1830
James Barratt.....	1831
John Tennant.....	1831
Arthur Milby.....	1831
David Hazzard.....	1831
Jesse Green.....	1832-33
Benj. Fooks.....	1832
Wm. D. Waples.....	1832
James Barratt.....	1832
Wm. M. Polk.....	1832
Thos. Robinson.....	1833
David Hazzard.....	1833
Henry Little.....	1833
George Hickman.....	1833
W. W. Dashiell.....	1833
Miers Burton.....	1834
David Hazzard.....	1835
Wm. D. Waples.....	1835
George Hickman.....	1835
Henry Little.....	1835
Wm. D. Waples.....	1841
Lewis West.....	1841
Henry Little.....	1841
Wm. Dunning.....	1843
Lewis West.....	1843
Peter N. Rust.....	1843
Gustavus A. Ewing.....	1845
Lewis West.....	1845
Peter N. Rust.....	1845
Lewis West.....	1847
Peter N. Rust.....	1847
Thomas Jacobs.....	1851
Matthew Rensch.....	1851
Lewis West.....	1851
Benjamin Fooks.....	1853
Matthew Rensch.....	1853
Lewis West.....	1855
Matthew Rensch.....	1855
Henry Wolfe.....	1855
Elihu J. Pusey.....	1855
Matthew Rensch.....	1857
Henry Wolf.....	1857
Wm. W. Dulany.....	1857
Matthew Rensch.....	1859
Shepperd P. Houston.....	1859
Wm. W. Dulany.....	1859
Benjamin F. Fooks.....	1861
James Ponder.....	1861
Henry Wolfe.....	1861
James Anderson.....	1861
Gardiner H. Wright.....	1861-75
John Ponder.....	1861-65
W. W. Dashiell.....	1861-78
Joseph Kolloch.....	1861-72
George W. Green.....	1861-78
Charles Wright.....	1862-65
James Ponder.....	1863
John Turpin Moore.....	1863
Wm. D. Waples.....	1863
W. H. Ross.....	1866-76
James Ponder.....	1865-77
Wm. D. Waples.....	1867
John Turpin Moore.....	1867
Lexley R. Jacobs.....	1867
Wm. D. Waples.....	1869
John Turpin Moore.....	1869
Lexley R. Jacobs.....	1869
Edwin R. Paynter.....	1870-87
Wm. D. Waples.....	1871
John Turpin Moore.....	1871
Lexley R. Jacobs.....	1871
Harrison Hickman.....	1873-87
Wm. D. Waples.....	1873
John Turpin Moore.....	1873
Lexley R. Jacobs.....	1873
C. C. Stockley.....	1875-87
Lexley R. Jacobs.....	1875
John R. McFee.....	1875
Charles H. Richards.....	1876
Lexley R. Jacobs.....	1877
Robert B. Houston.....	1877
Lewis B. Chandler.....	1877
John R. McFee.....	1877-87

Richard Paynter.....1719	Benjamin Burton.....1774	Wm. Hazzard.....Oct. 9, 1809	Benj. Burton.....Dec. 15, 1832
Woolley Burton.....1719	Gillalshar Parker.....1774	Rudcliff Paynter.....Jan. 24, 1810	Andrew Thompson.....July 8, 1834
Wm. Shankland.....1726	John Wittbank.....1779	John Handy.....July 9, 1810	Joshua A. Ellsgood.....Oct. 23, 1834
Wm. Till.....1725	Isaac Smith.....1779	Wm. Wolf.....Dec. 6, 1810	Miles Tindall.....Jan. 12, 1835
Samuel Rowland.....1725	John Laws.....1779	John Dashiell.....Dec. 24, 1810	John Ponder.....Feb. 2, 1835
Wm. Fisher.....1725	Wm. Polk.....1779	Robert Davis.....Jan. 4, 1811	Puleg W. Helm.....Mar. 6, 1835
David Smith.....1725	John Clowes.....1779	Curtis Jacobs.....May 14, 1811	Dr. Wm. Harris.....Mar. 30, 1835
Simon Kullock.....1725	Isaac Bradley.....Oct. 22, 1784	Thomas C. Waples.....June 15, 1811	Dr. Stephen Green.....Feb. 14, 1836
Jeremiah Claypoole.....1725	John Tenant.....Oct. 22, 1784	David Hazzard.....May 7, 1812	Zadock Aydelott.....Mar. 27, 1836
Wm. Gordon.....1725	Nathaniel Young.....Oct. 22, 1784	James Miller.....Aug. 14, 1813	Geo. Clendaniel.....May 21, 1836
Joseph Haywood.....1726	Luke Watson.....Oct. 22, 1784	Wm. Vaughan.....Oct. 15, 1813	Dr. Edward Dingle.....June 8, 1836
Daniel Hart.....1725	Simon Kollock.....June 2, 1785	Samuel Jacobs.....Jan. 28, 1814	Benajah Watson.....Nov. 17, 1836
Philip Bussell.....1725	Nathaniel Waples.....June 2, 1785	Joshua Burton.....Sept. 8, 1814	Joel Carlisle.....Nov. 18, 1836
Jacob Kollock.....1727	Burton Waples.....June 2, 1785	Watson Pepper.....Sept. 22, 1814	David Taylor.....Nov. 21, 1836
John Jacobs.....1727	Thomas Batson.....June 2, 1785	Edward Dingle.....Nov. 19, 1814	Joseph L. Harper.....Nov. 28, 1836
Samuel Davis.....1727	Joseph Hazzard.....June 2, 1785	Zadok Aydelott.....Mar. 23, 1815	John Gibbons.....Dec. 20, 1836
Enoch Cummings.....1727	Wm. Polk.....June 2, 1785	Samuel Radcliff.....Mar. 27, 1815	John Campbell.....Dec. 29, 1836
John Roades.....1727	Joshua Polk.....June 2, 1785	John Spicer.....Mar. 1, 1815	Philip W. Mathews.....Oct. 14, 1837
Joseph Cord.....1727	Robert Honston.....June 2, 1785	Elias Lofland.....Aug. 23, 1815	Cyrus P. Winsor.....Nov. 9, 1837
Wm. Till.....1727	James Douglas.....June 2, 1785	Peter G. Wootten.....Oct. 18, 1815	Gustavus A. Fwing.....Apr. 10, 1838
John May.....1727	John Wingate.....June 2, 1785	Samuel Laws.....Dec. 5, 1815	Wm. Hazzard.....May 11, 1838
Robert Shankland.....1727	Robert Stevenson.....June 2, 1785	Wm. Carlisle.....Apr. 9, 1816	John M. West.....May 21, 1838
Anderson Parker.....1733	Robert Prettyman.....June 2, 1785	Spencer Phillips.....Aug. 20, 1816	Zachariah Potts.....Jan. 24, 1839
Jacob Kollock.....1733	Stephen Hill.....June 2, 1785	Nathl. Ross.....Nov. 4, 1816	Thomas Robinson.....Nov. 27, 1839
Jeremiah Claypoole.....1733	Thomes Grove.....June 2, 1785	Stephen Warrington.....Dec. 29, 1816	Edward Dingle.....Dec. 16, 1839
Robert Shankland.....1733	Luke Watson.....June 2, 1785	Thomas Rodney.....Dec. 29, 1816	Wm. Hazzard.....Dec. 2, 1840
David Smith.....1733	Wm. Owens.....June 2, 1785	John Dashiell.....Jan. 6, 1818	Wm. W. Morgan.....Oct. 30, 1841
Robert Smith.....1733	John Mitchell.....June 2, 1785	Joseph Collins.....May 13, 1818	Nehemiah D. Welch.....Feb. 2, 1842
Wm. Till.....1733	John Collins.....June 2, 1785	Wm. A. Ellsgood.....Mar. 8, 1819	Joseph A. Collins.....Feb. 2, 1842
Abraham Wynkoop.....1733	Richard Hayes, Jr.....Jan. 18, 1786	John M. West.....May 29, 1820	John Steel.....Mar. 11, 1842
Enoch Cummings.....1734	J. Simpson Campbell.....Jan. 18, 1786	James Miller.....Aug. 16, 1820	George Hearn.....May 19, 1843
John Prettyman.....1733	Wm. Lockwood.....Jan. 18, 1786	Robert Hall.....Oct. 7, 1820	Alanson Dickinson.....May 30, 1843
Woodman Stockley.....1740	Wm. Jordan Hall.....Jan. 18, 1786	Wm. Vaughan.....Oct. 18, 1820	Edward Dingle.....June 8, 1843
Ryves Holt.....1740	Rhoad Shankland.....June 7, 1787	Denj. Prettyman.....Sept. 24, 1821	Thos. McIlvaine.....Oct. 25, 1843
Wm. Durton.....1740	Samuel Paynter.....June 7, 1787	Mathew Rench.....Sept. 24, 1821	John A. Hazzard.....Nov. 17, 1843
Anderson Parker.....1740	Charles Pult.....Feb. 2, 1788	Stephen Hill.....Nov. 28, 1821	Joel Carlisle.....Nov. 23, 1843
David Smith.....1740	John Wittbank.....Feb. 2, 1788	Joseph Smith.....Feb. 13, 1822	Nathaniel Y. Davis.....Dec. 30, 1843
Jeremiah Claypoole.....1740	John Clowes.....Feb. 2, 1788	Zadock Aydelott.....Mar. 27, 1822	Gustavus A. Fwing.....July 4, 1844
John Prettyman.....1740	Alex. Laws.....Feb. 2, 1788	John Houston.....Mar. 27, 1822	Cyrus C. Windsor.....Dec. 5, 1844
Simon Kollock.....1740	Richard Hays.....Oct. 23, 1790	John Shover.....Mar. 27, 1822	Stansbury Cannon.....Feb. 10, 1845
Jacob Kollock.....1740	Jacob Townsend.....Oct. 23, 1790	Lowber Layton.....Oct. 10, 1822	Philip Short.....March 7, 1845
Jacob Phillips.....1743	John Evans.....Jan. 27, 1791	Henry Little.....Dec. 5, 1822	D. W. Burton.....Apr. 11, 1845
Joshua Fisher.....1743	Wm. Owens.....Jan. 27, 1791	Tilghman Layton.....Dec. 5, 1822	George W. Hearn.....Dec. 23, 1845
Jacob Kollock.....1742	Isaac Draper.....Jan. 27, 1791	Samuel Laws.....Dec. 6, 1822	Wm. Russell.....Jan. 12, 1846
Anderson Parker.....1752	Ilup Hazzard.....Jan. 27, 1791	Samuel Hart.....Dec. 20, 1822	John W. Dean.....Jan. 28, 1846
Joseph Shankland.....1752	Wm. Moore.....Jan. 27, 1791	John W. Dingle.....Jan. 1, 1823	Zachariah Potts.....Feb. 11, 1846
Thomas Davis.....1752	Barclay Townsend.....Jan. 27, 1791	Peter Hall.....Apr. 29, 1823	James D. Wilds.....Mar. 23, 1846
John Clowes.....1752	Isaac Cooper.....Jan. 27, 1791	Robert Harris.....July 12, 1824	Spencer Phillips.....Dec. 6, 1846
Benjamin Stockley.....1752	Wingate Cannon.....Jan. 27, 1791	Peter Parker.....Nov. 5, 1825	Wm. Hazzard.....Jan. 14, 1847
Thomas Till.....1752	Nathaniel Young.....Jan. 27, 1791	Wm. A. Ellsgood.....Mar. 11, 1826	Peleg W. Helm.....Sept. 24, 1847
Abraham Wynkoop.....1752	Benjamin Hudson.....1800	John M. West.....July 5, 1827	James S. Burton.....Nov. 22, 1847
David Hall.....1768	Isaac Beauchamp.....1800	Joshua A. Ellsgood.....Oct. 6, 1827	John S. Smith.....Dec. 5, 1848
Benjamin Burton.....1758	John Williams.....1800	Isaac Cannon.....Oct. 22, 1827	Minos T. Cannonway.....Feb. 3, 1849
Jacob Kollock, Jr.....1758	W. C. Cooper.....1800	Eli McCaulley.....Jan. 10, 1827	John Ponder.....Feb. 3, 1849
Thomas Prettyman.....1758	Stephen Hyer.....1800	Wm. Spencer Hall.....Mar. 4, 1828	Peter R. Jackson.....Feb. 7, 1849
Nehemiah Draper.....1758	Ezekiel Williams.....1800	C. D. Hlansy.....Mar. 6, 1829	Sampson Leiby.....Mar. 15, 1849
Isaac Watson.....1758	Simon Kollach.....July 28, 1802	Arnold Naudain.....Mar. 10, 1828	Bayard Dawson.....Sept. 12, 1849
John Spencer.....1758	John Hooper.....Oct. 2, 1802	Wm. K. Lockwood.....Mar. 12, 1828	Lemuel B. Shockley.....June 3, 1850
Jacob Phillips.....1758	John Collins.....Aug. 6, 1803	Paynter Walton.....Oct. 21, 1828	Wm. Porter.....Dec. 3, 1850
Jacob Kollock, Sr.....1785	Aaron Hall.....Nov. 28, 1803	Stephen Hill.....Dec. 8, 1828	Thos. P. Jefferson.....Jan. 9, 1851
Benjamin Stockley.....1765	Denj. Prettyman.....June 11, 1804	Robert H. Griffith.....Feb. 13, 1829	Bayard Dawson.....Mar. 21, 1851
Wrixan Lewis.....1765	Thomas Coulter.....Dec. 26, 1804	Zadok Aydelott.....Mar. 27, 1829	Dr. Stephen Green.....Dec. 6, 1851
Gillalshar Parker.....1765	David Smith.....Feb. 16, 1805	George Walton.....Mar. 27, 1829	Wm. Tunnell.....Dec. 6, 1851
Thomas Robinson.....1765	Wm. Davis.....Mar. 22, 1805	George Clendaniel.....May 6, 1829	George M. Davis.....Feb. 11, 1852
Anderson Parker.....1765	Seth Griffith.....Apr. 10, 1805	Lowber Layton.....Oct. 12, 1829	Nicholas Prettyman.....June 15, 1852
John Wittbank.....1765	Thomas Fisher.....May 7, 1805	Derrick Darnard.....Oct. 28, 1829	J. P. W. Kollock.....Jan. 18, 1853
John Rodney.....1765	John Williams.....July 10, 1805	Tilghman Layton.....Dec. 5, 1829	James H. Russell.....Feb. 10, 1853
Parker Robinson.....1765	Wm. White.....Oct. 26, 1805	Henry Little.....Dec. 23, 1829	Benj. D. Burton.....Apr. 26, 1853
Wrixan Lewis.....1774	John Polk.....Apr. 15, 1805	Dr. John Carey.....Dec. 23, 1829	L. N. F. Hopkins.....June 14, 1853
John Rodney.....1774	Ezekiel Williams.....July 26, 1805	John Campbell.....Dec. 24, 1829	Dr. Wm. Morgan.....Jan. 17, 1854
Anderson Parker.....1774	Wm. Ellsgood.....Oct. 7, 1805	Peter Hall.....Apr. 29, 1830	Keidul Richards.....Oct. 10, 1854
John Wittbank.....1774	Samuel Jacobs.....Jun. 13, 1807	Isaac W. Cope.....July 26, 1830	Edward W. Moore.....Nov. 8, 1854
Daniel Nunez.....1774	Nathl. Rupun.....Feb. 11, 1807	Thomas Teaka.....Oct. 13, 1830	Jesse L. Long.....Dec. 7, 1854
Benjamin Burton.....1774	Edward Dingle.....Nov. 12, 1807	Eli Hastings.....Oct. 13, 1830	George H. Phillips.....Mar. 22, 1855
Wm. Hazzard.....1774	John Hazzard.....Dec. 15, 1807	Nathl. Hazzard.....Mar. 2, 1830	John D. Washell.....Mar. 22, 1855

Resolved, That the Senate now proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper, by ballot; and on counting the ballots, it appeared that James Schee was duly elected.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House of Representatives, being admitted, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House were in attendance, and had organized by electing Thomas Davis, Esqr. Speaker, and Ignatius T. Cooper, Clerk, and he withdrew.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Senate proceed to the House of Representatives and inform that body that the Senate was duly organized, and ready to receive any communication that they may wish to make.

On motion of Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Sutton,

Resolved, That a committee of two members, on the part of the Senate, be appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from the House of Representatives to wait on his Excellency, the Governor, and inform him that both Houses of the Legislature are organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Sutton and Carey on that committee.

Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the House of Representatives, being again admitted, laid the following resolution on the Clerk's table,

And he withdrew.

“ House of Representatives, Jan'y. 3, 1832.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to act jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him that a quorum of both Houses of the Legislature have convened, and are ready to receive any communication he may wish to make.

Extract from the Journal,

I. T. COOPER, Clerk.”

“ For concurrence.”

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Burton.

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the above resolution; and that the Clerk proceed to the House of Representatives, and inform them accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Alrichs,

Resolved, That a committee of two members be appointed to draft rules for the government of the Senate during its present session.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Johnson and Alrichs that committee.

Mr. Sutton from the joint committee to wait on the Governor, reported; that his Excellency would make a communication to both Houses of the Legislature in half an hour.

The Speaker announced a communication from Presley Spruance, jr. Esq. late Speaker of the Senate,

which was read,

And ordered to be recorded: it was as follows—

“ PRESLEY SPRUANCE, Esq.

Speaker of the Senate,

Sir, I do hereby resign my seat in the Senate of the State of Delaware.

GEORGE TRUITT.”

August 30th, 1831.

The Speaker informed the Senate that he had received nine copies of

"the AMENDED CONSTITUTION of the State of Delaware." A copy of which was then laid on the desk of each of the Senators.

The Secretary of State being announced, was admitted, and said—

"Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to present to the Senate the annual communication of His Excellency the Governor—The communications referred to in it, will be delivered to the House of Representatives."

And he withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Lewis, the Message of the Governor was read as follows, to wit—

**FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE,
AND OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :**

In assembling together upon an occasion like the present, we are naturally led to a recollection of the events of the past year; and the distinguished favors dispensed by a divine Providence lead the sober, considerate mind to make sincere acknowledgments to the Supreme Being; and that through his gracious influence, your present labors may have a prosperous result, it becomes us to cherish a grateful remembrance of past favors, and in sincerity humbly to implore Divine assistance. It has long been the practice, and is considered the duty of the Executive magistrate of this State, early in each session to recommend to the consideration of the legislature, such subjects as appear to him of public utility, and which require the further aid of the legislature to promote and secure. The ultimate object which legislators ought constantly to keep in view, and to which all their proceedings should be subservient, is the happiness of the people. As our government was instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men; if the interest of the great body of the people actually requires amendments to our laws, although they may operate to the disadvantage of the few, or to a class of men, we are bound to make those amendments. The welfare of society requires that the prosperity of the many should be preferred to the conflicting interest of the few; and we are under high obligations to our constituents, not only to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, but to improve and perfect our civil institutions, so as to render them conformable to natural justice and to the actual state of society. As we have assumed the several stations which the suffrages of our fellow citizens have destined us to sustain, for the present year, I avail myself of this customary interview to congratulate you on the return of this interesting season, and that our country is enjoying a state of peace and domestic tranquility. A calm observer cannot fail to be forcibly struck in contemplating the extraordinary spectacle now exhibited in the United States. He will every where witness the evidences of a surprising increase in numbers, wealth, and improvements. The gazettes from every quarter of the Union give animated descriptions of the flourishing condition of their own particular districts, of the growth of towns and cities, the extension of trade, and of the prosperity attending agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits. It is abundantly manifest, that these are not the records of vain boasting, but that they are sustained by substantial and undeniable facts. History furnishes no example of such rapid advance made by any other nation, on the high road to greatness and renown. It is a luminous commentary on the advantages

of free governments where there is room for vigorous action, with an exemption from a burdensome debt, and oppressive taxes. We are moving forward with an accelerated force, and with a grandeur that seems to throw all competition into the back ground. Can any thing more clearly demonstrate the profound wisdom of those councils which laid the foundation of the American System? On turning your attention to the usual objects of legislation, you will find much encouragement from the present prosperous condition of the country, and the consequent increase of the wealth and resources of the State. We know not how soon the patriotism, and valor of our countrymen may be put to the test. The world is in a state of great perturbation. From past experience of the policy of foreign nations, we can derive no assurances that our country will long be permitted to enjoy the calm of peace. We have seen nations famed in science and in arms, succumb to a foreign force: their fates are as imposing as the holy writing on the wall, of the fall of every people who become the prey of divisions, parties and factions. Whatever difference in political sentiment may exist among Americans, the operation of our representative government, conducted by moderation and forbearance, must, I am persuaded produce harmony and conciliation; whatever jealousies may arise among the several States, the interest of each invites to a rivalry on one ground. A rivalry in placing her militia on the best possible footing; and when occasion demands, in making the greatest exertions for the protection of the whole confederacy. A well regulated militia is the only kind of military force to which freemen should resort for defence, upon any sudden emergency, either of invasion or rebellion; it is the peculiar safeguard of a republic.

It is gratifying to learn, that a military spirit, honorable to our citizens has recently been awakened in many parts of the State, and that a laudable zeal has been manifested in forming volunteer associations; they should be encouraged by every honorable incitement, tending to induce an increase of that valuable and efficient portion of our military strength; immunities should be granted, privileges conferred and every facility afforded, and provision made for the prompt organization and complete military equipment of all who are willing to enrol themselves in corps of that description.

Your attention, Gentlemen, will be called, during the present session, to many subjects growing out of the recent amendments to the Constitution of the State. A Convention, called by the authority of the people, assembled in November last, under the sanction of the act of Assembly of last session, and in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them, established several important changes in the fundamental law of our government.

A body clothed with such extensive powers; assembled for such grave purposes, and composed of the talent and weight of character which characterised that assembly, necessarily attracted the most anxious attention of all the citizens of this State; while, at the same time, the public reposed with the greatest confidence on the integrity and intelligence of the men to whom they had, for the time, committed their most sacred rights. Their confidence was not misplaced; acting under a sense of the high responsibility resting upon them, and looking only to the common interest of the State, they have presented their constituents with a revised Constitution, embracing such amendments to the old Charter, as

they considered judicious and proper. The result of their labors has met with decided approbation, so far as I have been able to ascertain the public sentiment on this subject. Still, we must look to the practical operation of the new order of things for a confirmation of this sentiment; and await that best test of the wisdom of all measures—actual experiment.

In communicating to the new system a proper operation, your agency will be extensively required; its success rests in no inconsiderable degree upon the wisdom of those measures which you may adopt, either to perfect the system, or to render the provisions of existing laws conformable to it.

To effect these desirable objects it will be necessary for you to fix the terms of the Courts under the revised Constitution; to amend the several acts of Assembly requiring property qualification for office; such as grand, petit, and special jurors; auditors under our attachment laws; constables; and other officers not embraced in the existing constitutional provision, requiring property qualification; and to amend the act concerning the general election, in regard to the time of holding that election.

The Convention having established the principle of biennial sessions of the legislature, and fixed the terms of office of members of that body, and of the Governor, Sheriffs and Coroners, so as to suit biennial elections, I would suggest the propriety of arranging the terms of Levy-Court Commissioners accordingly; so as to extend the principle of biennial elections to all elective officers. The object of the Convention appears to have been to save the expense of annual elections, which is doubtless, considerable, and would be unnecessary for the few remaining officers whose terms require an election every year. If the General Assembly should be of this opinion, some amendments will be necessary to the act concerning the Constitution of the Levy-Court and Court of Appeals; and also, to the "Act directing the election of Assessors and Inspectors." It has been suggested, that the appointment of Assessors and Inspectors might with propriety be vested in the Levy-Court or in some other body so as to save the entire expense of these elections. On this subject I give no opinion. These are officers in whom the people have a great and immediate interest; the valuation of their property, and the conducting of their elections should be intrusted only to such persons as possess their confidence; and it may be well to consider whether this confidence can be attained by any mode of appointment, so fully as by direct election; and to take care that we do not sacrifice a valuable principle to the desire of economising. The whole subject is referred to your consideration.

Among the subjects that have been suggested as suitable for retrenchment, the expenses of the Court of General Quarter Sessions have been prominent; and it is true, that, under our present system, these have constituted, perhaps necessarily, a principal source of the public burdens. The expenses of the State government have been estimated, I believe correctly, at less than one-fourth of the county expenses. The attention of the Convention has been confined chiefly to the former; and they have applied, as far as was in their power, a corrective. I invite your serious attention to the latter. This branch of the county expenses consists principally of prison charges, fees to grand and petit jurors, to

the Attorney General, Sheriffs, Clerks, and other officers of the Court arising from trials for misdemeanors, assaults and batteries and petit larcenies; the costs of which, in any result, usually fall upon the County. The subject is one of great importance to the community; but it is also one of great difficulty. The present mode of trial is the most favorable to the accused; it affords the greatest security to innocence, and was instituted in the purest spirit of republican liberty; but the expense of trying every petty offence in this Court is highly burdensome to the community and has become the ground of general complaint. The Convention, deeming the subject too dangerous for permanent constitutional provision, has referred it to the General Assembly by giving them power to vest in some inferior tribunal, the trial of cases of assault and battery; unlicensed public houses; retailing liquors contrary to law; disturbing Camp-meetings, or other meetings of public worship; nuisances; horse racing; cock-fighting; shooting matches; larcenies by negroes and mulattoes; and the offence of knowingly receiving, buying or concealing stolen goods by negroes or mulattoes. It remains for the General Assembly, in their wisdom to devise some plan for trying these offences with less expense than attends the present mode; giving at the same time proper security for the protection of the accused. This may be difficult. The good to be attained is, a more speedy and less expensive trial; while the danger to be guarded against is, that the facility of the trial and punishment in these cases may not be used for vengeful and oppressive purposes. Should a tribunal of this kind be erected in every neighborhood, prejudice or animosity, acting upon a fresh accusation, or recent outrage, might be very unfavourable to dispassionate examination, and often work injustice. This ought by all means, to be guarded against, in cases affecting character or reputation, as where a conviction would render the accused infamous. The best checks for this purpose would probably be found in restricting these inferior tribunals to a very small number; in constituting them of more than one justice, and several referees; in requiring their session at stated times, and at places where the accused could obtain proper advice and assistance, and in a liberal provision for appeal. Perhaps one tribunal of this kind, to sit monthly in the County town, would go far to attain the only object of a change in this jurisdiction—a saving of expence—and be less liable than a greater number to the danger of a hasty, prejudiced or unadvised administration of this part of the criminal law. These suggestions are merely thrown out for your consideration. I do not pretend to have digested, or to advise any distinct plan, but only to state such general views of the subject, as have occurred to me, in the hope that they may afford you some assistance, in the discharge of this most important and difficult part of your duty.

I would call your attention to the present mode of appointing constables. It appears to me that the appointment of these officers by the Court of Quarter Sessions is wrong in principle, and inconvenient in practice. It is inconvenient to the Court to be harrassed by applicants for office at a time when their attention is occupied with the business of the term, and should be undivided by any other subject; and it no doubt frequently happens, that appointments are made without such reflection as could be given by a body less busily occupied. These inconveniences will be increased under the new judicial system, as the proper business

of the Court will be increased. The mode of appointment is also wrong in principle. A Court of Justice should have no political power. It should not be regarded as a source of patronage. However judiciously and impartially the appointing power may be exercised; disappointed applicants will look to motives of a personal or political character, for the cause of their rejection; and will ascribe to the tribunal of Justice, grounds of action that do not belong to it. The office of Constable is one of great importance to the public. I fear it is not properly appreciated. It operates extensively upon that class of citizens who feel most sensibly the abuses to which it is liable, and who are least able to protect themselves against them. I would suggest the propriety of vesting the appointment of these officers in the Levy-Court. In my last message I called the attention of the Legislature to the laws authorizing imprisonment for debt. It is very doubtful whether our laws on this subject are as consistent with humanity and justice as they might be rendered, without violating any important rights of creditors. A strong feeling against them, continues to be manifested by a large portion of the community, and it must be so, so long as their operations continue to exhibit instances of heartless and useless imprisonment, where no fraud exists, and no reasonable hope can be entertained of collecting the money by the exercise of this power. Still it is necessary perhaps, that the power should exist, as a means of detecting and punishing fraud; but it should be the great object of the Legislature to restrain its operation to cases of this character, while it exempts the honest debtor from arbitrary imprisonment, without object, and without cause. Our present insolvent law authorizes the discharge of the debtor upon a Judge's order, unless the imprisoning creditor will give security to indemnify the County. The Judge's order is unnecessary; the inquiry before him a useless form; for in all cases the County is actually sustaining the charge of the prisoner's maintenance, at the time he calls upon the Judge to inquire whether it is likely to be put to the expense of his keeping. I suggest, therefore, whether it would not be a useful amendment, to dispense with the enquiry and Judge's order, and to require that, in all cases, the imprisoning creditor should, at the time of commitment, enter into recognizance to indemnify the County, or the prisoner should be discharged. As an additional security against imprisonment where fraud was not strongly suspected, it might be well also to require, that the creditor should at the same time file allegations of fraud, setting forth, upon oath, the grounds of the supposed fraudulent transaction. This would, in effect, be an abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in cases where the conduct of the debtor was intended to be made the subject of judicial investigation. And is not this right? What reason can possibly exist for imprisoning a debtor against whose honesty and fairness nothing can be alleged; when no expectation exists of collecting the debt by means of his imprisonment? I recommend the subject to your consideration, believing that useful amendments may be made to our present insolvent law.

I am happy to inform you that the subject of education is acquiring increased importance in the estimation of all classes of our community.—The establishment of free schools under the provisions of our law, has brought this matter into frequent discussion by the people, and has had a tendency to awaken to its importance, many of our citizens, who have heretofore treated it with indifference, or neglect. This is a great point

gained : another essential and immediate benefit is the actual increase of knowledge ; and of the means of acquiring it. I learn from the public papers and other sources that in many districts the number of children who enjoy the benefits of tuition has been doubled since the passage of the school law ; and this must continue under a system which excites parents to their duty, and furnishes the means of discharging it. It is certainly unnecessary for me to enforce upon you the great benefit that must result to the State, from a well educated population. That the community at large is interested, and deeply interested, in the intelligence, good habits, and moral worth of every individual, is a truth too apparent to need illustration. And if the fact be so, that our school system has a tendency, however small, to disseminate this intelligence, and form these habits, every consideration of duty and interest calls upon those who are vested with authority, to sustain and uphold it.

The distribution of the School Fund to each County in equal proportions without regard to the number of districts, has produced some dissatisfaction in Sussex and New-castle. The districts are laid off with reference to the number of children to be taught—and Kent with only fifty-seven districts receives the same amount of money from the fund as New-castle with seventy-two : this does not appear to be right. Permit me to call your attention to this subject, that such measures may be adopted as will do justice to all.

During the last fall, our citizens were thrown into a state of considerable agitation and alarm by apprehended insurrectionary movements on the part of our black population. A scene of bloodshed and horror, enacted in a neighboring State, by a band of revolted slaves, and the current opinion that this was only the premature development of a widely concerted plan of general insurrection, together with some particular acts of insubordination on the part of our blacks created serious apprehensions, on the minds of many, for our own security. The excitement has in a great measure subsided ; but it may be well to reflect whether it is not the part of prudence to provide against the possibility of such a terrible calamity. It is not at all probable that any such design has been formed, or participated in, by our blacks ; they have few motives, or incitements to such a course, and they know too well how certainly it would bring down speedy destruction on themselves ; but it is certain, that attempts have been made from abroad to render them dissatisfied with their condition, and to prepare them at some distant period, for a forcible change of it. Highly inflammatory and insurrectionary pamphlets have been introduced, and circulated among them, chiefly, it is believed, through the medium of black preachers, who have ready access to them, and the means of inculcating, in the most dangerous form, their principles and objects. Nightly assemblies of the blacks, under the pretence of divine worship, are addressed by these emissaries, who thus obtain a hearing and an influence that might otherwise be withheld from them. In other respects these nightly collections at meetings, not under the supervision of any white society are extremely objectionable. They lead to habits of irregularity and idleness ; disqualify servants from active employment during the day ; and probably originate many other vices, if not crimes. I therefore submit it to you, whether some provision should not be made to exclude these negro preachers who come among us without proper authority, and ample certificates of character ; and whether some restrictions could not with pro-

priority be imposed on these nightly assemblies? It has also been suggested, as a further precaution, that the free blacks should be prohibited by law from keeping fire arms; and that some additional provision ought to be made for enforcing the "Act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes or mulattoes into this State, and for other purposes." The provisions of that law are extremely salutary, yet they are seldom enforced. Many free negroes belonging to this State, spend a great portion of the year in Philadelphia and other places, where they can obtain more lucrative employment; and they return here in the fall, to winter on their friends; or, perhaps, more frequently on the public. Thus, while we are deprived of all the benefit of their labor, we are subjected to the evil influence of their habits and example, and not unfrequently to the charges of their maintenance during the winter season. Would not a liberal fee to the officers, charged with the execution of this law, and a penalty for the neglect of their duty, ensure a better enforcement of its useful provisions? It too often happens that our laws remain inoperative for want of such sanctions.

The restraining of vice, and inculcation of virtue, are among the highest, and most solemn duties that appertain to a republican government; to effect which, as well as to sustain our political institutions, it is indispensable, that every good citizen, and especially every officer in the government, should feel a deep interest, that the dominion of the laws be maintained. The repeated violation of the laws for the "Suppression of vice and immorality," evinces the necessity of some efficient measures being adopted for their faithful execution. Although we have cause to rejoice in the decrease of crimes of every description, and especially of the number of victims to that degrading vice, intemperance (to which most vices owe their origin) yet we have to lament, that the subjects of this crime are numerous. I would call the particular attention of the Legislature to officers of government indulging this habit.

The Constitution imperiously requires, that "the journals of the proceedings, and all public acts of both houses of the Legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment." Instances have too often occurred in which, not only the journals, but laws, which the people are bound to obey, have not been printed or published till after the lapse of several months from the adjournment. I presume you will take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of this evil.

I herewith submit for your consideration, Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, inviting a co-operation of this State and of the State of Virginia, in the construction of a canal, or inland navigation from Cape Charles, on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, to the waters of the Delaware, near Lewestown. The respect due to a sister State, as well as the interest of your own State, will no doubt, cause you to treat the subject with respectful attention. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the proposed location for a canal, to give much information on the subject; but would recommend to the Legislature the appointment of Commissioners to meet Commissioners of the States of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of making a survey of the route, and collecting such information as may be necessary. Upon their report, the Legislature will be put in possession of such information, as will enable them to determine the practicability of the work. It has frequently been suggested, that a canal could be cut from the head waters

of the Nanticoke river, into those of the Broadkill creek, so as to connect the Delaware and Chesapeak Bays, at a very inconsiderable expense, when compared with the importance of the work. The whole district of country lying between the said river and creek, is nearly a level; and those streams by their branches, approach each other, within a half mile. A canal twelve or fifteen miles in length would open an inland navigation between the two Bays, and I am inclined to think, present innumerable advantages to the States of Maryland and Virginia, by giving them a more safe and direct route, to the markets of the cities of New-York and Philadelphia for their agricultural productions. It would also enhance the value of the lands of a number of our citizens, by its affording them a drain for their low lands, and passing through a country abounding with timber and iron ore. A number of the furnaces in the State of New-Jersey, now receive a large supply of ore from those beds, at the expense of a land carriage of ten or twelve miles. It has also been suggested that this location of a canal, would form one of the most direct and best links of connection between the eastern and western sections of the Union, that is practicable. The mouth of the Nanticoke river being nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac, and the distance across the bay at this place not being very considerable, interspersed with numerous islands affording good harbors for bay crafts, thus connecting with the Potomac and Ohio canal, it is considered, would be a work of immense interest. I respectfully submit this subject to your consideration and recommend to the Legislature, in their proceedings, on the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, to call the attention of that State, and of the State of Virginia, to this subject.

I lay before you, Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in relation to the tariff, and also upon the subject of the North Eastern boundary of that State. The tariff, and internal improvements have engaged an unusual share of the public attention within the last twelve months; and it is gratifying to observe, that in proportion, as these interesting topics are discussed, and their policy examined, the more clearly has it been made to appear, that they are essential to the prosperity of the Union. The objection, as to the non-constitutionality of the laws of Congress upon these subjects, has been met, and most ably refuted.

From the first Congress, after the adoption of the present Constitution, down to the present period, the majorities in both houses of the National Legislature, have uniformly assumed the right of laying duties upon foreign merchandize, for the protection of the manufactures of our own country, as a Constitutional exercise of power; and it will be remembered that the exercise of this power, has frequently been recognized by those very persons who assisted, in Convention, to frame the present Constitution. But, it has been very correctly observed, that this is no longer a mere abstract question of constitutional power—it has resolved itself into the question, whether, at this time, the people of the United States will abandon a system which has been in existence for more than forty years; under the influence of which we have become rich, powerful and happy; and under whose fostering care, it is estimated that upwards of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars have been brought into active exercise, and vested in manufacturing establishments; whether they will abandon the tariff, and by this means, destroy this

capital. The people have already answered the question in the negative. There is no portion of the people of the Union, more deeply interested in the success of manufacturing establishments, than the people of this State, who have an immense capital thus invested.

I have received, during the recess of the Legislature, from the Governors of the States of N. Hampshire, Ohio and Maryland, communications enclosing resolutions of their respective State Legislatures, which are herewith laid before you.

Your business as Legislators, is to redress the grievances and make laws to secure the rights of the people. If to this work, we bring a right temper and disposition of mind, we shall find the path of duty clear and plain. We are the representatives of a member of a great republic. The principles of our policy should, therefore, be just and liberal, and our views extended beyond the interests and feelings of the present moment. As we are legislating for future times, we cannot too often reflect what judgment posterity will pass on our public character, when the spirit of party shall have subsided, and the passions and petty interests of the present time are forgotten. And let us never forget, that office, however exalted, titles however splendid, and emoluments however great, can confer no honor on the officer, unless he faithfully discharges the duty of his trust; and that a faithless man raised to office, is but the herald of his own disgrace, and the scourge of those who clothed him with power.

DAVID HAZZARD.

January 3d. 1832.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, seconded by Mr. Carey,

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to cause one hundred copies of the above message to be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning,



WEDNESDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M. Jan. 4, 1832.

The Senate assembled pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Carey, seconded by Mr. Sutton,

Resolved, That a Committee of two members be appointed on the unfinished business of the Senate.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Carey and Wainwright that Committee.

Mr. Johnson from the Committee to draft rules for the Senate during its session, reported the following, which were adopted by the Senate; to wit:

Rule 1. The members shall appear and answer at the calling over of their respective names, at every time to which the Senate stands adjourned.

2. Every day before the Senate proceeds to other business, the journal of the preceding day shall be read over, and may be corrected by a majority of the Senate.

3. No member shall be allowed to speak on any subject more than three times, except in explanation, without leave obtained from the Speaker.



It Began With a River

An Illustrated History of Milton and the Broadkill

by
Joana S. Donovan

First Congregational Church (First Congregational United Church of Christ), Route 16.

The membership of the Congregational United Church of Christ was first organized in June of 1926, and a site for the building of a church was donated by John Clark Jr. A groundbreaking ceremony was held in February of 1927, and a brick church was erected at a cost of \$10,700. Named the First Congregational Church, it was dedicated in November of 1927. The church began with a membership of thirty-two people. In 1957 the official name of the church became First Congregational Church, United Church of Christ. The church building has been repaired, renovated, and enlarged over the years. A cemetery lies behind the church.



Eagle's Nest Fellowship Church



First Congregational Church, United Church of Christ

Goshen M. E. Church, Federal Street.

A Methodist Society was started in Milton in 1801, and land for a church was donated by John T. Conwell in 1802. The first Methodist church was built beside the present graveyard on Chestnut Street and was incorporated in 1807. A new church was built in 1877 on land on Federal Street



Goshen M. E. Church



Grace M. P. Church (DPA)

purchased from George W. S. Nicholson. It was dedicated in 1879. Improvements were made in 1898, and the church was incorporated in 1919. This church served the congregation until 1962 when a new Goshen United Methodist Church was erected on the corner of Mulberry and Federal Streets.

Grace M. P. Church, Union Street.

The first meeting to organize a Methodist Protestant Church was held in the Milton Methodist Episcopalian church in 1857. William A. Hazzard conveyed land on Union Street, and the M. P. church was erected in the same year. The church was enlarged, improved, and rededicated in 1906. The name “Grace” was adopted in 1940. In the late 1950s, the Peninsula Delaware Conference closed the church, and it was later sold and converted into Milton’s only museum, the Lydia B. Cannon Museum.

Grace Church, 510 Union Street.

After the Peninsula Delaware Conference closed the Grace Methodist Church, several members of the congregation continued to meet and worship in the hall at the Milton Fire Department. The congregation purchased land on North Union Street from Everett Argo and Russell Argo and donated money to erect a new church. Men of the congregation donated their labor. The building was completed and dedicated in 1963. The church is affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Over the years, an addition has been added and improvements made.



Grace Church

Landmark Baptist Church, Route 16.

The first service at the Landmark Baptist Church was held in November of 1968. The building was formerly an old church located in Sycamore, Delaware, and was purchased and moved in 1967 to its present location. Additions and renovations have been made.



Landmark Baptist Church

Milton Wesleyan Church, 411 Union Street.

First organized in 1925 as the Pilgrim Holiness Church, the church site was purchased in January of 1926 from Charles G. Waples. The dedication service for the church building was held Easter Sunday, April 11, 1926. In 1968 the church merged with the Wesley Churches, and the name was changed to Milton Wesleyan.

In Colonial times, the branches of the Broadkill were noted for their mills, and each branch had at least one. On the Cool Spring Branch, Samuel Paynter owned a grist mill around 1750. At the head of Holland Mill Pond on the Beavertdam Branch, James Hunter and Major William Perry erected a saw mill. On Round Pole [Pool] Branch there was a saw mill owned by Benjamin Benson, David Hazard, and Samuel Wright. It is believed that this mill was the first in the area to supply building materials to the settlement at the head of the Broadkill, as well as to farmers who wanted to build upon their land in Broadkill Hundred. Long Bridge Branch had a grist mill erected by John Meir that was destroyed before 1825. Downstream from this site, Dr. Joseph Maull owned a saw mill and bark mill in 1815. Also on Long Bridge Branch, Benjamin McIlvane operated a saw mill and a grist mill. In the early 1900s, an electric generator located at this mill



An early postcard advertisement for Broadkill Beach. The Beideman family ran the Broadkill Store for many years. (Courtesy of Pauline Stuchlik)



The Radke family—Cordelia, Lester Sr., Lester Jr., Cindy, five, and Deedee, three—enjoy a day of crabbing in the summer of 1959. (Courtesy of the Radke Family)

The architecture and design of Milton's homes provide a living document of its history. From houses once owned by wealthy sea captains, shipbuilders, and merchants to the more modest houses of sailors, ship carpenters, farmers, mill workers, and day laborers, Milton's house styles include Carpenter Gothic, Colonial, Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Federal, Folk, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Second Empire. Some homes, remodeled during different eras of the town's history, exhibit elements of several styles.

In 1982 some 198 Milton properties, including 150 homes, were listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The historical district included properties on Federal, Union, Mill, and Broad Streets. While it is impossible to list all the historical properties, a few of the homes are:



William C. Prettyman House

William C. Prettyman House, 203

Federal Street, ca. 1840. Built by one of Milton's premier shipbuilders, this house is considered one of the best examples of Greek Revival architecture in the county.

Draper-Adkins House, 204 Federal

Street, ca. 1840. This Federal style house was built by Robert McFerren, a Milton shipbuilder. The house was occupied by the Captain Joseph C. Adkins family from 1848 to 1949. Adkins was a sea captain and merchant. The house was restored in 1949 by Emily and Richard Draper of Draper Canning. The original house, built in 1769, is now the dining room.



Draper-Adkins House

Governor Carey House, 301 Union

Street, ca. 1830, with mid- and late-nineteenth century additions. Joseph Maull Carey, who was elected governor of Wyoming in 1911, was born here in 1845. The family also owned and operated the storehouse across the street, now King's Homemade Ice Cream, which was built in the 1830s. A delightful Victorian carriage house sits to the left of the main house.

Governor Hazzard House, 325 Union

Street, late-eighteenth century with early- and late-nineteenth-century additions. David Hazzard was elected governor of Delaware in 1829. The Hazzard family acquired their extensive tract of land bordering Union Street in the late eighteenth century, when the original house was built.



Governor Carey House



Governor Hazzard House

Moments in Time is made possible by local historians who, over the years, have put pen to paper to record their research and memories; and by the publishers and reporters of newspapers who have not only reported current news about Milton, but have included articles that have featured the rich history of our town and its surrounding area.

1801–1900

1801

- Methodists, who have been meeting in private homes, are in the process of raising money to build a church.

1802

- John S. Conwell and wife donate land on which to build a Methodist meeting house. Congregation collects \$440 to build the church.
- Land on Federal Street is purchased from the heirs of William Coulter for the building of a new St. John the Baptist Church.

1807

- Act of Delaware Assembly changes name of town to Milton.

1809

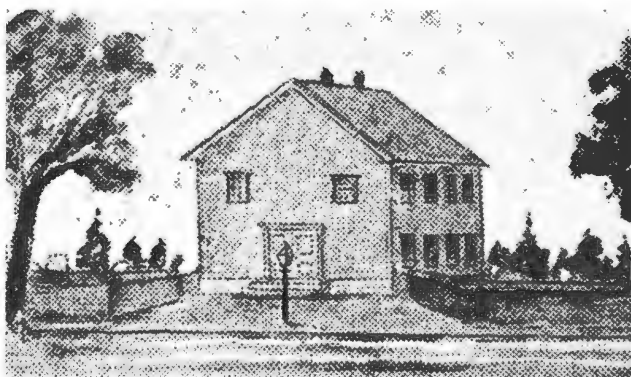
- Isaac Clowes is operating a gristmill on the Pemberton Branch of the Broadkill. The mill, which is grinding grain for local farmers, is located just west of the Lavinia crossing.

1812

- Broadkill Creek blockaded by the British. Milton stores and private dwellings used as arsenals.

1815

- Broadkill Creek dammed by Joseph Maull, and John and William W. Conwell to form a forty-one-acre pond.



A drawing of the Goshen Methodist Meeting House, which opened in 1820. The building was later sold, moved downtown, and used as a store. It was destroyed in an 1890 fire. (MHS)

- Iron ore is mined about eight miles from Milton. Aaron Marshall and Asa Haines are prominent in the ore business and lease mining rights from several local landowners. Carts pulled by mules carry the ore from the swamp locations through town to the shipping wharves along the Broadkill.

1816

- Nathaniel Lofland operates a tanning yard.
- Arthur Milby deeds ground for a school to the town.

1819

- A gristmill is erected on the branch of the Broadkill Creek by Joseph Maull, W. W. Conwell, and John S. Conwell.



The Governor Carey House on Union Street as it appeared in the 1840s. (Courtesy of William H. and Dorothy E. Jefferson Family)

- Asa Haines is in charge of the post office.
- James Ponder, future governor of Delaware, is born in Milton.

1820

- Goshen Methodist Meeting House opens.

1824

- Samuel Paynter, born in the hamlet of Drawbridge on the Broadkill River, is elected governor.

1827

- Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church is established on Broadkill Road on land donated by David Hazzard.

1828

- David Hazzard is elected governor of Delaware; serves until 1834.
- Dr. Joseph Maull is elected judge.

1829

- John Ponder is postmaster.
- First public school, called the [first] Milton Academy, opens on the corner of Coulter and Appletree [Chestnut] Streets with thirty students.

Governor's Register

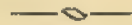
State of Delaware

Volume One

Appointments and Other Transactions
by Executives of the State
From 1674 to 1851



Published by the
PUBLIC ARCHIVES COMMISSION OF DELAWARE
by Authority



WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
PRESS OF THE STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY
1926

1844

commissioned him to be Sheriff of the said County, and issued a writ of assistance to him.

The same day the Governor having received from the Board of Canvass of Sussex County, a certificate of the election of Lazarus Turner to the office of Coroner of said County, at the General Election held on the day above mentioned, commissioned him to be Coroner of the said County.

The same day the Governor having received from the Board of Canvass of Kent County, a certificate of the election of Caleb Smithers to the office of Sheriff of Kent County, at the General Election held on the day above mentioned, commissioned him to be Sheriff of the said County, and issued a writ of assistance to him.

The same day the Governor having received from the Board of Canvass of Kent County a certificate of the election of David M. Smith to the office of Coroner of Kent County, at the General Election held on the day above mentioned, commissioned him to be Coroner of the said County.

The same day the Governor having received from the Board of Canvass of New Castle County, a certificate of the election of Jacob Caulk to the office of Sheriff of New Castle County, at the General Election held on the day above mentioned, commissioned him to be Sheriff of the said County, and issued a writ of assistance to him.

The same day the Governor having received from the Board of Canvass of New Castle County, a certificate of the election of Robert Pierce to the office of Coroner of New Castle County, at the General Election held on the day above mentioned, commissioned him to be Coroner of the said County.

November 28—This day the Governor drew his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of Samuel W. Harrington for five hundred dollars, in payment for 100 copies of his 3rd. vol. of Reports delivered to the State pursuant to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

December 5—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Cyrus C. Windsor of Sussex County, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of his former term.

Also the same day to be a Notary and Tabellion Public in and for the State of Delaware.

December 6—This day the Governor received and filed a list of two persons recommended at the late term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and gaol delivery in and for New Castle County, as fit and suitable to keep houses of public entertainment.

December 10—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned David Hazard of Sussex County, to be an Associate Judge of the State of Delaware to reside in Sussex County, in the place of Caleb S. Layton resigned.

December 11—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Henry Callaway of Kent County, to be Constable in and for said County, to reside in Mispillion hundred, in the place of John R. Ralston deceased.

December 28—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned James Abbot of Kent County, to be a Constable to reside in Dover hundred in said County, in the place of Thomas Slaughter resigned.

1847

September 15—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Augustine H. Pennington, to be a Commissioner on the part of the State of Delaware, resident in the City of Baltimore, to take depositions, the acknowledgment of deeds and etc. to be used or recorded in said State of Delaware.

1848 *March 18*, Mr. Pennington's oath of office was received and filed in the Secretary's office.

The same day the Governor appointed and commissioned William Nicholson, of Pencader Hundred, to be a Constable in and for said Hundred and County of New Castle, in lieu of Morgan Jones resigned.

The same day the Governor received the written resignation of David Hazzard Esquire, as an Associate Judge of the State of Delaware, resident in Sussex County.

The same day the Governor received a communication from the Executive of Pennsylvania in reply to one of the 27th June last (see entry of that date) informing him that the Legislature of Pennsylvania at it's late Session did not act upon the proposition for the appointment of a joint commission of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to fix a boundary stone at the place where those States join each other.

September 16—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Edward Wooten Esquire, of Georgetown, to be an Associate Judge of the State of Delaware, residing in Sussex County, in lieu of David Hazzard Esquire, resigned.

September 18—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Barratt P. Conner, of Canterbury, Kent County, to be a Notary and Tabellion Public.

September 24—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Peleg W. Helm Esquire, of Baltimore Hundred, to be a Justice of the Peace in and for Sussex County, in lieu of Edward Dingle deceased.

September 23—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned William Nicholson, of Pencader Hundred, New Castle County, to be a Constable for said Hundred; the commission issued to him on the 15th. instant, not having been received by him in time to give security as required by law.

September 24—This day the Governor appointed and commissioned Gordon L. Ford, of White Plains, West Chester County, New York, to be a Commissioner resident in said County, to take depositions, the acknowledgment of deeds and etc. to be used or recorded in this State. Mr. Ford's oath of office as required by the 4th sec. of the Act of February 18, 1837 was received and filed in the Secretary's office October 20, 1847.

September 30—This day the Governor issued a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania, for the surrender of a certain Levi Nice alias Reinhart, a fugitive from the Justice of this State charged with having stolen from the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company at Wilmington a quantity of Rail Road Iron belonging to said Company, and appointed David L. Moody the agent of this State to receive said fugitive.

October 4—This day the Governor drew an order on the State Treasurer in favor of Samuel Kimmey for four hundred and fourteen dollars eighty cents, for printing, folding and stitching 300 copies of the Journal of the late Session of the House of Representatives, the clerk of said House having first certified that sum to be due for said service.

1829?

Fellow Citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives

Important trusts have been committed to us by our fellow citizens. — The general good is the object which we should have in view in their discharge. — The powers of government are conferred for this purpose, and should be directed to the attainment of this end alone. —

The public good affords the rule by which we should be guided in the performance of our respective duties. — To this rule we should invariably adhere. — By this course alone can we expect to ~~obtain~~ obtain the public confidence, or promote the general prosperity. —

We are responsible for the public welfare, and should watch over the public interests, — afford security to civil and religious rights, and faithfully seek and promote such measures as will conduce to the happiness of the people. — These duties constitute a trust of great responsibility. — They involve all the most important interests of Society. A just government will be disposed to do equal justice to all its citizens, and to afford equal encouragement to every branch of useful labour; and the utmost impulse being thus given to industry, the general prosperity and happiness may be expected to ensue. —

Let us in the discharge of official and private duty ever recollect that more is justly possessed than a right to perform lawful actions;

What we cannot do without just, certainly, for Constitutional power
is contrary to the Condemned System, justice; nor with the
right to prosecute and follow King's, for our lowest democracy
of opinion on questions of policy: — The people of the United
States, and distinguish from those of all other Nations, by the
degree of the right of self government — which in a Country
of vast extent with a fertile soil and happy climate, —
adopted by nature for the display of the faculties and energies
of man; and looking in their hands the sources of free
government, they and called upon for present, almost example
for the imitation of posterity and the benefit of the world,
in the cultivation of industry and religion, — in the diffusion
of knowledge, — in the advancement of the Arts and Sciences,
and in their prosecution: of all that can confer honor and
happiness on Mankind. —

It will not be expected that I should
necessarily recommend to your Notice the various judgments
of the many inquiries concerning the determination of the rights of
Man and the final necessity to afford of a local nature
and just protection of our observations. — Our political
system calls for no theoretical reforms; nor does

our happy state of society, depend on a multiplication of laws.
The question of amending the Constitution by a Convention has
been agitated. — But it is remembered that the government of
America was formed on the basis of, and according to the
power derived by the people from their representatives in par-
ticular. — It is natural and just that institutions should be
preserved so much honored and admired, should be objects
of veneration and attachment: — And of the greatest justice
that the State has ever preserved declared that it may, the
best in the world. Whatsoever is of common concern ought
to be regulated by mutual consideration and friendly advice,
freely discussed and divided interests ought to be justly
sacrificed from influence: — It is the duty of reformers to
report and inquire, not for debate and display; reform
is a dangerous business, and by the past Constitution
of our national holding, justice is evident on your own law
Government is maintained for the benefit of
the people, and especially dependent on their peace: —
It is true that every objection of proposed feeling and
reform is not to be considered the pace of the Community;
but the deliberate sense of the people cannot — ought not

be resisted. The American Statesman who formed our system of government have wisely constituted the vessel of State so as to prevent its being driven by every popular blast from its proper course, by interposing checks and balances to stay the intemperance and rashness of the moment and to give time for the sober reason of the community to be exercised. By recurring to those principles which form the basis and true conservative power of all our constitutions, both State and Federal, observing the injunctions and cherishing the generous and liberal and generous sentiments therein inculcated, the several branches of government will, with the blessings of heaven on their endeavours fill their respective circles of duty satisfactorily to themselves and acceptably to their constituents.

The recent revision of the Statutes of this State has brought us to the commencement of a new and interesting era. We now see concentrated in a single Volume the results of the wise legislation of more than a Century embracing the municipal regulations which govern the conduct of a civilized Community, where agriculture, commerce, arts and science have attained that proficiency which is

most favourable to the development and maturity of each.

The maxim that the certainty of punishment is more efficacious in the prevention of crimes than its severity has my assent. I submit to you Gentlemen if it be not necessary that some provision should be made to furnish the executive with the evidences in cases of convicts, that he may act advisedly in remitting punishment, our Common Schools after having been diffused throughout the State, and liberally endowed on principles of entire equality, have been committed to the protection of the people at large. no duties therefore remain unperformed by the legislature, but to observe with vigilant attention whether the system which their wisdom has formed is duly executed, to supply such deficiencies as time may discover or may be called for by the people. whatever doubts may have existed as to the policy of our becoming an extensively manufacturing people, the experience of a few past years must have satisfied every discerning mind, that the only safe reliance is upon our own resources, ingenuity and enterprise, which are altogether adequate to the supply of the principal comforts and necessities of life. The Community wherein the greatest diversity of suitable pursuits is encouraged, will feel

least sensibly the unfavourable vicissitudes to which all employments are occasionally exposed. The laudable zeal manifested by some of our Sister States in internal improvements is worthy of imitation. We have a deep interest in all measures that have a tendency to bind and cement the Union more closely together.

The example of wisdom and moderation exhibited by the distinguished Citizen who has retired to the walks of private life after having filled the Chair of State for the last three years in a manner which has added lustre to his fame, falls with peculiar force on his immediate Successor.

Whilst we individually, and as a nation are permitted to repose in undisturbed tranquillity, under our own vine and fig tree and there are none to make us afraid, protected by the wisdom of these institutions which are bottomed on equal rights maintaining our religious and civil liberties issuing the invaluable privilege of self-government—the only legitimate government on earth, are we not bound to bow with humility and reverence to that God who bountifully sustains us in the enjoyment of those inestimable blessings and to testify our gratitude to him by the practice of every Christian Charity which distinguishes a peculiar people. —

F
addresses of Gov.
Howland.

200 Copies
ordered to be printed.

(to be printed
on insert to sheet
19.)

Executive Department

Dover January 21. 1830

To the General Assembly,

of the State of Delaware;

I have this day received, and now lay before you, certain resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont respecting the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States; - and also a resolution of the Legislature of that State declaring their dissent from the sentiments and views expressed in the documents and resolutions from the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia and Missouri in relation to the Tariff Laws of the United States. The documents referred to by this resolution of the General Assembly of Vermont have been presented for your consideration by my predecessor in Office, and are now before you.

David Hazard

Map 10.

Map 10.

H.

(on Sheet 21)

Form with 1870

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly Met:

That David Haffard Esquire, the Governor elect of this State, be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to abstain from giving what has heretofore been called "a Governor's dinner" upon his inauguration, on account of the abuse which has been made of that custom, and the immoral tendency thereof.

Resolved, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded by the Speaker of the Senate to David Haffard Esquire.

66
In Senate.

Jan: 11. 1830.

Amend the resolution by striking out
in the sixth line, the letters "A. M."
and insert in lieu thereof the word
"noon", and strike out the name
"David Hazard" in the twenty seventh
line.

Extract from the
Journal

H. B. Stout Clk.

Sent for Concurrence"

Am. 25

7

1830. H. P. P.

Jan. 11 Read &

Con. in by the

House

J. W. Hall

Mr. Martin Teller

E. N. Teller on the
part of in etc. Jan. 11, 1830.

J. W. Hall

To the General Assembly
of the State of Delaware.

I herewith lay before you
a Communication from his Excellency the Governor of the
State of Alabama, together with sundry Resolutions
adopted by the General Assembly of that State, and
approved by the Executive, on the 11th December 1830—
recommending to the other States of the Union, the Reelec-
-tion of Andrew Jackson President of the United States,
when his present term shall have expired.

January 20th 1831.

David Hazard

Message of
The Governor, to the
General Assembly.

Jan: 24. 1831.

Hof. Paps Jan 24.

Pres ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Board~~ ~~of~~ ~~Trustees~~

(To be printed on 2nd
half of Mass. State Journal
No: 37.)

Committee
of the
House
of Representatives

Dear Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above mentioned matter.

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- 1 Copy - 1 vol. of the laws of Maryland passed in the year 1831.
 1 " - 1 " of Do of Virginia passed in the same year.
 1 " - 1 " of Do of North Carolina passed in the year 1831.
 1 " - 1 " of Do of Georgia passed during the same year.
 1 " - 1 " of the laws of Mississippi passed at the 13th Session of the Legislature of that State.
 2 Copies - 1 vol. of Do. passed at the 14th Session of S^d Legislature.
 3 " - 1 vol. of the laws of Mississippi passed in the year 1831.
 1 Copy - 1 " of the laws of Louisiana passed during the same year.
 3 Copies - 1 vol. of the laws of Illinois passed in the year 1831.
 2 " - 1 vol. of the Acts of the Legislature of Kentucky passed at the Decennial Term of 1830-31.
 1 Copy - 2 vols. of the Revised Laws of the State of Tennessee.
 3 Copies - 1 vol. of the Revised Laws of the State of Indiana.
 3 Copies - 1 vol. of the Laws of Ohio passed in the year 1831.
 6 " - 1 vol. of the 1st Ann. Annual Reports of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania.

And several Lists of Lands Returned as Delinquent in various Counties of the State of Virginia.

I herewith lay before the Senate a Communication which I have received from William J. Read Esq^r, by which he resigns his seat in the Senate of this State.

Done, January 4. 1832.

David Howard

Message contain
-ing list of Books
Ac 1832

Fellow citizens of the Senate
 and ^{the} House of Representatives -

In assembling together upon an occasion like the present we are naturally led to a recollection of the events of the last year, and the distinguished favours dispensed by a divine Providence lead the sober, considerate mind to make sincere acknowledgments to the Supreme Being; and that through his precious influence, your present labours may have a prosperous result, it becomes us to cherish a grateful remembrance of past favours, and, in sincerity humbly to implore Divine assistance. It has long been the practice, and is considered the duty of the Executive Magistrate of this State, early in each session to recommend to the consideration of the Legislature such subjects as appear to him of public utility, and which require the further aid of the Legislature to promote and secure. The ultimate object which legislators ought constantly to keep in view, and to which all their proceedings should be subservient, is the happiness of the people. As our government was instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men; if the interest of the great body of the people actually requires amendments to our laws, although they may operate to the disadvantage of a few, or to a class of men, we are bound to make those amendments. The welfare of society requires that the prosperity of the many should be preferred to the conflicting interest of the few; and we are under high obligations to our constituents, not only to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, but to improve and perfect our civil institutions, so as to render them conformable to natural justice and to the actual state of society. As we have assumed the several stations which the suffrages of our fellow citizens have destined us to sustain, for the present year, I avail myself of this customary interview to

con-
ratulate

congratulate you on the return of this interesting season, and that our country is enjoying a state of peace and domestic tranquillity. A calm observer cannot fail to be forcibly struck in contemplating the extraordinary spectacle now exhibited in the United States. He will every where witness the evidences of a surprising increase in numbers, wealth, and improvements. The gazettes from every quarter of the Union, give animated descriptions of the flourishing condition of their own particular districts, of the growth of towns and cities, the extension of trade, and of the prosperity attending agricultural, manufacturing, and mechanical pursuits. It is abundantly manifest, that these are not the records of vain boasting, but that they are sustained by substantial and undeniable facts. History furnishes no example of such rapid advance made by any other nation, on the high road to greatness and renown. It is a luminous commentary on the advantages of free government, where there is room for vigorous action, with an exemption from a burdensome debt, and oppressive taxes. We are moving forward with an accelerated force, and with a grandeur that seems to throw all competition into the back ground. Can anything more clearly demonstrate the profound wisdom of those counsels which laid the foundation of the American system? On turning your attention to the usual objects of legislation, you will find much encouragement from the present prosperous condition of the country, and the consequent increase of the wealth and resources of the State. We know not how soon the patriotism and the valor of our countrymen may be put to the test. The world is in a state of great perturbation. From past experience of the policy of foreign nations, we can derive no assurance that our country will long be permitted to enjoy the calm of peace. We have seen nations famed in sciences and in arms, succumb to a foreign force; their fates are as imposing as the holy writing on the wall, of the fall of every people who become the prey of divisions, parties and factions. Whatever difference in political sentiment may exist among Americans, the operation of our representative government, conducted

conducted by moderation and forbearance, meet, I am persuaded, produce harmony and conciliation; whatever jealousies ~~may~~ may arise among the several States, the interest of each invites to a rivalry on one ground, a rivalry in placing her militia on the best possible footing; and when occasion demands, in making the greatest exertions for the protection of the whole confederacy. A well regulated militia is the only kind of military force to which freemen should resort for defence, upon any sudden emergency, either of invasion or rebellion; it is the peculiar safeguard of a Republic. ~~It is the duty of the militia, from the nature of the institution, falls upon the members of the community with an unequal force.~~ It is gratifying to learn, that a military spirit honorable to our citizens has recently been awakened in many parts of the State, and that a laudable zeal has been manifested in forming volunteer associations; they should be encouraged by every honorable incitement, tending to induce an increase of that valuable and efficient portion of our military strength; immunities should be granted, privileges conferred and every facility afforded, and provision made for the prompt organization and complete military equipment of all who are willing to enrol themselves in corps of that description. Your attention, gentlemen, will be called, during the present session, to many subjects growing out of the recent amendments to the Constitution of the State. A convention, called by the authority of the people, assembled in November last under the sanction of the act of assembly of last session, and in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them, established several important changes in the fundamental law of our government. A body clothed with such extensive powers; assembled for such grand purposes, and composed of the talent and weight of character which characterized that assembly necessarily attracted the most anxious attention of all the citizens of this State; while, at the same time, the public reposed with the greatest confidence on the integrity and intelligence of the men to whom they had, for the time, committed their most sacred rights. Their confidence was not misplaced; acting under a sense of the high responsibility resting upon them, and looking only to the common

common interest of the State, they have presented their constituents with a revised Constitution, embracing such amendments to the old Charter, as they considered judicious and proper. The result of their labours has met with decided approbation, so far as I have been able to ascertain the public sentiment on this subject. Still, we must look to the practical operation of the new order of things for a confirmation of this sentiment; and await that best test of the wisdom of all measures, a actual experiment. In communicating to the new system a proper operation, your agency will be extensively required; its success rests in no inconsiderable degree upon the wisdom of those measures which you may adopt, either to perfect the system, or to render the provisions of existing laws conformable to it.

To effect these objects it will be necessary for you to fix the terms of the Courts under the revised Constitution; to amend the several acts of Assembly requiring property qualification for office; such as grand, petit, and special jurors; auditors under our attachment laws; constables; and other offices not embraced in the existing constitutional provision, requiring property qualifications; and to amend the act concerning the general election, in regard to the time of holding that election. The Convention having established the principle of biennial sessions of the legislature, and fixed the terms of office of members of that body, and of the Governor, Sheriffs and Coroners, so as to suit biennial elections, I would suggest the propriety of arranging the terms of every Court Commissioners accordingly; so as to extend the principle of biennial elections to all elective offices. The object of the Convention appears to have been to save the expense of annual elections, which is doubtless, considerable, and would be unnecessary for the few remaining officers whose terms require an election every year. If the general Assembly should be of this opinion, some amendments will be necessary to the act concerning the Constitution of the Seny Court, and Court of appeal: and also, to the "act directing the election of assessors and inspectors." It has been suggested, that the appointment of assessors and inspectors might with propriety be vested in the Seny Court, or in some other body, so as to save the entire expense of these elections.

On this subject I give no opinion. These are officers in whom the people have a great and immediate interest; the valuation of their property, and the conducting of their elections should

5 be intrusted only to such persons as possess their confidence; and it may be well to consider whether this confidence can be attained by any mode of appointment, so fully as by direct election; and to take care that we do not sacrifice a valuable principle to the desire of economizing. The whole subject is referred to your considerations. Among the subjects that have been suggested as suitable for retrenchment, the expenses of the Court of General Quarter Sessions have been prominent; and it is true, that, under our present system, these have constituted, perhaps necessarily, an principal source of the public burdens. The expenses of the State government have been estimated, I believe correctly, at less than one fourth of the County expenses. The attention of the Convention has been confined chiefly to the former; and they have applied, as far as was in their power, a corrective. I invite your serious attention to the latter. This branch of the County expenses consists principally of prison charges, fees to grand and petit jurors, to the attorney general, Sheriffs, Clerks and other officers of the Court, arising from trials for misdemeanours, assaults and batteries and petit larcenies; the costs of which, in any result, usually fall upon the County. The subject is one of great importance to the community; but it is also one of great difficulty. The present mode of trial is the most favourable to the accused; it affords the greatest security to innocence, and was instituted in the purest spirit of republican liberty; but the expense of trying every petty offence in this Court is highly burdensome to the community, and has become the ground of general complaint. The Convention, deeming the subject too dangerous for permanent Constitutional provision, has referred it to the General Assembly by giving them power to vest in some inferior tribunal, the trial of cases of assault and Battery; unlicensed public houses, retailing liquors contrary to law; disturbing Camp Meetings, or other meetings of public worship; nuisances; horse racing; cock fighting; shooting matches; larcenies by negroes and mulattoes; and the offence of knowingly receiving, buying, or concealing stolen goods by negroes or mulattoes. It remains for the General Assembly, in their wisdom to devise some plan for trying these offences with less expense than attends the present mode, giving
at

at the same time proper security for the protection of the accused. This may be difficult. The good to be attained is, a more speedy and less expensive trial; while the danger to be guarded against is, that the facility of the trial and punishment in these cases may not be used for vengeful and oppressive purposes. Should a tribunal of this kind be erected in every neighbourhood, prejudice or animosity, acting upon a fresh accusation, or recent outrage, might be very unfavourable to dispassionate examination and often work injustice. This ought by all means, to be guarded against, in cases affecting character or reputation, as where a conviction would render the accused infamous. The best checks for this purpose would probably be found in restricting these inferior tribunals to a very small number; in constituting them of more than one justice, and several referees; in requiring their opinion at stated times, and at places where the accused could obtain proper advice and assistance, and in a liberal provision for appeals.

Perhaps one tribunal of this kind, to sit monthly in the County town, would go far to attain the only object of a change in this jurisdiction, a saving of expense - and be less liable than a greater number to the danger of a hasty, prejudiced or unadvised administration of this part of the Criminal law. These suggestions are merely thrown out for your consideration, I do not pretend to have digested, or to administer any distinct plan, but only to state such general views of the subject as have occurred to me, in the hope that they may afford you some assistance, in the discharge of this most important and difficult part of your duty. I would call your attention to the present mode of appointing Constables. It appears to me that the appointment of these officers by the Court of Quarter Sessions is wrong in principle, and inconvenient in practice. It is inconvenient to the Court to be harassed by applicants for office at a time when their attention is occupied with the business of the term, and should be undivided by any other subject, and it no doubt, frequently happens, that appointments are made without such reflection as could be given by a body less busily occupied. These inconveniences will be increased under the judicial system, as the present business of the Court will be increased. The mode of appointment is also wrong in principle. A Court of Justice should have no political powers. It should not be regarded as a source of patronage. judiciously

judiciously and impartially the appointing power may be exercised; disappointed applicants will look to motives of a personal or political character, for the cause of their rejection; and will ascribe to the tribunal of justice, grounds of action that do not belong to it. The office of Constable is one of great importance to the public. I fear it is not properly appreciated. It operates extensively upon that class of Citizens who feel most sensibly the abuses to which it is liable, and who are least able to protect themselves against them. I would suggest the propriety of vesting the appointment of these officers in the County Court. In my last Message I called the attention of the Legislature to the laws authorising imprisonment for debt. It is very doubtful whether our laws on this subject are, as consistent with humanity and justice as they might be rendered, without violating any important rights of Creditors. A strong feeling against them, continues to be manifested by a large portion of the community, and it must be, so long as their operation continues to exhibit instances of hardship and useless imprisonment, where no fraud exists, and no reasonable hope can be entertained of collecting the money by the exercise of this power. Still it is necessary perhaps, that the power should exist, as a means of detecting and punishing fraud; but it should be the great object of the Legislature to restrain its operation to cases of this character, while it exempts the honest debtor from arbitrary imprisonment, without object, and without cause. Our present insolvent law authorizes the discharge of the debtor upon a Judge's order, unless the imprisoning creditor will give security to indemnify the Debtor. The Judge's order is unnecessary; the inquiry before him is a useless form; for in all cases, the County is actually sustaining the charge of the prisoner's maintenance, at the time he calls upon the Judge to inquire, whether it is likely to be felt to the expense of his keeping. I suggest, therefore, whether it would not be a useful amendment to dispense with the inquiry and Judge's order, and to require that, in all cases, the imprisoning creditor should, at the time of commitment, enter into recognizance to

to indemnify the County, or the prisoner should be discharged. As an additional security against imprisonment where fraud was not strongly suspected, it might be well also to require, that the creditor should at the same time file allegations of fraud, setting forth, upon oath, the grounds of the supposed fraudulent transaction. This would, in effect, be an abolishment of imprisonment for debt, except in cases where the conduct of the debtor was intended to be made the subject of judicial investigation. And is not this right? What reason can possibly exist for imprisoning a debtor against whose honesty and fairness nothing can be alleged, where no expectation exists of collecting the debt by means of his imprisonment. I recommend the subject to your consideration,

believing that useful amendments may be made to our present insolvent law. I am happy to inform you, that the subject of education is acquiring increased importance in the estimation of all classes of our community. The establishment of free schools under the provisions of our law, has brought this matter into frequent discussion by the people, and has had a tendency to awaken to its importance many of our citizens, who have heretofore treated it with indifference, or neglect. This is a great point gained; another essential and immediate benefit is the actual increase of knowledge; and of the means of acquiring it. I learn from the public papers and other sources that in many districts the number of children who enjoy the benefits of tuition has been doubled since the passage of our school law; and this must continue under a system which excites parents to their duty, and furnishes the means of discharging it. It is certainly unnecessary for me to enforce upon you the great benefit that must result to the State, from a well educated population. That the community at large is interested, and deeply interested, in the intelligence, good habits, and moral worth of every individual, is a truth too apparent to need illustration. And if the fact be so, that our school system has a tendency, however small, to disseminate this intelligence, and form these habits, every consideration of duty, and interest calls upon those who are vested with authority, to sustain and uphold it.

And for wishes the means of discharging it, it is certainly unnecessary for me to enforce upon you the great benefit that must result to the State, from a well educated population. That the community at large is interested, and deeply interested, in the intelligence, good habits and moral worth of every individual, is a truth too apparent to need illustration. And if the fact be so, that our school system has a tendency, however small, to disseminate this intelligence and form these habits, every consideration of duty and interest calls upon those who are vested with authority, to sustain and uphold it. The distribution of the school fund to each county in equal portions without regard to the number of districts, has produced some dissatisfaction in Sussex and New Castle. The district now laid off with reference to the number of children to be taught - and West with only fifty seven districts receives the same amount of money from the fund as New Castle with seventy two; this does not appear to be right. Permit me to call your attention to this subject, that such measures may be adopted as will do justice to all. During the last fall, our citizens were thrown into a state of considerable agitation and alarm by apprehended insurrectionary movements on the part of our black population. A scene of bloodshed and horror, enacted in a neighbouring State, by a band of revolted slaves, and the current opinion that this was only the premature development of a widely concerted plan of general insurrection, together with some particular acts of insubordination on the part of our blacks, created serious apprehensions, on the minds of many, for our own security. The excitement has in a great measure subsided; but it may be well to reflect whether it is not the part of prudence to provide against the possibility of such a terrible calamity. It is not at all probable that any such design has been formed, or participated in, by our blacks; they have few motives, or incitements to such a course, and they know too well how certainly it would bring down speedy destruction on themselves; but it is certain that attempts have been made from abroad to render them dissatisfied with their condition, and to prepare them, at some distant period,

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for a forcible change of it. Highly inflammatory and insurrectionary
any pamphlets have been introduced, and circulated among
them, chiefly, it is believed, through the medium of black preachers,
who have ready access to them, and the means of inculcating, in
the most dangerous form, their principles and objects. At night
assemblies of the blacks, under the pretence of divine worship,
are addressed by these emissaries, who thus obtain a hearing and
an influence that might otherwise be withheld from them.
In other respects these nightly collections at meetings, not under
the supervision of any white society are extremely objectionable.
They lead to habits of irregularity and idleness; disqualify
servants from a steady employment during the day; and probably
originate many other vices, if not crimes. I therefore submit
it to you, whether some provision should not be made to exclude
those negro preachers who come among us without proper
authority, and ample certificates of character, and whether
some restrictions could not with propriety, be imposed on
these nightly assemblies? It has also been suggested, as a further
precaution, that the free blacks should be prohibited by law from
keeping fire arms; and that some additional provision ought
to be made for enforcing the "act to prohibit the emigration of
free negroes or mulattos into this state, and for other purposes".
The provisions of that law are extremely salutary, yet they are
seldom enforced. Many free negroes belonging to this state, spend a
great portion of the year in Philadelphia and other places, where they
can obtain more lucrative employment; and return here in the fall,
to winter on their friends; or, perhaps, more frequently, on the public.
Thus, while we are deprived of all the benefit of their labours, we are
subjected to the evil influence of their habits and example, and
not infrequently to the charges of their maintenance during the
winter season. Would not a liberal fee to the officers, charged with the
execution of the law, and a penalty for the neglect of their duty, insure
a better enforcement of its useful provisions? It too often happens that

11
our laws remain inoperative for want of such sanctions. The restraining
of vice, and in reclamation of virtue, are among the highest, and most
solemn duties that appertain to a republican government; to effect
which, as well as to sustain our political institutions it is indispensable
that every good citizen, and especially every officer in the government,
should feel a deep interest, that the dominion of the laws be maintained.
The repeated violation of the laws for the "suppression of vice and
immorality" evinces the necessity of some efficient measures
being adopted for their faithful execution, and though we have
cause to rejoice in the decrease of crimes of every description,
and especially of the number of victims to that degrading vice,
intemperance (to which most vices owe their origin) yet we
have to lament, that the subjects of this crime are numerous.
I would call the particular attention of the legislature to officers
of government indulging in this habit. The Constitution
imperiously requires, that the journals of the proceedings, and
all public acts of both houses of the legislature, shall be printed
and published immediately after every adjournment. Instances
have too often occurred in which, not only the journals, but laws,
which the people are bound to obey, have not been printed or
published till after the lapse of several months from the
adjournment, but I presume you will take the necessary measures
to prevent a recurrence of this evil. I have the submit for your
consideration, Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of
Maryland, inviting a cooperation of this state and the state of
Virginia, in the construction of a canal, or inland navigation from
Cape Charles, on the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, to the waters of
the Delaware, near Lower-Lane. The respect due to a sister state, as
well as the interest of your own state, will no doubt cause you to treat the
subject with respectful attention. I am not sufficiently acquainted
with the proposed location for a canal to give much information on the
subject; but would recommend to the legislature the appointment of

Commissioners

Commissioners, to meet commissioners of the States of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of making a survey of the route, and collecting such information as may be necessary. Upon their report, the Legislature will be put in possession of such information, as will enable them to determine the practicability of the work. It has frequently been suggested, that a Canal could be cut from the head waters of the Nanticoak river, into those of the Broadkill break, so as to connect the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, at a very inconsiderable expense, when compared with the importance of the work. The whole district of country lying between the said river and break, is nearly a level; and those streams by their branches, approach each other, within a half a mile. A Canal twelve or fifteen miles in length would open an inland navigation between the two Bays, and I am inclined to think, present innumerable advantages to the States of Maryland and Virginia, by giving them a more safe and direct route, to the markets of the City of New York and Philadelphia for their agricultural productions. It would also enhance the value of the lands of a number of our Citizens, by affording them a drain for their low lands, and passing through a country abounding with timber and Iron Ores, a number of the Burrows in the State of New Jersey, now receiving a large supply of ore from these beds, at the expense of a land carriage of ten or twelve miles. It has also been suggested that the location of a Canal, would form one of the most direct links of connection between the Eastern and Western sections of the Union, that is practicable. The mouth of the Nanticoak river being nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac, and the distance across the Bay at this place not being very considerable, interspersed with numerous Islands affording good harbours for Bay crafts, thus connecting with the Potomac and Ohio Canal, it is considered, would be a work of intense interest. I respectfully submit this subject to your consideration and recommend to the Legislature, in their proceedings, on the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland,

to call the attention of that State, and the State of Virginia, to this subject. I lay before you, Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, in relation to the Tariff, and also upon the subject of the North Eastern Boundary of that State. The Tariff, and internal improvements have engaged an unusual share of the public attention within the last twelve months; and it is gratifying to observe, that in proportion, as these interesting topics are discussed, and their policy examined, the more clearly has it been made to appear, that they are essential to the prosperity of the Union. The objection, as to the non constitutional nature of the laws of Congress upon these subjects, has been met, and most ably refuted, from the first Congress after the adoption of the present Constitution, down to the present period, the majorities in both Houses of the National Legislature, have uniformly assumed the right of laying duties upon foreign merchandise, for the protection of the Manufactures of our own Country, as a constitutional exercise of power; and it will be remembered that the exercise of this power, has frequently been recognized by those very persons who assisted in Convention, to frame the present Constitution. But, it has been very correctly observed that this, is no longer a mere abstract question of constitutional power; it has resolved itself into the question, whether, at this time, the people of the United States will abandon a system which has been in existence for more than forty years; under the influence of which we have become rich, powerful and happy; and under whose fostering care, it is estimated that upwards of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars have been brought into active exercise, and vested in manufacturing establishments; when they will abandon the Tariff, and by this means, destroy this Capital. The people have already answered the question in the negative. There is no portion of the people of the Union, more deeply interested in the success of manufacturing establishments, than the people of this State. They have an immense Capital, ^{thus} invested. I have received, during the recess of the Legislature, from the Governors of the States of New Hampshire, Ohio and Maryland, communications enclosing resolutions

of their respective State legislatures, which are herewith laid before you. Your business as legislators, is to redress the grievances, and make laws to secure the rights of the people. If to this work, we bring a right temper and disposition of mind, we shall find the path of duty clear and plain. We are the representatives of a member of a great Republic, the principles of our policy should, therefore, be just and liberal, and our views extended beyond the interests and feelings of the present moment; when we are legislating for future times, we cannot too often reflect what judgment posterity will pass on our public character, when the spirit of party shall ^{have} subsided, and the passions and party interests of the present time are forgotten. And let us never forget, that office, however exalted, titles however splendid, and emoluments, however great, can confer no honor on the officer, unless he faithfully discharges the duty of his trust; and that a faithless man raised to office, is but the herald of his own disgrace, and the scourge of those who clothed him with power.

January 3^d. 1832

David Howard

100 Copies

Message of the
Governor of the
State of Delaware,
relative to Slavery,
1832

PH00 21792

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Delaware	
COUNTY:	Sussex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
001 2 1973		

1. NAME

COMMON:
Hazzard House

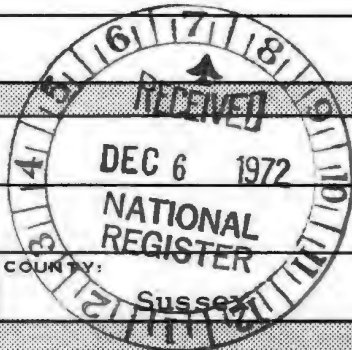
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
327 Union Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Milton

STATE: Delaware CODE: 10 COUNTY: Sussex CODE: 005



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both 	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress 	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Joseph D. Womach

STREET AND NUMBER:
327 Union Street

CITY OR TOWN: Milton STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Sussex County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:
The Circle

CITY OR TOWN: Georgetown STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: _____

COUNTY: _____

ENTRY NUMBER: 001 2 1973

DATE: _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins
	(Check One)			(Check One)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Hazzard House is a late-eighteenth-century single-pile hall and parlor house which was later enlarged and remodeled.

The original portion of the house is built of timber construction and rests on brick foundations. The foundation walls are laid in English bond and enclose a full basement. The basement contains some hewn beams and a large fireplace. The superstructure is sheathed in shingles with the exception of an exposed portion of the Flemish bondbrick ^{interior and} chimney on the south wall; in the interior the corner posts are exposed and receive beading. The south parlor is largely original and contains a paneled end wall, with a denticulated mantel over a dog-eared bolection moulding and a dog-eared breast panel over the fireplace. The room is belted by a chair rail and denticulated crown moulding. Above, the south bedroom retains a chair rail and a small bedroom fireplace.

During the first half of the nineteenth century the three-bay facade of the Hazzard House was expanded by a two-room double-pile addition, together with a northeast wing. The front, or west, room features a bay window and a corner fireplace with paneled breast. The hall had been remodeled to include a transom and side lights around the entry, but it still retains chair railings and a winding stairway. The second-floor detailing features bulls-eye corner blocks.

The Hazzard House still is marked by a shallow box cornice with returns. However, three pedimented dormers have been added to the facade along with a large verandah covering the newer section and entry.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



SIGNIFICANCE

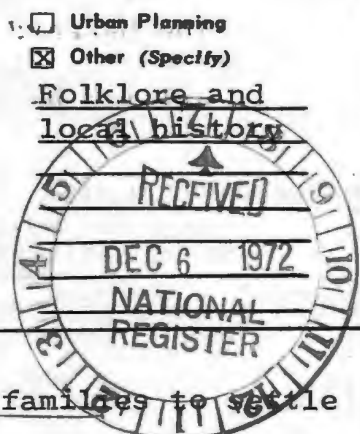
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Philosophy | <u>Folklore and</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Local history</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> itarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hazzard family was one of the original families to settle in Broadkiln Hundred; Coard Hazzard, who emigrated from England, settled in the hundred in 1700. His grandson John received Holy Orders in the Anglican Church and distinguished himself as a soldier during the Revolutionary War. John Hazzard cultivated the family farm on Broadkiln Neck until 1790 when he moved to the present town of Milton where he built the Hazzard House. While living in Milton Hazzard engaged in several mercantile and shipping enterprises and in shipbuilding. In 1794 he received a commission from Governor Clayton as a major of the state militia.

David Hazzard, the son of John and Mary Houston Hazzard, was born in 1781. Except for those intervals when he was serving the public, David Hazzard lived in the Milton house until his death in 1864. During the War of 1812 he served as an ensign. While engaged as a merchant in the Milton grain business, he was elected Governor of Delaware. He served from 1830 to 1833 as the last governor under the Constitution of 1792. David Hazzard was also a state senator, a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1852, and as a Judge, although he had never practiced law.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware.
 Chambersburg, Pa: J.M. Runk and Company, 1899. pp. 988-990.
 Conrad, Henry C. History of the State of Delaware. Wilmington:
 Henry C. Conrad, 1908.
 Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware. Philadelphia: L.J. Richards
 and Company, 1888. p. 539.
State of Delaware Intrastate Water Resources Survey. Wilmington:
 William N. Cann, Inc. 1959. p. 9-38.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		38° 46' 55"	75° 18' 46"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mr. Vincent Rogers

ORGANIZATION: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs DATE: 10/16/72

STREET AND NUMBER:
Hall of Records

CITY OR TOWN: Dover STATE: Delaware CODE: 10

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Dr. E. Berkeley Tompkins

Title Director, Div. of Historical and Cultural Affairs

Date 11-27-72

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert A. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/2/73

ATTEST: [Signature]
 Keeper of the National Register

Date 6 25 73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY Sussex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUL 2 - 1973	DATE -

(Number all entries)

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (continued)---

The Hazzard House was also the home of two of David Hazzard's children. John Alexander moved to Milford, but retired to Milton later in his life. He had served as a magistrate, state senator, and justice of the peace. His brother David was a captain during the American Civil War, and later managed the Hazzard Farm from the Milton home.



3/21/73

NAME OF PROPERTY Wazypod House, Delaware

The attached National Register Inventory-Nomination form is being returned to your office for clarification of the information indicated below.

RECEIVED MAR 26 1973

1. Name. _____

2. Location. _____

3. Classification. _____

4. Owner of Property. _____

5. Location of Legal Description. _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys. _____

7. Description. _____

8. Statement of Significance. _____

9. Bibliography. _____

10. Geographical Data.

a. Longitude and Latitude Coordinates. _____

b. Acreage. _____

11. Form Prepared By. _____

12. Certification. _____

Photographic Coverage. _____

X Map Coverage. Please send a map with at least one corner so that the latitude and longitude can be checked

Other. _____

Clarification or correction of the above items must be made prior to the initiation of our professional review. Correction of these technical errors does not necessarily insure that the nomination will then satisfy the National Register criteria in full.

Thank you for your attention to the above items checked.

SIGNED:

Handwritten signature

PROPERTY

Wizzard House

STATE

Del.

Working number

12.6.72.1861

73000559

TECH REVIEW

Photos *2*

Maps *1*

SUSSEX

REVIEW

Copy of this report to be checked by [unclear]

1/24/73

OK

HISTORIAN

*Accept - AM/L
3/14/73*

*Accept 3-20-73
C. Shull*

ARCHEOLOGIST

ARCHITECT

for local history

*ACCEPT
KH*

BRANCH CHIEF

*OK [unclear]
6/29/73*

EDITORIAL REVIEW

KEEPER

*[unclear]
6/25*

National Register write-up

3-1-74

Acknowledge

12/6/72

Send-back

3-21-73

Federal Register entry

8-7-73

Re-submit

6.19.73

Register no.

JUL 2 1973



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

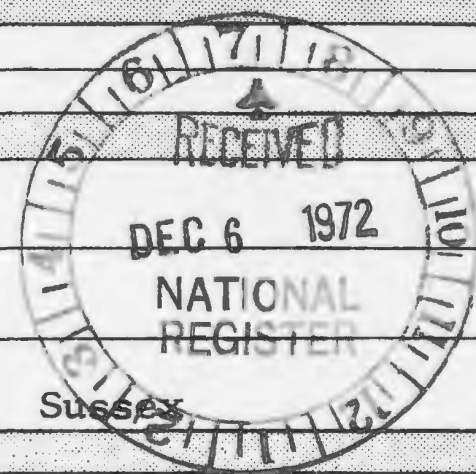
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY Sussex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUL 2 1973	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Hazzard House		AND/OR HISTORIC:	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 327 Union Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Milton			
STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: Sussex	CODE 005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood			
DATE OF PHOTO: August 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. View from the west.			





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

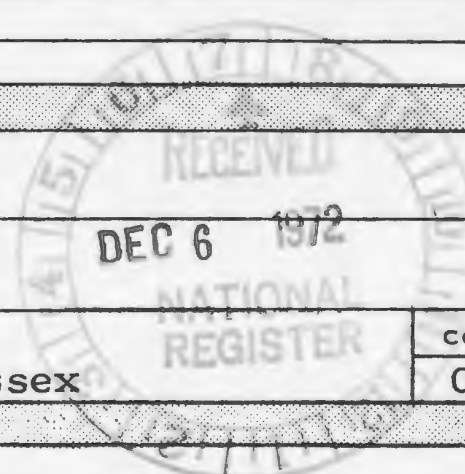
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY Sussex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71 2	DATE 1973

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Hazzard House			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 327 Union Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Milton			
STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: Sussex	CODE 005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: Graydon Wood			
DATE OF PHOTO: September 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Registrar's Office, Hall of Records, Dover, Delaware			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Detail of east facade.			



38°46'55"



OVERBROOK
NASSAU

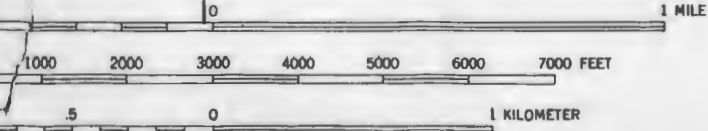
PINETOWN 1.5 MI
OVERBROOK 2.3 MI.

38°45'
75°15'

2.7 MI (HARBESON) 4.9 MI
HARBESON 1.0 MI 17'30"
GRAVEL HILL 3.4 MI

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. - 1987-NS
MR 4459

SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
 SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
 LINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
 THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS 4 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty Light-duty
- Medium-duty Unimproved dirt
- U. S. Route State Route

MILTON, DEL.

SE/4 CEDAR CREEK 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3845-W 7515/7.5

1955



MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
 ADDITIONAL TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

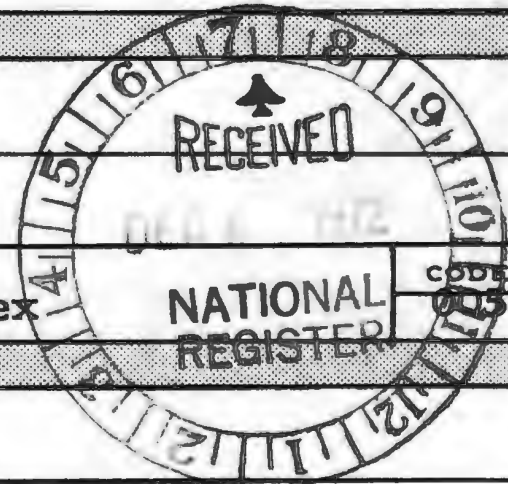
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE Delaware	
COUNTY Sussex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER JUL 2 1973	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

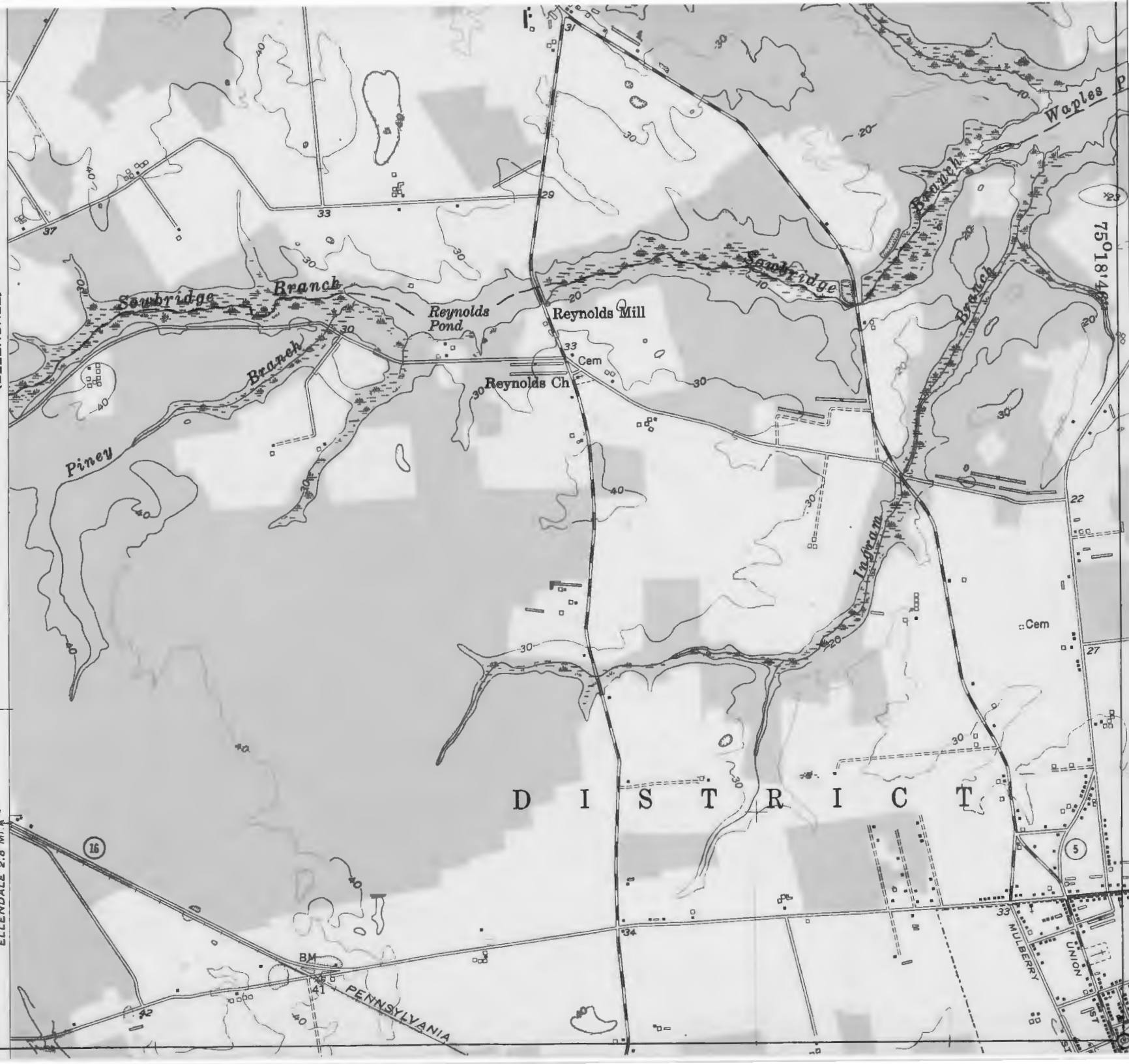
1. NAME			
COMMON: Hazzard House			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: 327 Union Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Milton			
STATE: Delaware	CODE 10	COUNTY: Sussex	CODE 005
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: USGS Map, Milton Quadrangle, 7.5' series			
SCALE: 1:24000			
DATE: 1955			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



38°46'55"

47°30"
3.8 MI. TO U.S. 113
ELLENDALE 2.8 MI.

(ELLENDALE)



75°18'48"

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE DELAWARE

Date Entered Jan 2 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Nexontown	Middletown vicinity New Castle County
<u>Hazard House</u>	Milton Sussex County
Highball Signal	Delmar Sussex County
Cannon's (Woodland) Ferry	Woodland Sussex County
Darley House	Claymont New Castle County
Old Stone Tavern	Little Creek Kent County

Also Notified

Hon. William V. Roth
 Hon. Joseph R. Biden
 Hon. Pierre S. du Pont, IV
 Director, Northeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer
 Mr. Grover A. Biddle, Acting Director
 Division of Historical and Cultural
 Affairs
 Department of State
 Dover, Delaware 19901

PHR MMOTT: pcl 7/6/73