



Conrad

- 1781 William Conwell, Joshua Polk.
- 1782 Joshua Polk, John Collins.
- 1783 Joshua Polk.
- 1784 Henry Neill, Joshua Polk.
- 1785 Daniel Polk.
- 1786 Alexander Laws.
- 1787 S. Kollock.
- 1788 Isaac Horsey, George Mitchell, Daniel Polk.
- 1790 Rhoads Shankland, Isaac Cooper.
- 1793 Daniel Polk, Daniel Rogers, Rhoads Shankland.
- 1794 George Mitchell.
- 1795 Thomas Laws.
- 1796 Daniel Rogers, George Mitchell, Nicholas Hays.
- 1798 Nicholas Hays, Woodman Stockley.
- 1799 David Owens.
- 1800 Charles Draper, Nathaniel Hays.
- 1802 Daniel Rogers.
- 1803 Charles Draper.
- 1804 Peter Robinson, Daniel Rogers.
- 1806 Caleb Rodney, Charles Draper.
- 1807 Samuel Paynter, Caleb Rodney.
- 1808 Samuel Paynter, Thomas Cooper.
- 1810 Nathaniel Mitchell.
- 1811 Samuel Paynter.
- 1812 Jesse Green, William H. Wells.
- 1814 Benjamin Burton, Thomas Fisher.
- 1815 Jesse Green.
- 1816 Caleb Rodney, Benjamin Burton, Joseph Maull.
- 1818 Caleb Rodney.
- 1819 Edward Dingle, Caleb Rodney.
- 1820 Joseph Maull.
- 1821 Jesse Green.
- 1822 Samuel Paynter.
- 1823 Charles Cullen.
- 1824 Jesse Green, William N. Polk.
- 1825 William N. Polk.
- 1826 Peter Robinson.
- 1828 Purnal Tindal.
- 1829 George Truitt.
- 1830 Caleb S. Layton, John Tennent.
- 1831 Dr. John Carey, Joshua Burton, Kendall M. Lewis.
- 1832 Henry F. Rodney, Kendall M. Lewis, William D. Waples.
- 1834 Joshua Burton, David Hazzard.
- 1836 Henry F. Rodney.
- 1838 Joseph Maull, Thomas Jacobs.
- 1840 Stansbury Jacobs.

- 1842 Joseph Maull, George R. Fisher.
- 1844 Warren Jefferson.
- 1846 Thomas Jacobs, Samuel H. Paynter.
- 1848 Henry B. Fiddeman.
- 1850 John Sorden, John M. Phillips.
- 1852 John Ponder.
- 1854 John A. Hazzard, Elihu J. Pusey.
- 1856 Manlove R. Carlisle.
- 1858 John Morton, Joseph A. McFerran.
- 1860 Hicks M. Hooper.
- 1862 Henry Hickman, William Hitch.
- 1864 James Ponder.
- 1866 John H. Paynter, Jacob Bounds.
- 1868 George Russell.
- 1870 Thomas E. Records, Martin M. Ellis.
- 1872 Charles C. Stockley.
- 1874 John W. Causey, John T. Moore.
- 1876 James A. Hopkins.
- 1878 Catesby F. Rust, Isaac Conaway.
- 1880 Andrew J. Horsey.
- 1882 Edward W. Houston, David L. Mustard.
- 1884 Hugh Martin.
- 1886 John B. Dorman, Thomas Bacon.
- 1888 David O. Moore.
- 1890 William M. Ross, Charles B. Houston.
- 1892 William T. Records.
- 1894 John M. C. Moore, George F. Pierce.
- 1896 William T. Moore.
- 1898 Elisha H. F. Farlow, Franklin C. Maull, Simeon S. Pennewill, Isaiah J. Brasure.
- 1900 Charles Wright, Isaiah J. Brasure.
- 1902 David O. Moore, Thomas W. Jefferson, Simeon S. Pennewill.
- 1904 James H. Boyce, Archie B. Lingo.
- 1906 J. Edward Reed, Joseph Iliffe, James C. Rowland.

Speakers of the Three Lower Counties, New Castle, Kent and Sussex, from 1704 to 1776.

- Joseph England, under John Evans, 1703-09.
- John French, under Sir William Keith, 1717-26.
- Ben. Brooke, under Sir William Keith, 1717-26.
- Andrew Hamilton, under Patrick Gordon, 1726-36.
- David French, under George Thomas, 1738-47.
- Thomas Noxon, under George Thomas, 1738-47.
- John Curtis, under George Thomas, 1738-47.
- Agnes Holt, under George Thomas, 1738-47.

After a vigorous campaign in the fall of 1844 Thomas Stockton was elected the thirty-third Governor of Delaware. He was the oldest son of John Stockton, and was born April 1, 1781. The father made a fine record as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and served as Brigadier-General of the State Militia in the War of 1812, being in command when the British landed at the head of Elk. Governor Stockton married Fidelia Rogerson Johns, daughter of Chancellor Kensey Johns, the elder.

He was educated at Princeton College and afterwards settled in New Castle where he lived during the remainder of his life. He served as Prothonotary of New Castle County from 1810 to 1812, but resigned that office to join the Delaware volunteers in the War of 1812. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned a Captain in the United States army and proceeding to the Canadian frontier he distinguished himself in the battle of Fort George. During the war of 1812 he rose to the rank of Major and was in command of the American forces at Lewes.

Retiring from the army in 1825, he returned to New Castle, and on January 18, 1832, he was appointed Register in Chancery for New Castle County, and held that office until June 1, 1835. In November, 1844, he was elected Governor over William Tharp by a majority of forty-four. After serving in the office but a year and two months he died suddenly on March 2, 1846, and was buried in Immanuel church-yard in New Castle. He was the father of six children, one of whom, Miss Fidelia R. Stockton, died a few months ago at New Castle. Two of his sons rendered meritorious service in the army. The family has always shown a remarkable military spirit.

On the death of Governor Stockton, Joseph Maull, Speaker of the Senate, succeeded to the office, and became the thirty-fourth Governor. After occupying the office for six weeks, he was stricken with an illness which ended his life on May 3, 1846. Joseph Maull was born in Pilottown, at Lewes,

September 6, 1781. He studied medicine under Doctor Wolfe, a well-known practitioner of that day, and for many years was a practicing physician in Broadkilm and adjoining Hundreds with his residence at Milton. He was frequently called upon to serve his State both as a member of the General Assembly and in other capacities, and was during his entire life a leading citizen of eastern Sussex.

William Temple became the acting Governor (the thirty-fifth in succession) on the death of acting Governor Joseph Maull, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his term continued until January, 1847. Governor Temple at that time, and for several years preceding, had been a prosperous merchant in Smyrna. He was a native of Queen Anne's county, Maryland, where he was born February 28th, 1814, but came to Smyrna when about eighteen years of age. In his very early days he showed a decided interest in political affairs in espousing the principles of the Whig party and became a leader in the same.

He had hardly reached his majority when he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives and was more than once re-elected to that branch of the Assembly and later to the State Senate. In 1862 he was elected, as a Democrat, as representative in Congress from Delaware, but died before he took his seat in Congress. His death occurred in May, 1863. An obituary written at that time says: "He was emphatically a man of the world, possessing those rare qualities calculated to win every man and repel none. Frank, generous, familiar and courteous, he possessed the key to unlock the hearts of men and blend their interests with his in the prosecution of the public interest. Certainly he was a very pure-minded, honorable man, a man of soul and feeling, a friend of all and a great help to many in times of need."

William Tharp, who was the thirty-sixth Governor, was born November 27th, 1803, and was a grandson of John Tharp who came from Sussex County, England, and was one of the earliest settlers in Kent County, Delaware. His early life

Presidents of Delaware under the Constitution of 1776.

John McKinly	from February 21, 1777	to September 12, 1777
Thomas McKean, acting	September 12, 1777	October 20, 1777
George Read, acting	October 20, 1777	March 20, 1778
Caesar Rodney	March 20, 1778	November 13, 1781
John Dickinson	November 13, 1781	November 4, 1782
John Cook, acting	November 4, 1782	February 8, 1783
Nicholas Van Dyke	February 8, 1783	October 27, 1786
Thomas Collins	October 27, 1786	March 29, 1789
Jehu Davis, acting	March 29, 1789	May 30, 1789
Joshua Clayton	May 30, 1789	January 13, 1793

Governors under the Constitution of 1792.

Joshua Clayton	from January, 1793	to January, 1796
Gunning Bedford	January, 1796	September 28, 1797
Daniel Rogers, acting	September 28, 1797	January, 1799
Richard Bassett	January, 1799	March, 1801
James Sykes, acting	March, 1801	January, 1802
David Hall	January, 1802	January, 1805
Nathaniel Mitchell	January, 1805	January, 1808
George Truitt	January, 1808	January, 1811
Joseph Haslet	January, 1811	January, 1814
Daniel Rodney	January, 1814	January, 1817
John Clark	January, 1817	January, 1820
Jacob Stout, acting	January, 1820	January, 1821
John Collins	January, 1821	April, 1822
Caleb Rodney, acting	April, 1822	January, 1823
Joseph Haslet	January, 1823	June 20, 1823
Charles Thomas, acting	June 20, 1823	January, 1824
Samuel Paynter	January, 1824	January, 1827
Charles Polk	January, 1827	January, 1830
David Hazzard	January, 1830	January, 1833

Governors under the Constitution of 1832.

Caleb P. Bennett	from January, 1833	to April 9, 1836
Charles Polk, acting	April 9, 1836	January, 1837
Cornelius P. Comegys	January, 1837	January, 1841
William B. Cooper	January, 1841	January, 1845
Thomas Stockton	January, 1845	March 2, 1846
Joseph Maull, acting	March 2, 1846	May 1, 1846
William Temple, acting	May 1, 1846	January, 1847
William Tharp	January, 1847	January, 1851
William H. Ross	January, 1851	January, 1855
Peter F. Causey	January, 1855	January, 1859
William Burton	January, 1859	January, 1863
William Cannon	January, 1863	March 1, 1865

his thirty-fourth year ended a career full of promise by reason of his engaging manners and pronounced ability.

JAMES BARRATT, SR., AND JAMES BARRATT, JR.

James Barratt, Sr., was born in 1797, on his father's farm near Frederica, Kent County, Delaware, and removed to Milton in 1823, where he built and occupied the first brick house. He and Governor David Hazzard engaged in the grain business, and also operated a bark mill, in which the Hon. Joseph Maull was interested with them. James Barratt was one of the representatives for Sussex County in the House of Representatives during the session commencing October, 1831, and was a director in 1831 and 1832 of the Georgetown Branch of the Farmers' Bank of the State Delaware.

In 1832 he removed to Philadelphia and engaged in the grain business with Samuel Neall, who was a native of Milford, Delaware, under the firm name of Neall & Barratt, and later as James Barratt & Son. Much of their business consisted of consignments of grain from Delaware, which arrived in Philadelphia in small sloops and schooners of light draught, which were in early times called shallops. They carried 1000 to 2500 bushels of wheat, corn and oats, and on arrival were unloaded by colored men from half-bushel measures into bags, and sold on the wharf or stored in their warehouse, 402 South Delaware Avenue.

In 1854 he helped organize the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, and was its fifth president in 1859. The Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, now better known by the more significant name of the Commercial Exchange, was composed of a membership conspicuous for their loyalty to the Union, and their zeal and liberality in sustaining the government in all its efforts to put down the Rebellion, and none of its members were more active in this work and the sending to the war a fully equipped regiment known as the "Corn Exchange" or 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, than James Barratt, Jr., who was born in Milton, Delaware, December 27, 1826, and who

after a career of but little more than twenty years at the Bar, died in Wilmington in 1847, and his remains lie buried in the graveyard adjoining the First Presbyterian Church in that city. His sound legal learning, his familiarity with the classics, and his polish and elegance as a public speaker fitted him for the exalted position he attained at the Bar, and but for his early decline in health, resulting in his death in his forty-seventh year, he would, doubtless, have reached the highest places in political life.

GEORGE P. FISHER.

The Fisher family was among the early settlers in Sussex County. They were descendants of John Fisher, who came from England with Penn in 1682. In the third generation from John Fisher, the emigrant, was Thomas Fisher, son of Jabez, born in 1763 in Worcester County, Maryland, but coming with his father to Lewes, Delaware, while yet a small boy. Thomas Fisher served twice as High Sheriff of Sussex and moving to Kent in his later years served twice as Sheriff in that county, and occupied other public stations.

At his death in 1835 he left one son George Purnell Fisher, the subject of this sketch. Born at Milford, October 13, 1817, George P. Fisher was educated in the free schools of Kent County, taking a higher course at St. Mary's College, Maryland, and graduating at Dickinson College in 1838. His law course was under the direction of John M. Clayton for whom he held the tenderest affection, and he was admitted to the Kent County bar in 1841. Five years later he became Secretary of State under Governor Joseph Maull, and the latter dying after serving but a few months, Fisher was continued as Secretary of State under Governor Temple. While John M. Clayton acted as Secretary of State in the Taylor cabinet, George P. Fisher served as private clerk or secretary, and was in close touch with Clayton when the famous Clayton-Bulwer treaty was promulgated.

In March, 1855, he was appointed Attorney General of the

Junior, succeeded him. In 1830 John J. Milligan, who was the candidate on the anti-Jackson ticket, was elected to Congress over Henry M. Ridgely. He succeeded Kensey Johns, who had declined a re-election. The dominant party in the State at that time pronounced itself in favor of the nomination of Henry Clay for President. At the session of the Legislature in the winter succeeding, a resolution was offered approving the course of General Jackson as President. This resolution was summarily disposed of, and a counter resolution offered and adopted emphatically endorsing and electing Henry Clay.

The Constitution of the State adopted in 1792 had given general satisfaction; but as the years advanced, sentiments grew in favor of a change in the judiciary system of the State. To make such a change a new constitution was necessary. As early as 1820 the subject of calling another Constitutional Convention occupied the public mind, and the General Assembly of 1830 passed an Act providing that at the fall election of that year a vote should be taken for and against the calling of a Convention, and at the election held in October, 1831, delegates to a State Constitutional Convention were chosen as follows:

New Castle County—John Elliot, James Rogers, Charles H. Haughey, William Hall, John Harlan, Thomas Deakyne, William Seal, Thomas W. Handy, Thomas Read, Jr., and John Caulk.

Kent County—Charles Polk, Andrew Green, Hughett Layton, Benajah T. John M. Clayton, Elias Naudain, Peter L. Cooper, James B. Macomb, Peter Spruance, Jr., and John Raymond.

Sussex County—Samuel Ratcliffe, Thomas Adams, William Dunning, John Fisher, James C. Lynch, Edward Dingle, William Nicholas, Joseph M. William D. Waples, Henry F. Rodney.

The Convention met in the House of Representatives at Dover on Tuesday, November 8, 1831. Owing to lack of accommodations in the State House, the Presbyterian Church at Dover was secured and the sessions of the Convention were afterwards held in it. Charles Polk was elected President

Jefferson H. Nones served as a lieutenant of artillery in the war. Lieutenant Robert C. Rogers, who represented the old Delaware family of Rogers, served throughout the war and received an appointment as Lieutenant for his bravery. The State Legislature afterwards voted him a sword costing one hundred dollars in recognition of his gallantry at the storming of Chapultepec, and the same mark of favor was shown to Captain Columbus P. Evans by the Legislature. David H. Porter, a native of New Castle County, served as lieutenant in the American Navy, and after the war was given a captaincy in the Mexican service. He was afterwards killed in an engagement between his vessel and two war vessels of Spain. The majority of the people in Delaware became reconciled to the war after it was declared, but John M. Clayton, as their spokesman in the United States Senate, voiced the general sentiment of the people of the state against a declaration of war.

Thomas Stockton, who became Governor in January, 1845, only lived a year and two months after taking the oath of office. On his death the duties of the Governorship were assumed by Joseph Maull, Speaker of the Senate, who served for a period of only six weeks, when he died, and William Temple, Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeded him and served as Governor until January, 1847. At the session of the Legislature in 1847 a bill was introduced by Henry Swayne, a member of the House from New Castle County, providing for the abolition of slavery in this state, but it failed by one vote in passing the State Senate. The Legislature at the same session passed a resolution offered by Mr. Swayne, committing the state against the introduction of slavery into the territories.

In the summer of 1847 James K. Polk, President of the United States, made a brief visit to Wilmington accompanied by his Attorney-General, Nathan Clifford. He was handsomely received by his political friends, an address of welcome was made by Samuel B. Davis, and after being sumptuously

Speakers of the State Senate.

1776 George Read	1845 Joseph Maul
1778 Thomas Collins	1849 William W. Morris
1779 John Clowes	1851 Henry B. Fiddeman
1780 Thomas Collins	1853 John M. Philips
1783 Caesar Rodney	1855 Daniel Currey
1784 Thomas Macdonough	1861 Dr. John Martin
1786 George Craghead	1863 John Green
1787 Thomas Macdonough	1865 Dr. Gove Saulsbury
1788 George Mitchell	William Hitch
1790 Daniel Rogers	1867 James Ponder
1798 Isaac Davis	1869 James Williams
1800 James Sykes	1871 Charles Gooding
1802 Daniel Rogers	1873 Allen V. Lesley
1803 James Sykes	1875 Charles C. Stockley
1812 Andrew Barratt	1877 John T. Moore
1815 Jesse Green	1879 Charles J. Harrington
1817 Henry Molleston	1881 Catesby F. Rust
1820 Jacob Stout	1883 Samuel B. Cooper
Caleb Rodney	1885 Alexander B. Cooper
1823 Charles Thomas	1887 John E. Collins
1824 Jesse Green	1889 Beniah L. Lewis
1826 Charles Polk	1891 John P. Donohoe
1827 Henry Whitely	1893 Charles B. Houston
1828 Presley Spruance, Jr.	1895 William T. Watson
1832 Dr. James P. Lofland	1897 Hezekiah Harrington
1833 Joshua Burton	1899 Charles H. Salmon
1835 Charles Polk	1901 Henry C. Ellison
1837 Presley Spruance	1903 Henry C. Ellison
1841 Charles Polk	1905 Alvan B. Conner
1843 Presley Spruance	1907 George W. Sparks

Clerks of the State Senate.

1776 Slator Clay	1820 Presley Allee
1777 Benjamin Vining	1823 William Huffington
1784 James Sykes	1824 Edward Fisher
1788 John Edmunds Clayton	1824 Samuel M. Harrington
1792 James Battell	1825 Edward Fisher
1799 John Fisher	1827 Henry Stout
1803 James Battell	1828 Charles Marim
1808 George W. Sykes	1830 John B. Stout
1810 John Barratt	1832 James A. Sparks
1812 Presley Allee	1833 William R. Morris
1815 Alexander L. Hayes	1835 James H. M. Clayton
1816 John M. Clayton	1837 Joseph P. Comegys
1818 Presley Allee	1843 George P. Fisher
1820 John M. Clayton	1845 Manlove Hayes, Jr.

graveyard, both the Rodney brothers lie buried, and in the same enclosure repose the remains of Governor Samuel Paynter, and Governor Joseph Maull. Governor David Hall was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard.

With the passing of the years, the ancient shingle-roof houses are giving way to the modern dwelling, the whistle of the locomotive responds to the signal on the breakwater, old Lewes has awakened and gives promise of keeping step to the livelier music of the twentieth century, and the Henlopen light beams upon a population intent upon keeping abreast of the sturdy progress of the times.

INDIAN RIVER HUNDRED.

This Hundred is situated in the southern part of Sussex County, and lies on two arms of the Atlantic ocean called Rehoboth bay and Indian River bay. The Hundred takes its name from the Indian river, which is now navigable only but a small part of its length. The general surface of the country is level, much of the soil being of a sandy nature. In some sections of the Hundred are good farms with substantial improvements thereon, while a large area of country remains covered with the original forests. In recent years much of this forest land has been cleared up and wood converted into charcoal, which has made a profitable industry.

The first patents for land in this Hundred were granted in 1667 to Nathaniel Carr and in 1677 to William Burton, the lands of the former being designated as "Cruder's Neck," while those of the latter were called "Long Neck." The Burton family was quite a numerous one, and at an early period settled along the Indian river, chiefly on Long Neck, where many thousands of acres of land were owned by it. From these have descended the numerous Burtons of the county, and to each generation belonged a number of "John Burtons," there being at one time not less than thirty persons bearing that name in the Hundred. Quite a number of this family have become prominent in State affairs. At the breaking-out

contributing much to its growth and prosperity, and who was in 1866 elected Governor of the State, which position he filled with credit and honor. Another prominent citizen of Milton was David Hazzard, whose life was spent in this town. He served in the General Assembly and also as Governor for a full term, and later in life was an honored member of the bench. A devoted Methodist in religion, he was classed as a leading and influential member of that denomination. Dr. Joseph Maull practiced medicine in Milton and the surrounding country for many years, and was almost continually in public life, serving a brief term as Governor, his death occurring while he was acting Governor in 1846.

Drawbridge is a small village, situated on Broad Kiln creek, three miles east of Milton. Its name is derived from a draw-bridge which crosses the Broad Kiln at this point. Being an important landing place, large shipments of grain are made from it, and vessels ply regularly between this place and the larger cities.

Among those whose energy has contributed to the prosperity of the village may be mentioned the Paynters and the Dormans. The Paynters have owned land in Broad Kiln Hundred for two hundred years. Samuel Paynter was born on a farm near this village, and in his young days engaged in business at the Drawbridge, which grew into large proportions, and made him one of the leading men of the county. He served several terms in the General Assembly, and in 1823 was elected Governor of the State. He was the father of John H. Paynter, associate justice of the Superior Court from 1887 to 1890. The business conducted at this place for two or more generations by the Paynter family, afterwards came under the control of Burton and Dorman, the junior partner being John B. Dorman, who served a term in the State Senate, and afterwards was Clerk of the Peace for Sussex County. A well-equipped store is still carried on at the old stand.

Harbeson is a small village in this Hundred and was founded in 1869, deriving its origin from the establishment of a rail-

.m37
1984

Stockton's father has been associated with two properties; one was at 513 Market Street, Wilmington, and another was "Stockford" or "Bedford". The latter was located about where the Lord De La Ware Motel is today, three miles south of Wilmington on Route 13. This brick property in later years was occupied by Civil War Major General James H. Wilson and was torn down in the early 1950's.

Richard Stockton

35. Joseph Maull, Acting, 63rd General Assembly, March 2, 1846 - May 3, 1846, Whig Sussex, 64, Physician, Episcopalian.



(Maull served almost twenty years in the General Assembly-- all in the Senate. Never again would a governor serve that much time in the Legislature until Sherman Tribbitt.)

Mauil was born in Pilottown, in or near the Mauil House in Lewes September 6, 1781. He was the son of John and Mary Marsh Mauil. One of the most prominent families in Lewes, Mauil's grandfather John was a Lewes pilot who died in 1753 at 38. His father, also a John, was a shipwright who reputedly was killed off New Castle when the mast of a ship fell on him. During the Revolution, he had run arms from the West Indies to the Continental Army. Governor Mauil's uncle, Nehemiah, was one of the chevaux de frises pilots for the Committee of Safety and another uncle, James, patrolled the Delaware Bay and River scouting for British.

Little is known of Mauil's early life except that he turned toward medicine and studied with Dr. John Wolfe nearby. In 1802, he married Penelope Shields who died eleven years later. In 1820, Mauil married again to Sarah Davis Watson. He had been practicing medicine since 1809 in Milton.¹

As with many local men, Mauil in 1813 was a member of the volunteer militia serving in an artillery company attached to Samuel Davis' 3rd Brigade in defense of Lewes.

When the state constitution of 1831 was formulated, he was a member of the Sussex delegation. Having served in the State Senate since 1816, he became Speaker of that body when he was elected to his last term in 1844. When Governor Stockton died, it was Mauil who was next in line.

During his brief tenure, the first telegraph was installed in Wilmington on April 13. Internationally, it was a time of troubles with open hostilities between this country and Mexico. American troops were on the march south of the border under the command of General Zachary Taylor.

Having succeeded Governor Stockton after his fatal heart attack of just two months before, Maull himself died of the same malady on May 3 at the age of 64. He was buried in St. Peters in Lewes. Sarah, his wife, lived until 1864. Surviving children were Susan (b. 1809) and George, who became a physician himself in 1831.

Joseph Maull

36. William Temple, Acting, 63rd General Assembly, May 6, 1846 - January 19, 1847, Kent, Whig, 31?, Merchant, Episcopalian.



CAPE LIFE

Minner unveils marker honoring Milton's governors

By Jim Cresson

Forty people stood on the banks of the Broadkill River in downtown Milton on Oct. 16 as Gov. Ruth Ann Minner unveiled the third historical plaque honoring Milton's five governors.

Milton Historical Society President Dennis Hughes opened the official gathering by explaining that Delaware Gov. Joseph Maull was to be honored this year with a plaque on the Governors Walk, which winds along the river between downtown Milton and Wagamons Pond.

Hughes said four of the town's five governors served in Delaware; one Milton native served as governor of Wyoming. The historical society created the Governors Walk to honor each of the town's five residents who became governor. In 2002, Milton honored Samuel Paynter, who was elected governor in 1823, while in 2003, David Hazzard was honored. He was elected governor in 1829.

Russell McCabe, Milton Historical Society vice president and historical marker coordinator for the state, explained that Joseph Maull was a Lewes native who became a doctor and moved to Milton to serve as the town's only physician in the early years of the 19th century.

"Dr. Maull was the last practicing physician in Sussex County who used blood-letting on his patients," said McCabe. "He also owned three mills in and around Milton, a grist mill, a sawmill and a bark mill, and he kept an orchard on his land where Goshen Hall stands today."

Minner explained that Dr. Maull served in the Delaware Senate from 1816 to 1846 when, as the senior senator in the state, he was named governor after the death of the incumbent.

"Like a lot of states, Delaware didn't have lieutenant governors until the state constitution was changed in 1900," Minner said. "Gov. Maull was very forward thinking and made some incredible changes in the state. He came up through the ranks and served long in the senate, rising to the top and then becoming governor. He was not elected to the job, and didn't hold it long."

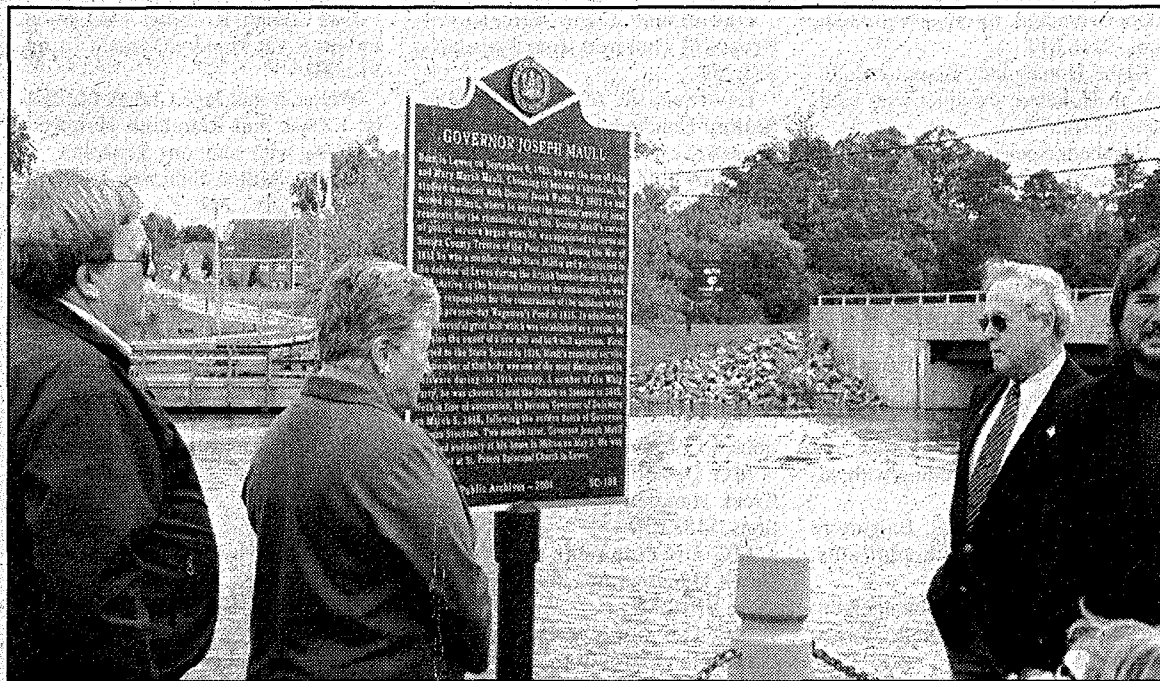
Maull, a member of the once-powerful Whig Party, served as governor for just two months before he also died in office. Between the 1820s and 1850s, the Whig Party was the main rival of the Democratic Party in Sussex County. As author Harold B. Hancock noted in his "History of Sussex County," John M. Clayton, a member of the U.S. Senate who served as Secretary of State, organized the Whig Party in Delaware. Prominent Sussex County Whigs included Maull, Peter Causey, William Waples, Shepherd Houston, Jabez Fisher, George Rodney and John Houston.

The Whig Party began to fall apart in 1850, torn by issues of slavery and temperance. By the end of the 1850s, Hancock notes, the principal rival of the Democratic Party had become the Republican Party.

Minner on 'Gov. Arnold'

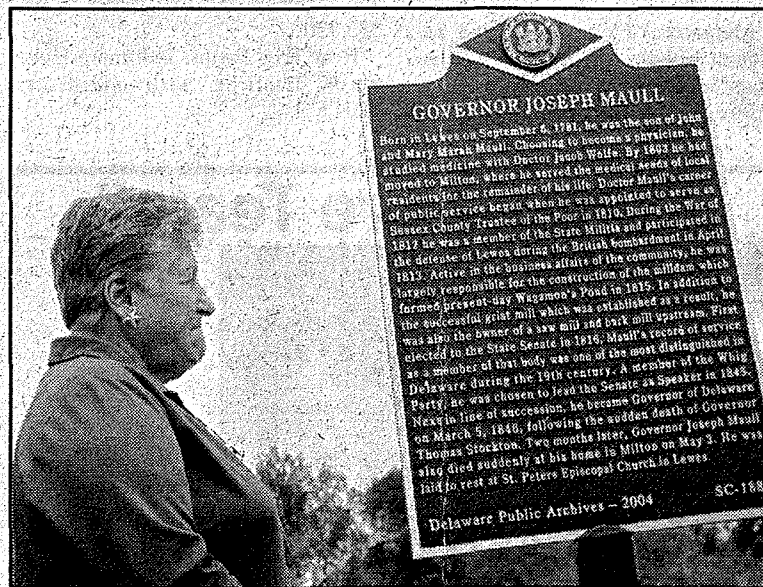
Delaware's current governor offered a bit of her gubernatorial

Continued on page 61



Gov. Ruth Ann Minner led local officials in unveiling the historical marker on Oct. 16 commemorating Gov. Joseph Maull, one of Milton's five governors. Shown (l-r) are Dennis Hughes, Milton Historical Society president; Minner, Rep. George Carey, R-Milford; and Russ McCabe, state coordinator for historical markers.

Jim Cresson photos



Gov. Ruth Ann Minner reads the marker honoring Dr. Joseph Maull along the Governors Walk in Milton. Maull was a doctor and businessman who built three water-powered mills in the Milton area. He was also the longest-serving state senator in Delaware at the time he was appointed governor.

Governor

Continued from page 60

insider knowledge to the Milton residents, as she related a tale involving California Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger.

"Arnold and I were attending a National Governors Conference ... and sat next to each other on a bus one day. He asked if I could give him some advice about how to deal with a touchy subject," Minner said.

"He told me that when he became governor and took his family to Sacramento to live in the governor's mansion, there was a 'No Trespassing' sign in the mansion's front yard. It had been sold and was no longer the California governor's mansion.

"Arnold said he and Maria and

their four children had to find a motel room for eight days, then they had to rent a suitable apartment, all of which he paid for himself. He said the rent then went up.

"He said that because Maria had never mastered the culinary arts, the family had to eat all their meals at restaurants. The costs ran up over the first few months, and Arnold said he asked the state to reimburse him.

"He said the state told him there was no budgetary line item for maintaining the governor and he didn't get repaid.

"He asked me what I would do if I were in that position," Minner said. "So I told him to find the state budget director in California, then take the bills to him and tell him to make reimbursement immediately to the governor."

Marker honoring
Gov. Joseph Maull
to be unveiled
Oct. 16 in Milton

It's Governor's Day on Saturday, Oct. 16, when Milton will honor five hometown men who served as governor and commemorate the life achievements of Gov. Joseph Maull.

Gov. Ruth Ann Minner is expected to be on hand for the dedication of a state historical marker honoring Maull.

An annual tradition revived two years ago, Milton's Governor's Day celebrates the rich history of the town and the public service of

five Miltonians who have held the office of governor – four of Delaware and one of Wyoming.

An unveiling ceremony for the marker is at 2 p.m. at the riverside Governor's Walk adjacent to the Mulberry Street Café.

Public parking will be available nearby at the municipal parking lot on Union Street. Following the ceremony, the Milton Historical Society will host a reception until 3:30 p.m. at

Goshen Hall, 116 Federal Street. Light refreshments will be served.

The property where Goshen Hall stands today was owned by Gov. Maull for many years, once serving as his orchard.

Born in Lewes in 1791, Maull was a physician who cared for the residents of Milton and the surrounding countryside for more than 40 years. Gov. Maull is buried in St. Peter's Episcopal Church Cemetery in Lewes.

An unveiling in Milton



Photo by Adam Huber



Gov. Ruth Ann Minner, Rep. George Carey and Russ McCabe, with the Delaware Archives, gathered with Milton residents on Saturday afternoon at the riverside Governor's Walk adjacent to the Mulberry Street Cafe for the dedication of a state historical marker commemorating the life and achievements of Gov. Joseph Maull.

to be for the proposed convention. The General Assembly, thereupon, passed an act providing for the convention to be held at the State-House in Dover, November 8, 1831, and to be composed of ten delegates from each county. The delegates were chosen at the general election in October, 1831, as follows:

New Castle County.—John Elliot, James Rogers, Charles H. Haughey, Willard Hall, John Harlan, Thomas Deaknye, William Seal, Thomas W. Handy, George Read, Jr., John Caulk.

Kent County.—Charles Polk, Andrew Green, Hughett Layton, Benajah Thorp, John M. Clayton, Elias Naudain, Peter L. Cooper, James B. Macomb, Presley Spruance, Jr., John Raymond.

Sussex County.—Samuel Ratcliffe, Thomas Adams, William Dunning, James Fisher, James C. Linch, Edward Dingle, William Nicholls, Joseph Maul, William D. Waples, Henry F. Rodney.

The convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, November 8, 1831, with Judge Willard Hall as temporary chairman. Charles Polk was elected president, and William Brobson secretary. The legislative chamber being found too small to accommodate the convention, the Presbyterian Church was secured, and the subsequent sessions were held in it. The following committees were appointed:

On the Judiciary Department.—Messrs. Read, Rogers, Harlan, Handy, Spruance, Cooper, Waples.

On the Executive Department.—Messrs. Hall, Haughey, Naudain, Macomb, Adams.

On the Legislative Department.—Messrs. Clayton, Green, Seal, Elliot, Hall, Dunning, Nicholls.

On Proper Qualification for Office.—Messrs. Deaknye, Caulk, Raymond, Fisher and Linch.

Other committees were appointed on Suffrage, Electors, County Rates and Levies, and the reports of the different committees made from day to day were considered and acted upon. A number of amendments were made; but the most important change was embodied in Article IX., which has been the principal subject of agitation ever since, and which developed such importance as to have been made, from time to time, the principal issue in political campaigns. It related to the mode of changing or amending the Constitution. Hon. John M. Clayton was the author of it, and following is the text:

"The General Assembly, whenever two-thirds of each House shall deem it necessary, may, with the approbation of the governor, propose amendments to this constitution, and at least three, and not more than six, months before the next general election of representatives, duly publish them in print for the consideration of the people; and, if three-fourths of each branch of the Legislature shall, after such an election and before another, ratify the said amendments, they shall be valid to all intents and purposes as parts of this constitution. 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 special election on the third Tuesday in May in any year to vote 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 the 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. The majority of all the citizens in the State, having the right to vote for representatives, shall be ascertained by reference to the highest number of votes cast in the State at any one of the three general elections next preceding the day of voting for a convention, except when they may be less than the whole number of votes voted both for and against a convention, in which case the said majority shall be ascertained by reference to the number of votes given on the day of voting for or against a convention; and whenever the General Assembly shall deem a convention necessary they shall provide by law for the holding of a special election for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the majority of the citizens of the State entitled to vote for representatives."

George H. Bates, in a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Wilmington, recently (1887) referred to this subject in the following terms:

"In the convention of 1831 the manner of calling future conventions was introduced by Mr. Clayton as a subject of great importance to the people. He considered that there was a vagueness in the old constitution in the article on the subject of the manner in which the sentiments of the people should be ascertained. Hence, he proposed an article, subsequently adopted, and now a part of the present constitution.

"The point of Mr. Clayton's remark at this time was that a special, rather than a general, election was the better opportunity for obtaining the sense of the people. When the subject came up for discussion Mr. Read approved the provision for a special election, but the requirement of a majority of persons entitled to vote was ascertained by too restrictive a plan. He said very truly 'if you wish to devise a plan by which no other convention should be held, it would be in this way.' 'Throw it off to a bye election, and will it not be the same as to say there never shall be a convention at all? I do not believe we shall ever see another convention. I wish, not for my own part, ever to sit in another. But shall we deprive our posterity of this privilege? Are we willing to have our children less free than ourselves?'

"Mr. Dingle agreed that the proposed arrangement would be practically prohibitory. Judge Hall considered that special elections were not favorable for expressing the sense of the people. He also objected that the provision was intended to prevent the calling of a convention without an act of Assembly. 'In this manner the wishes of the people might be evaded. The people would not have this important measure, the calling of a State convention, within their own control.' It was in reply to all these objectors that in closing the debate Mr. Clayton, the author of the proposed article, and its chief spokesman, used this language:

"This amendment does not prevent the people from expressing their opinion in any other way, it only declares that we think they are unexceptionable modes."

"The inherent right of the people so to express their opinion was emphatically declared by John M. Clayton, the author of the ninth article of the constitution, in a famous address of which he was also the author; and Mr. Clayton, prior to this time, had given the best evidence of his opinion on this subject by going to the polls, November 4, 1851, and voting 'for a convention.'"

The final session of the convention was held on the evening of Friday, December 2, 1831, at which a copy of the Constitution as revised, and a schedule containing provisions of a temporary nature, but necessary for carrying the Constitution into effect, were read by Hon. John M. Clayton, and passed by the convention unanimously, after which an address was delivered by the president, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Adams, one of the members, and the convention adjourned. Thus the Constitution of 1831 became the organic law of the State without being submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and has continued as such ever since.¹

¹ Subsequent to the adoption of this constitution efforts have been made to amend it by the General Assembly as follows:

To change the time of elections proposed, February 6, 1845, Delaware laws, vol. x., p. 22. Failed in next session by a vote in the House of 14 to 6, having passed the Senate February 6, 1845, Delaware laws, vol. x., p. 197.

Same proposed again January 12 1849, Delaware laws, vol. x., p. 239.

Same proposed again January 24, 1853, Delaware laws, vol. xi., p. 8. Ratified January 30, 1855, Delaware laws, vol. xi., p. 165.

ulated four persons at Port Penn; and seven days thereafter Fanny Riddle, one of them, was ill with the "fever of the small-pox." Her three brothers, Cornelius, Daniel and James, developed the same disease on the following day.

Dr. Robert Wiltbank was an early physician at Millboro', and died there while a member of the Legislature. Dr. William Murray lived in North East Fork Hundred in 1764, and Dr. John Derickson at St. Johnstown in 1796, and twenty years later, in 1816, Dr. Joseph Sudler, father of Dr. William Sudler, now of Bridgeville was a prominent physician. Dr. Simon K. Wilson practiced at Dagsboro', in 1825. Dr. Joseph Maull, in 1809, practiced at Broad Kill. He was the father of Dr. George Maull, who graduated in medicine in 1831. Dr. John White died at Lewes in 1829, aged fifty-four years. He practiced there a quarter of a century. Dr. Samuel A. Hall, a native of Baltimore Hundred, studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Wolfe, of Lewes, and in 1800 settled in his native place and practiced until 1853, when he died.

Dr. Henry Fisher was probably the first physician of eminence in the territory now known as Delaware. He came to this country from Waterford, Ireland, in 1725, and the vessel in which he was a passenger anchoring in the roads of Lewes, he, with several other gentlemen, went ashore for recreation. Dr. Fisher was so much pleased with the town and its surroundings that he concluded to locate there and accordingly sent for his wife to come over. The latter soon reached New Castle and journeyed thence to Lewes on horseback. Dr. Fisher obtained at once an extensive and lucrative practice and was frequently called over into Kent County, Maryland, for consultation in serious cases. He stood unrivaled in his profession and was the only regularly educated medical practitioner in Sussex during his life. William Penn, hearing of his reputation, solicited him repeatedly to go to Philadelphia, but Dr. Fisher declined and remained at his home in Lewes. His residence was patterned after the English country-seats, and from its elegant construction and beauty his neighbors called it "a paradise." Dr. Fisher died in 1748, leaving a widow, two daughters and a son. The latter, Henry Fisher, was afterwards a prominent citizen and rendered valuable service to the merchants of Philadelphia. He was also an important aid to the government during the Revolutionary War, using his pilot and whale-boats as a medium of obtaining information which proved of inestimable value to the Continental forces.

The Delaware State Medical Society is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in this country, being probably antedated only by the Massachusetts and the New Jersey Medical Societies. It

was incorporated in the year 1789, February 3d, by the Legislature of Delaware, on behalf of the following corporators, resident physicians of the State—viz: John McKinly, Nicholas Way, Jonas Preston, Ebenezer Smith, George Monro, Thomas Macdonough, Joshua Clayton, Ezekiel Needham, James Tilton, William Mollleston, Edward Miller, James Sykes, Nathaniel Luff, Robert Cook, Matthew Wilson, Joseph Hall, John Marsh, John Polk, John Stephens Hill, Julius Augustus Jackson, William McMechen, Henry Latimer, James McCallmont, Joseph Capelle, Archibald Alexander, Henry Peterson and Levarius Hooker Lee. The name and title of the society as conferred by the Legislature was, and still is, "The President and Fellows of the Medical Society of Delaware," and its powers were such as are usually granted to such corporations.

In pursuance of the act of Assembly, the first meeting of the society was held at Dover, May 12, 1789. It was called to order by Dr. James Tilton, who was unanimously elected chairman *pro tem.*, and Dr. Edward Miller was chosen secretary. A committee consisting of Drs. Preston and Miller was appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution. The committee reported in the evening, and the constitution was ratified, after which the following were elected officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, James Tilton, M.D.; Vice-President, Jonas Preston, M.D.; Secretary, Edward Miller, M.D.; Treasurer, James Sykes; Censors, Nicholas Way, M.D., Matthew Wilson, M.D., D.D., Joshua Clayton, Nathaniel Luff.

In May, 1790, Dr. Edward Miller delivered at Dover the first anniversary oration of the society, which early showed its public spirit by raising a fund for the presentation of a premium upon some subject of general medical or hygienic interest.¹

The first subject proposed and adopted was "What is the origin and nature of the noxious power which especially prevails in hot and moist climates during summer and autumn, and produces intermittent and remittent fevers, and certain other diseases; and by what means may this insalubrity of climate be corrected, and the diseases thence arising be most successfully prevented and treated?" A "program" containing the conditions to be observed by the competitors, whether in the United States or elsewhere, was published in English and Latin, and it concluded as follows:

"The interesting nature of this question must appear on the most cursory observation. A large portion of the earth, and especially those countries which otherwise enjoy the richest blessings of nature, are, from this cause, annually subject to sick-

¹ In December, 1791, the society received from John Dickinson, Esq., a letter with an enclosure of £33 8s. 4d. to furnish that object, and in the following year a further contribution for the same purpose.

Grand Master in the State. A member of the Delaware Historical Society from its inception, he became its president and held that office for several years, upon his retirement being made president *emeritus*.

But to enumerate offices held and societies identified with would be in the case of Dr. Askew too much of a task. He was a charter member of the Savings Fund Society, founded over fifty years ago; was prominently connected with the founding of the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, and took a leading part in the movement which resulted in the erection of a monument to Dr. James Tilton. It seems, almost, in reviewing Dr. Askew's life, that he knocked at almost every portal of happiness and usefulness, entered in, and was adequate in every one, to better himself and those with whom he came in contact. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the year before he died.

Dr. Askew died March 5, 1876, after an illness of considerable length, which his indomitable spirit concealed from the general public, and from every one except those nearest to him.

Dr. Henry Fisher Hall,¹ born in Lewes, September 8, 1789, was the son of Dr. Joseph Hall and Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Fisher. Dr. Hall was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied medicine with Dr. John White, and on April 15, 1814, was appointed by President Madison surgeon of the Forty-second Infantry, where he served for seven years and resigned. In 1820 he was made surgeon's mate in the Third Infantry and served with credit in the Northwest. In 1814 Governor Maull commissioned him brigadier-general in Sussex County, and he was subsequently collector of customs at Lewes. He continued the practice of medicine for fifty-four years and died in 1865. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian burial-ground at Lewes. In 1823 he married Hester, daughter of Caleb and Betsy Rodney. Their children were Elizabeth, Margaret F., Joseph R., David, Eliza L., Mary D., Rebecca B. and Henry R. Hall.

Dr. Arnold Naudain² was born at Snowland, the residence of his parents, near Leipsic, Kent County, January 6, 1790. His father was Andrew Naudain and his mother was formerly Rebecca

Snow. Dr. Arnold Naudain was educated at Dover and Princeton and graduated in medicine at the Pennsylvania University from the office of Dr. James Sykes in Dover, where he began his professional career. In 1810 he married Mary, daughter of Thomas Schee, who came here from Holland in 1740. Dr. Naudain was major in the War of 1812; a member of the Legislature and of the State Senate; was United States Senator from 1829 to 1836, when he resigned; collector of port of Wilmington 1841 to 1845. In the latter year he removed to Philadelphia and resumed his professional duties. He lived on Broad Street and assisted in establishing the Green Hill Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. In this capacity he was succeeded by his son, who was the fifth generation of Presbyterian elders in the Naudain family. Dr. Arnold Naudain was frequently a delegate to the Presbyterian General Assembly. He died in Odessa January 4, 1872, aged eighty-two years.

Dr. James P. Lofland, a noted physician of Kent County, Del., was born in St. Jones' Neck, Kent County, in the year 1793. His father, Purnel Lofland, was a ship-builder and merchant, who intermarried with Mary Robinson, the daughter of a leading farmer of the Neck. When old enough to attend school, he was sent to the academy at Lewes, which at that time had quite a reputation as a place of learning. He afterwards graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and entered the office of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush as a student of medicine. He was associated with Dr. Franklin Bache, afterwards and for many years Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. After receiving his degree as a Doctor of Medicine, Dr. Lofland settled in the town of Milford, Kent Co., and was engaged in a large and extensive practice until within a year before his death, which occurred in Philadelphia, in August, 1852. Dr. Lofland acquired the reputation of a very skillful and successful physician and surgeon, and stood at the head of his profession in Delaware, being often called in consultation in various parts of the State. Perhaps no other physician of his time enjoyed a wider or greater reputation in the State. His handsome and commanding presence, his genial and courteous bearing and his great conversational powers made him many friends in all parts of the State, and, in fact, none knew him but to admire him. He had a high regard for the usefulness and dignity of his profession, and his charitable feelings and earnest attention to the poor endeared him to all classes, and when he died, he was regretted by all and mourned for as a personal friend. No matter what the circumstances were, in every instance he was prompt to respond to duty, and there are many to-day who cherish his memory as a public

¹ The pioneer of the Hall family in Delaware was Nathan, who had three sons—Colonel David Hall, who served in the Revolution; Peter, a lawyer; and Dr. Joseph Hall. On the mother's side was Dr. Henry Fisher, who had two sons, Henry and John. Henry Fisher was a pilot, and afterwards major in the Revolutionary army.

² Elias Naudain, a Huguenot, and an ancestor of Dr. Arnold Naudain, was naturalized in London, March 8, 1682. His family consisted of his wife, Gahel Arnaud, and three children—Arnaud, Mary and Elizabeth. The Leroux family was also naturalized at the same time, and with the Naudins, came to this country about 1690. Elias Naudain's son, Elias, great-grandfather of Dr. Naudain, married Lydia Leroux, July 21, 1715. He purchased a very large tract of land near Odessa, about 1716, where he erected a substantial residence with English bricks and native oak, which is still in the family. Elias Naudain was a member of the first Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia, in 1717.

Sergeant, John Dixon; Quartermaster, Bernard Bradley.

ARTILLERY COMPANY A, with sixty men, was formed by the Washington Band in July, 1846.

FIRST REGIMENT DELAWARE ARTILLERISTS in 1846 was commanded by Captain William R. Sellars, with George Read Riddle as first lieutenant and Henry G. Banning second lieutenant.

THE DELAWARE LIGHT DRAGOONS in 1846 had the following officers: Captain, James L. Miles; First Lieutenant, George Holtzpecker; Second Lieutenant, Nathan T. Boulden; Sergeant, Thomas J. Moore; Ensign, Alex. B. Crawford; Surgeon, Thomas F. Cullen.

In 1846 New Castle County was divided into eight regiments and sixteen battalion districts, under the new militia system. Governor Maull appointed Nathaniel Young major-general, Richard H. Bayard brigadier-general, William R. Sellars colonel of the First Regiment, John W. Andrews colonel of the Second Regiment, Samuel Canby, M. B. Ocheltree, James L. Miles and James N. Sutton majors of battalions, David C. Wilson brigade inspector, Dr. A. H. Grimshaw surgeon.

Capt. Riddle, in 1846, commanded Artillery Company A, of Wilmington, and Col. Chaytor Company B. Both were volunteer companies.

The COLUMBIA RIFLE COMPANY in 1859 was composed of sixty men, and the following officers: Captain, J. M. Barr; lieutenants, William E. Hyland and John F. Bogia. Armory was in Central Hall, corner Fourth and King Streets.

The TAYLOR GUARDS, Capt. Thatcher, was a military company formed in 1848, and named in honor of General Zachary Taylor.

The NATIONAL GUARDS, a company of volunteers, was commanded by R. B. Gilpin, captain; with Thomas A Smyth first lieutenant, and Frank McCluskey second lieutenant.

Fort Delaware was destroyed by fire during the night of February 10, 1831. The river was full of floating ice at the time, and it was with difficulty that the one hundred and fifty officers and men garrisoned there escaped with their lives. The flames spread rapidly, and they lost all their clothing and other property. The entire loss was one hundred thousand dollars. It was rebuilt soon after. In 1844 the government appropriated fifty thousand dollars to rebuild it. In 1848 fifty-six thousand dollars more were appropriated.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

WILMINGTON—(Continued).

SECRET SOCIETIES.

FREE MASONRY.¹—Among the early English settlers of Delaware there were many members of the Ma-

¹ Contributed by Dr. G. W. Marshall, of Milford, Del.

sonic order, and as time passed on they and their successors transferred their membership from the parent organizations in the old country to the new organizations on American soil. The close political connection of the Delaware colony with Pennsylvania had, as one of its features, the merging of the Delaware Masons in the lodges and chapters of Philadelphia. In the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary era the Delaware brethren were attached to the Philadelphia organizations, and it was not until the nineteenth century had become six years old that they thought of setting up for themselves. It is not known with entire historical accuracy when, where or under what circumstances the Free Masons, undoubtedly the most ancient of all secular associations, was first instituted.

Written records and traditions unite in support of the assertion that it has existed for many centuries.

There are, however, evidences of the existence of societies of Masons, who were such by trade and occupation, long before and in the early centuries of the Christian era in Egypt, in India, in Greece, in Italy and in other places. They were chartered and patronized by Kings and Emperors, and they had many privileges granted them.

They were free because they were permitted to govern themselves, and, they could go and come as they pleased in search of work and could demand their own terms.

Their lodges, or places of meeting, were places for instruction in science and the polite arts; hence the figures of the school-men, the globes, the columns, the problems of mathematics, as well as the working tools of operative Masons, are the symbols of Free Masonry.

In the course of time they accepted as members persons who were not operative Masons, and thus the whole body came to be known as Free and Accepted Masons.

In Great Britain we find that in the year 975 all the Masonic lodges of that country were called together in a congress by King Athelstan. A charter or constitution was adopted by them. York was fixed upon as the seat of the Grand Master, and Prince Edwin was chosen Grand Master.

From this assemblage arose the name of Ancient York Masons.

In the year 1666 the great fire in London destroyed a large part of that city. After the rebuilding of the burned district, and particularly after the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, under Sir Christopher Wren, the occupation of operative masons seems to have come almost to an end, and the lodges were almost deserted; and, notwithstanding the favor with which the fraternity was regarded by the King during the latter part of the seventeenth century, the membership decreased to such an extent that there were only four lodges in the city of London.

In order to increase its membership, the Lodge of

Among the physicians who have had the Almshouse in charge were Dr. George W. Maull, Dr. David H. Burton, Dr. Elias S. Rickards and Dr. Charles H. Rickards, who has served since 1853, with the exception of a year or two, and to whom great credit is due for the excellent care of the inmates and condition of the buildings. The Trustees of the Poor, the first of whom were appointed in 1791, are shown in the following list so far as the records exist :

George Mitchell.....1791	John Parker, Sr.....1820	Philip Matthews.....1840	Robert R. Robinson.....1863
Barclay Townsend.....1791	Col. John Wilson.....1820	George Hearn.....1840	James Anderson.....1863
Wm. Owens.....1791	Minos Tyndale.....1820	Daniel W. Brereton.....1840	James Scott.....1864
Jacob Townsend.....1791	Miers Burton.....1820	Wm. Dunning.....1841	Thomas Phillips.....1864
John Ingram.....1791	Philip Matthews.....1821	Jacob Prettyman.....1841	Dayworthy Derrickson.....1864
Rhodes Shankland.....1791	Thomas Davys.....1821	Joshua McColley.....1841	Wm. P. Jones.....1864
Wm. Lockwood.....1791	Eli Hall.....1821	Joseph Watson.....1842	Levin Conaway.....1864
Robert Houston.....1791	Philip Matthews.....1821	George Hall.....1842	Levin Conaway.....1865
Woodman Stockley.....1791	John Parker.....1821	Lemuel Derrickson.....1842	M. Greentree Davis.....1865
John Hooper.....1791	Jacob Morris.....1822	Joshua Burton.....1842	Wm. P. Jones.....1865
Simon Kollock.....1793	Philip Matthews.....1822	Wingate Matthews.....1843	Nathaniel F. Veasey.....1866
Hap Hazard.....1793	John Thoroughgood.....1822	George Hearn.....1843	Henry E. Hill.....1866
Woodman Stockley.....1793	Cropper Laws.....1822	Arthur Hazzard.....1843	Robert B. Robinson.....1866
John Bacon.....1793	Isaac Willing.....1822	Wm. Dunney.....1844	James Anderson.....1866
Wm. Swain.....1793	Miers Burton.....1823	Jacob Prettyman.....1844	Capt. Joseph Watson.....1866
Trustin L. Polk.....1793	Thomas Davis.....1824	Joshua McColley.....1844	Dayworthy Derrickson.....1867
Benj. L. Holland.....1793	Arthur Milby.....1824	Samuel B. Shockley.....1845	Thomas Phillips.....1867
Robert Houston.....1793	Wm. Burton.....1824	James Anderson.....1845	Wm. Giles.....1867
Daniel Rodney.....1793	Zadoc Aydelott.....1824	Peleg W. Helm.....1845	Wm. P. Jones.....1868
John Parker.....1809	Jacob Morris.....1825	David Walker.....1845	Matthew G. Davis.....1868
Curtis Shockley.....1809	Isaac Cannon.....1825	Daniel Hudson.....1846	Levin Conaway.....1868
John Jefferson.....1809	John Thoroughgood.....1825	Elijah Williams.....1846	Capt. Joseph Watson.....1869
Ezekiel Williams.....1809	Miers Burton.....1826	Wm. D. Waples.....1846	James Anderson.....1869
Joseph Russell.....1810	Crapper Lacy.....1826	Robert Burr.....1847	Robert B. Robinson.....1869
Robert Burton.....1810	Isaac Welten.....1826	James Darbee.....1847	Wm. W. Veasey.....1869
Dr. Joseph Maull.....1810	Eli Pepper.....1826	Capt. Philip Marvel.....1847	Ezekiel C. Williams.....1869
Peter G. Wooten.....1811	Bevans Morris.....1827	Joseph Watson.....1848	Dayworthy Derrickson.....1870
John Wilson.....1811	Thomas Davis.....1827	James Anderson.....1848	Wm. Giles.....1870
John Morris.....1811	Zadoc Aydelott.....1827	Ebe Walter.....1848	Joseph Ellis.....1870
Dr. Joseph Maull.....1811	Jacob Prettyman.....1827	David Walker.....1848	Miles Messick.....1871
John Parker.....1812	Philip Matthews.....1828	Daniel Hudson.....1849	Matthew G. Davis.....1871
Curtis Shockley.....1812	George Hearn.....1828	Samuel Kinney.....1849	Joseph Morris.....1871
John Jefferson.....1812	Levi Hill.....1828	James Walls.....1849	Joseph Watson.....1872
Zadoc Aydelott.....1812	Robert Morris.....1829	Fisher H. Willis.....1850	James Anderson.....1872
John H. Burton.....1813	Isaac Kinder.....1829	Jonas Darbe.....1850	Robert B. Robinson.....1872
Joseph Russell.....1813	Gilley G. Short.....1829	Robert B. Houston.....1850	Wm. W. Veasey.....1872
Peter G. Wooten.....1814	Stephen Warren.....1830	James Anderson.....1851	Isaac Jones.....1872
John Wilson.....1814	Col. John Wilson.....1830	Ebe Walter.....1851	Marshall Smith.....1872
John Morris.....1814	Zadoc Aydelott.....1830	David Walker.....1851	Nehemiah M. Stayton.....1873
Dr. Joseph Maull.....1814	Wm. Burton.....1830	Robert E. James.....1852	Wm. Giles.....1873
Isaac Wooten.....1815	Robert Morris.....1832	Samuel Kinney.....1852	Marshall Smith.....1873
Covington Mesick.....1815	Isaac Kinder.....1832	James Walls.....1852	John E. Hazzard.....1873
John Parker.....1815	Gilley G. Short.....1833	Isaac Willin.....1852	Miles Merrick.....1874
Joseph Truitt.....1815	Stephen Warren.....1833	Warren Kinder.....1853	Wm. E. Burton.....1874
John Jefferson.....1815	Zadoc Aydelott.....1833	Isaac H. Houston.....1853	Matthew G. Davis.....1874
Zadoc Aydelott.....1815	Col. John Wilson.....1833	Joseph Watson.....1854	Clement C. Hearn.....1874
John H. Burton.....1816	Willea Burton.....1833	James Anderson.....1854	Joseph Watson.....1875
Arthur Milby.....1816	Philip Matthews.....1834	Ebe Walter.....1854	Wm. W. Veasey.....1875
Samuel Elliott.....1817	Joseph Hearn.....1834	David Walker.....1854	Isaac W. James.....1875
Col. John Wilson.....1817	Wm. J. Harris.....1834	Wingate Matthews.....1855	Robert B. Robinson.....1875
Miers Burton.....1817	Robert Morris.....1835	Nutter G. Wooten.....1855	Isaac Conaway.....1875
Minos Tindal.....1817	Isaac Kinder.....1835	Dayworthy Derrickson.....1855	Nehemiah M. Stayton.....1876
Zadoc Aydelott.....1818	Gilley G. Short.....1835	Thomas Swain.....1856	Wm. Giles.....1876
Thomas Davis.....1818	Stephen Warren.....1836	Woolsey Burton.....1856	Marshall Smith.....1876
Eli Hall.....1818	James Maull.....1836	Joshua McColley.....1856	John E. Hazzard.....1876
John Parker, Sr.....1818	Zadoc Aydelott.....1836	Joseph Watson.....1857	Ezekiel Timmons.....1877
Isaac Wooten.....1818	Joshua Benton.....1836	James Anderson.....1857	Matthew G. Davis.....1877
Jacob Morris.....1819	Philip Matthews.....1837	Isaac Lynch.....1857	Josiah Prettyman.....1877
John Lingo.....1819	Joseph Hearn.....1837	Robert B. Robinson.....1857	Wm. E. Burton.....1877
Covington Mesick.....1819	Daniel W. Brereton.....1837	Wm. D. Records.....1858	Wm. W. Veasey.....1878
Jacob Morris.....1820	Robert Morris.....1838	Jeremiah Adams.....1858	Ezekiel C. Williams.....1878
John Lingo.....1820	Isaac Kinder.....1838	Dayworthy Derrickson.....1858	R. B. Robinson.....1878
Covington Mesick.....1820	Joshua McCaulley.....1838	George W. Collins.....1859	Isaac Conaway.....1878
Zadoc Aydelott.....1820	Joseph Watson.....1839	Matthew G. Doves.....1859	James H. Deputy.....1879
Thomas Davis.....1820	George Hall.....1839	John Jones.....1859	Nehemiah M. Stayton.....1879
Eli Hall.....1820	John Derickson.....1839	Capt. Joseph Watson.....1860	Wm. Giles.....1879
	George Bell.....1839	James Anderson.....1860	Marshall Smith.....1879
		Wm. B. Hickman.....1860	John E. Hazzard.....1879
		Robert B. Robinson.....1860	James Willey.....1880
		Dayworthy Derrickson.....1861	Wm. E. Burton.....1880
		James Scott.....1861	Hosea Dawson.....1889
		Thomas Phillips.....1861	Ezekiel Timmons.....1880
		George W. Collins.....1862	James H. Deputy.....1881
		Matthew G. Davis.....1862	Andrew J. Holland.....1881
		John Jones.....1862	Thomas Dukes.....1881
		Capt. Joseph Watson.....1863	Dr. Joseph B. Waples.....1881
		Nathaniel Veasey.....1863	Thomas E. Records.....1881
		Jacob Hickman.....1863	N. M. Stayton.....1882

claimed by St. Peter's Parish, whose cemetery is at the church.

The oldest known grave in that yard is marked by a stone inscribed as follows :

" Here lyeth y^e body
of Margaret, widow
of James Huling.
1707."

It is not likely that this yard was opened as early as 1707, and the above may have been a re-interment from the lower Pilot Town burial-ground. The cemetery is inclosed by a substantial brick wall and contains many graves. Four Governors of the State lie buried in it, namely :

Daniel Rodney, died 1846, aged eighty-two years.
Caleb Rodney.

Samuel Paynter, died 1845, aged seventy-seven years.

Dr. Joseph Maull, died 1847.

The first monument of any size that was erected in this yard has the following inscription :

" Here rest the remains of Captain James Drew, who commanded his Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war, 'De Braak,' in which he lost his life when she foundered at the capes of Delaware the 10th of June, 1798. He was beloved for his virtues and admired for his bravery. His affectionate relict has erected this monument to perpetuate his memory."

The monument has lately been placed in good order and, in connection with the interest perpetuated in the supposed lost treasures of the ill-fated "De Braak," is an object which attracts much attention. In this yard is also a small memorial to a child of Captain Stotesburg, which is the work of an Italian artist.

It is a small block of Italian marble, on which is carved a mantle half drawn aside, so delicately cut that one looks involuntarily for an inscription underneath the raised folds. Other tombstones perpetuate the memory of—

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1838, John Rodney.....	68	1842, George Parker.....	87
1884, Capt. Henry Virden.....	69	1772, Jacob Kolloch.....	80
1852, Henry Maull.....	69	1799, John Rodney.....	67
1865, John Arnall.....	75	1829, Jacob Kolloch, Jr.....	63
1830, Capt. George Orton.....	57	1760, Jacob Phillips, Esq.....	63
18 4, Thomas N. Orton.....	27	1869, Henry Fisher Rodney.....	69
1786, Albert Jacobs.		1871, Jacob Conwell.....	77
1845, Wm. Paynter.....	71	1860, Alfred S. Wiltbank, M.D.....	31
1808, Jonathan Marshall.....	66	1763, Ryves Holt.....	67
1845, Jonathan M. West.....	61	1769, Daniel Nunez.	
1821, John Ware.....	52	1815, John Wolf.....	74
1859, John M. West.....	64	1810, John C. Burton.	
1852, Dr. Robert A. McIlvain.....	48	1846, Cornelius Paynter.....	81
1827, John Parker.....	44	1814, Samuel Paynter.....	78
1776, John Wood.....	41	1849, Robert Burton.....	77
1842, George Parker.....	89	1868, Henry McCracken (pilot).....	77
1863, Thomas Nouman.....	88	1839, Gilbert McCracken.....	73
1852, Richard Beebe.....	74		

The Presbyterian Cemetery is next in importance, containing the graves of many of the former well-known citizens of Lewes and vicinity. The following inscriptions have been noted :

Died.	Age.	Died.	Age.
1844, David Mills McIlvain.....	71	1867, Peter Waples.....	85
1879, Joseph McIlvain.....	79	1831, Jacob Horgis.....	65
1832, Joshua Hall.....	83	1819, Wm. Shankland.....	51
1818, John Houston, Esq.....	48	1824, Dr. John White.....	54
1880, Robert Houston.....	72	1866, Dr. Peter Fisher Hall, (Surgeon U. S. A. 1812).....	76
1856, William Russell.....	85	1817, ¹ Col. David Hall.....	65
1851, James Rowland.....	67	1796, Dr. Joseph Hall.....	48
1854, Thomas Howard.....	76	1865, Aaron Marshall.....	78
1823, Capt. Richard Howard.....	67	1820, Capt. Peter White.....	74
1881, Thomas Rowland.....	88	1854, Capt. Alex. Massey.....	50
1857, Lewis West.....	67	1828, Wolsey Waples.....	52
1870, Rev. Cornelius Mustard.....	66	1853, John Sweeney.....	56
1833, Robert West.....	69	1881, Henry C. Long.....	64
1862, Hon. Elisha D. Cullen.....	62	1875, David J. Rowland.....	70
1861, Burton Stockly.....	64	1833, Lieut. James McIlvain, U. S. Army.....	44
1852, John Rhoades.....	69	1847, Benjamin McIlvain.....	92
1866, Capt. David R. Blizzard.....	68	1863, Silby Hutchens.....	73
1851, James Newbold.....	82	1854, Reece Wolfe.....	52
1772, Elias Hugg.....	84	1854, Wm. D. Waples.....	41
1800, Dr. Theodore Wilson.....	27		
1855, Capt. Jacob Morris.....	27		
1803, Capt. Henry Neil.....	61		

As early as 1694 the court ordered that a tract of land near the Block House Pond be used as a place for burial. At this place, in 1727, a Friends' burial-ground was opened, Mary Miers setting aside an acre of land for that purpose. Here some interments were early made, but, after the custom of Friends, were not marked by headstones. In 1813 Jane Cord, a descendant of the original grantor, conveyed the above acre and three more to the trustees of the Camden Monthly Meeting for a burial-yard. The Friends removing, the use of a burial-place was no longer required, and, in 1840, most of the ground was sold to William Russell, and has been converted to other uses. Near by is the burial-ground of the Methodist Church, which has been secured in recent years. An earlier graveyard of this church was located on Shankland's Lane some time about 1788, and is not yet wholly abandoned, though not kept with the care that such places deserve.

The situation of Lewes, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, and its naturally defenseless condition, have exposed it to the attacks of all the foreign powers with which our country has been at war. In the colonial period, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the coast was much harassed by the French privateers, who threatened to lay waste such towns as refused to pay them tribute. Fears were early entertained that Lewes would be singled out for an attack, and on the 15th of July, 1695, the court at Lewes took action in the matter of providing a watch for the approach of the enemy as follows :

" Present at court, Justice William Clark, John Stokely, Capt. Luke Watson, Thomas Oldman, Capt. Thomas Pemberton and Joseph Booth, when these minutes were placed upon the records :

" An order and Warrant from the Governor and Council was produced and read, Relating to a suspicion of a Designe of our enemies, the french, to attack this or some of our neighboring Plantations, whereon the Justices considering of Persons fitting for ye said watch and trusts, and did Agree and approve of Anthony Parsly and John Fulbert, and accordingly did agree with them."

Subsequently it was deemed best that this watch

¹ Governor from 1802 until 1805.

until 1877, when the work was revived and the structure completed the following year. On August 4th of that year the lecture-room was dedicated by Bishop Scott, and January 12, 1879, the auditorium was dedicated by Rev. J. Hough. The building is a two-story frame edifice, forty by sixty feet, and cost six thousand five hundred dollars. A parsonage on the corner of Federal and Coulter Streets was erected in 1885.

The site of the former church is used as a cemetery. The present membership is one hundred and seventy-five. The Sabbath-school, comprising one hundred and twenty-five members, is under the superintendence of L. Jas. Coverdale. The present board of trustees is composed of the following persons: William A. Hazzard, Jno. H. Davidson, Thomas L. Blank, John C. Hazzard, Henry P. Burton, Chas. H. Atkins, James A. Carey, Samuel J. Martin, Samuel L. Goslee. This church was connected with Lewistown, Georgetown and Milton Circuits, and in 1863 was made a separate charge. Since that time the pulpit has been filled by the following pastors: 1863-65, Rev. Joseph Dare; 1865-67, Rev. William B. Walton; 1867, Rev. M. W. Redman; 1868, Rev. George W. Burke; 1869-71, Rev. William Merrill; 1871-73, Rev. W. P. Davis; 1873-75, Rev. E. E. White; 1875-77, Rev. John E. Smith; 1877-79, Rev. Robert W. Todd; 1879-81, Rev. George S. Gassner; 1881-83, Rev. A. W. Lightbourne; 1883-85, Rev. Thomas Williams; 1885, Rev. Walter Underwood; 1886, Rev. Joseph Robinson.

Presbyterian Church.—In 1833 a subscription was taken by the Presbyterians for the purpose of erecting a house of worship in Milton. The nearest church of this denomination at that time was the Cool Spring church, about seven miles distant. The effort met with approval, and in the following year a church was erected on land purchased of Thara Messick. The membership was never very large, but the congregation often numbered several hundred. Services were conducted until about 1865, when, the building being dilapidated and the membership too small to erect a new one, the church was dissolved, some going back to the old church and others joining some other denomination. During the season that the church was open services were conducted by Revs. De Witt, Mitchelmore, Fisher, Hayden and Mustard. Among the last families worshipping here were those of Aaron Marshall, Gideon Waples, Samuel Parker and Captain Parker. The building is still standing and is now used for school purposes.

Methodist Protestants.—The first meetings of the Methodist Protestants of Milton were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church. On October 22, 1857, William A. Hazzard conveyed to Thomas A. Moore, Andrew Holland, Bartlette Wilson, John M. Phillips and John D. Rodney, trustees-elect, a lot of land on Union Street, thirty by forty-three feet. On this a church building, covering almost the entire space, was immediately erected. It is a neat one-story frame structure and is still in use. In 1881, under

the pastorate of Rev. D. A. Shermer, a parsonage was erected on Broad Street. The present membership of the church is one hundred and fifteen. J. H. B. Mustard is the superintendent of a flourishing Sunday-school of seventy-five members, connected with this church. The present board of trustees is as follows: J. H. B. Mustard, Andrew Holland, Wallace White, Bateman Lingo, George Warren.

The church was connected with Sussex Circuit until 1868, when the Milton Circuit was formed.

Since that time it has been served by the following pastors: 1868, Rev. Isaac Atkins; 1869-72, Rev. A. T. Melvin; 1872-74, Rev. James H. Ellegood; 1874-76, Rev. Charles M. Thompson; 1876-78, Rev. H. Bruener; 1878-80, Rev. A. A. Harriman; 1880-82, Rev. D. A. Shermer, M.D.; 1882-84, Rev. A. D. Dick; 1884-87, Rev. J. E. Malloy; 1887, Rev. J. A. Wiegand.

SCHOOLS.—*Milton Academy.*—By an act of assembly passed January 27, 1819, the Milton Academy was incorporated, and Hon. Joseph Maull, Arthur Milby, John D. Smith, Hon. David Hazzard, Eli Hall, Wm. Morgan and Cornelius Carey were appointed commissioners to attend to the matters pertaining to the opening of the school. At a meeting of the stockholders held January 7, 1850, it was announced that the amount necessary to erect the building had been subscribed. Each share was worth five dollars and entitled the holder to a vote. Ex-Governor David Hazzard presided at this meeting, and Peter T. Wright was chosen secretary. John Ponder, Hon. David Hazzard and Cornelius Hazzard were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution, which they accordingly did. The preamble was as follows: "We the Subscribers, in order to form a more perfect Union, ensure Tranquility, promote Learning, and secure the Blessings of Tuition to our Posterity, Do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Milton Academy."

A lot of land on the corner of Appletree (now Chestnut) and Coulter Streets was procured, and a one-story frame building, about twenty by thirty feet, was erected. In this building the subscribers met January 7, 1822, and elected the following persons trustees; Hon. David Hazzard, John Gray, Eli Hall, Cornelius Coulter, Joseph Carey, William Vent and John Ponder. Morgan Rawlins was selected as the first teacher, and school opened January 9, 1822. On April 15th of the same year the examining committee reported that "It consists of about thirty pupils, about one-third studying geography, grammar, etc., the others studying the lower branches." George Middlebrooks, the next teacher, was succeeded in September, 1823, by Shadrach Terry, who continued until September, 1827. While in his charge Mr. Terry advertised in the Wilmington papers as follows: "To those who may resort here for an education notice is given that all branches will be taught." W. Thatcher was the next teacher. For a few years after the adoption of the common school system the academy was abandoned.

In May, 1842, Rev. Nathan Kingsbury took charge of the school. In the following year it was rebuilt and enlarged by an additional story. School was afterwards kept by Messrs. Crosby, Lamb, Bellis, Hicks and Wood. The building was last used for school purposes in 1880, when Frederick Thompson had charge. It is now used as a voting-place. The present trustees are Nehemiah D. Welch, George W. Atkins, Joseph C. Atkins, Robert H. Carey and Hon. James Ponder.

In the original division of the county into school districts, the town of Milton formed a portion of two districts, that part of the town north of Broadkilk Creek being in District No. 8, and the remainder in District No. 12. In the latter, district-school was held in the academy until a school-house was erected in 1833. The building then erected continued in use with occasional repairs until 1876. In that year the district, which had been sub-divided into Districts Nos. 93 and 160, was again consolidated. By a vote of the people taken June 26, 1876, it was decided to buy the Presbyterian Church. This was accordingly done, and the building was arranged for three school-rooms. These are presided over at present by C. B. Morris, Miss Mary R. Black and Miss Mary Magee. There are in attendance seventy-eight males and sixty-six females.

In District No. 8, a school-house was soon built after the passage of the School Law. In 1837 John Tilney had charge of the school, which comprised twenty-five pupils at that time and was open six months. In 1848 there were forty-one males and twenty-seven females in attendance. The district was divided in 1867 and No. 153 created. The two were soon consolidated and so continue. In the following year the old school-house was removed and the present one erected. It is a one-story frame building with two departments, taught respectively by E. Wise Warren and Mrs. S. J. Coverdale. At the present time there are enrolled forty-five males and forty-eight females.

INDUSTRIES.—The principal industry in which the people of Milton were ever engaged was ship-building. Baptist Lay, the pioneer of this business, built his first vessel a short distance from Milton over a century ago. As early as the year 1800 Cornelius Coulter was extensively engaged in ship-building. He was succeeded about 1825 by his brother, Wm. V. Coulter. At this time Jacob White and Samuel Martin, Samuel Stephenson, John Mustard and Geo. W. Atkins were also in the business.

The amount of work gradually increased and about 1861 reached its maximum. From that year until 1880 there were generally three or four ships on the stocks. The principal builders during this time were David H. Atkins, Ponder & Russell, Cornelius C. Davidson, Wm. C. Prettyman, Wm. Lamb, Joseph L. Black & Bro., and R. F. Hastings. There were employed in the ship-yards about one hundred workmen. The industry has almost ceased and during the past year there were only two vessels built.

In 1815 an act of Assembly was passed enabling Hon. Joseph Maull, John S. Conwell and Wm. W. Conwell to erect a mill dam across Broadkilk Creek, near Fergus Bridge. The dam was completed, and soon afterwards a grist-mill was erected by them, which later became the sole property of Maull. He also purchased a saw-mill on the same stream a short distance above. This was known as the "Draper Mill," and in 1812 a one-half interest in it was conveyed to William W. Conwell by Isaac Clowes. A bark-mill was erected on the same stream, opposite the saw-mill, by Maull, and it continued in operation until 1845. After Maull's death, his executor, Shepherd P. Houston, sold the above mills to Samuel R. Paynter, whose heirs still own them.

A tan-yard was in operation in Milton in 1816, under the proprietorship of Nathaniel Lofland. It was last owned and operated by Robert Burton, about 1830.

Another tannery was opened by Hall & Hazzard about the year 1825. At a later period George Hall became sole owner, and continued operating it until his death, which occurred in 1864. Since that time it has not been in operation.

At an early date a saw-mill occupied the present site of Hon. James Ponder's ship-yard. It was built by William Martin and John Conwell, and by them operated for some time. It has long since been discontinued.

In 1863 Hon. James Ponder erected a steam saw and bark-mill in Milton. The bark-mill was used for grinding quercitron bark, and had a capacity of three tons per day. The saw-mill was operated chiefly in preparing ship-timber. The mills were destroyed by fire April 16, 1877, and never rebuilt.

The Milton Brick Manufacturing Company opened a yard a short distance from town in September, 1887. They propose to manufacture 200,000 bricks per month, and be in operation seven months per year. Employment is given to fifteen men.

A large quantity of peaches are grown in this locality, and this has occasioned the erection of evaporators. The principal owners of evaporators in Milton are Reynolds Brothers, W. H. Chandler & Co., Tomlinson & Burton, E. B. Atkins, Charles G. Waples, David Wiltbank and Pullen & Collins.

POST OFFICE.—Asa Haines had charge of the post-office previous to 1829. In that year John Ponder received the appointment, and continued in charge until 1849, when he was succeeded by Nehemiah D. Welch. In 1853 Hon. James Ponder became post-master, which position he held until 1861, when Thomas Atkins was appointed. William C. Fisher was appointed in 1867, and was succeeded by John C. Polk in 1869. Polk continued until 1885, when John B. Mustard, the present incumbent received, the appointment.

LODGES.—*Endeavor Lodge, No. 17, A. F. A. M.*, was instituted at Milton in June, 1848. The first officers were as follows: W. M., Hon. James Ponder; S. W., Theodore W. Parker; J. W., Elisha Holland; Treas-

Buston, John.
 Brocton, William.
 Conner, Daniel.
 Coulker, Calvin.
 Cameron, Andrew.
 Conally, Francis.
 Crafg, John.
 Craig, Edward.
 Coffin, William.
 Caddy, John.
 Coleman, William.
 Chambers, James.
 Charles, James.
 Charles, Esau.
 Coulter, Thomas.
 Coulter, William.
 Dodd, William.
 Dodd, Hebron.
 Drain, John.
 Darby, Joseph.
 Dipper, Joseph.
 Davis, John.
 Drain, Caldwell.
 Emmit, Levin.
 Edwards, Simon.
 Emmit, Samuel.
 Fisher, William.
 Fleming, Archibald.
 Fisher, Henry.
 Fisher, Thomas.
 Fisher, Jabez.
 Fisher, John.
 Fisher, Joshua.
 Green, Richard.
 Gill, William.
 Gordon, Thomas.
 Gordon, Nathaniel.
 Green, Ambrose.
 Halle, David.
 Howard, Richard.
 Hall, William.
 Holland, Isaac.
 Holland, William.
 Holland, Hannah.
 Harmonson, John.
 Harmonson, Peter.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Hazzard, Nathan.
 Hall, Adam.
 Hazzard, Uriah.
 Hart, Jacob.
 Hall, Simon.
 Irwin, Brindley.
 Jeffries, William.
 Jacobs, Alburthus.
 Jones, Penelope.
 Jacobs, William.
 Jacobs, Sarah.
 Jackson, John.
 Kollock, Margaret.
 Kollock, Jacob.
 Kollock, Hercules.
 Killen, Henry.
 Kollock, Philip.
 Lewis, Wrixham.
 Little, Richard.
 Little, Nicholas.
 Little, John.
 Lawes, Noble.
 Lawes, William.
 Maul, John.
 Maul, William.
 Miller, Josiah.
 Massey, Robert.
 Marshall, John.
 McCracken, John.
 Martin, James.
 Martin, Josiah.

Marsh, Peter.
 Marsh, Thomas.
 Marsh, John.
 Moore, Jacob.
 Morris, Levi.
 Murphy, Daniel.
 Marshall, Aaron.
 Martin, Elizabeth.
 McHam, Thomas.
 Neill, Henry.
 Newbold, James.
 Newbold, William.
 Nunez, Hannah.
 Newman, William.
 Oliver, Charles.
 Oakey, Saunders.
 Oakey, Thomas.
 Oakey, Robert.
 Orr, John.
 Prettyman, Sheppard.
 Paynter, Samuel.
 Prettyman, John.
 Parker, Peter.
 Parker, Anderson.
 Pride, Suthy.
 Peters, Abigail.
 Paynter, Reece.
 Parker, George.
 Parsons, John.
 Paynter, Cornelius.
 Rowland, Samuel.
 Rowland, Thomas.
 Rodney, John.
 Russell, John.
 Riccords, Lovin.
 Riccords, Thomas.
 Rhoads, John.
 Russell, Philip.
 Roach, Levi.
 Roach, William.
 Riccords, Thomas.
 Still, William.
 Stockley, William.
 Shankland, David.
 Shield, Luke.
 Shankland, Rhoads.
 Stockley, Jacob.
 Stevenson, David.
 Steel, William.
 Stockley, Elizabeth.
 Shankland, Robert.
 Steel, John.
 Train, David.
 Thompson, James.
 Thompson, Samuel.
 Turner, Isaac.
 Thomson, William.
 Triglahan, Philip.
 Turner, John.
 Vint, James.
 Virdin, Marriner.
 Waves, William.
 Wirt, William.
 Wiltbank, Robert John.
 Widd, George.
 White, Wrixham.
 Woolf, Reece.
 Woolf, John.
 Woolf, Jonathan.
 Walker, Thomas.
 Wright, Peter.
 White, Isaac.
 White, William.
 Wirtley, John.
 Wyatt, Packer.
 White, Peter.
 Wright, Thomas.
 White, Newcomb.

West, Thomas.
 Wiltbank, Cornelius.
 White, John.
 White, Paul.

Walker, Jacob.
 Wilson, Thomas.
 Walker, George.
 Wiles, Robert.

In the course of the next thirty years there was a large influx of people into the hundred, and many families located whose descendants still remain. A list of taxables in 1813 embraced the names of the following:¹

Arnold, Wm.
 Arnold, John.
 Arnold, Wm. G.
 Atkins, Bagwell.
 Art, Jacob (Heirs).
 Art, Bailey.
 Art, James.
 Burton, Daniel.
 Beeby, Richard.
 Breveton, James.
 Breveton, Robert.
 Ball, James.
 Bowman, John.
 Bowman, Sandrus.
 Bowman, James.
 Barker, Samuel.
 Ball, Joshua.
 Burton, Alburthus.
 Burton, Anthony.
 Brown, Greensbury.
 Batson, Randall.
 Bailey, Wm.
 Breveton, Thomas.
 Bushnell, Wm.
 Bell, Thomas.
 Bailey, James.
 Burton, Joshua.
 Breveton, Henry.
 Bruce, Paris.
 Baker, John.
 Bailoy, Nathaniel.
 Coulter, Jesse.
 Carey, John.
 Cannon, Arcady.
 Carpenter, James.
 Casey, John.
 Coleman, Wm.
 Cummins, Solomon.
 Coulter, Robert.
 Clampett, Klook.
 Clifton, W.
 Clifton, Asa.
 Clifton, James.
 Clifton, Wellington.
 Canwell, Jacob.
 Cope, Joseph.
 Coleman, Thomas.
 Clouse, Isaac.
 Carey, Joseph.
 Clifton, Daniel.
 Dorman, John.
 Davies, Samuel.
 Derwan, John.
 Dodd, Wm.
 Ewing, Brinkley.
 Edwards, Wm.
 Edwards, Simon.
 Edwards, Simon, Jr.
 Frank, Cato.
 Futchter, Wm.
 Field, Mary.
 Green, Alburthus.
 Gordon, Jonathan.
 Ganoe, John.
 Gordon, David.

Gordon, James.
 Hudson, Breston.
 Hudson, Samuel.
 Hill, George.
 Hill, John.
 Holland, Comfort.
 Holland, Robert.
 Holland, James.
 Holland, David.
 Holland, John.
 Holland, William.
 Hirges, Jacob.
 Harris, Mathus.
 Hood, John.
 Hebson, Leah.
 Harges, Levi.
 Hall, Abraham.
 Hazzard, David.
 Holland, James J.
 Heckman, Selby.
 Hall, David.
 Howard, Thomas.
 Howard, Robert.
 Hall, Peter.
 Holland, Benjamin.
 Harris, William.
 Hall, Joshua.
 Hickman, George (store)
 Hall, Henry.
 Holland, John.
 Holland, Albertus.
 Hudson, Anderson.
 Howard, Richard.
 Hall, Col. David.
 Houston, Liston (heirs).
 Hopkins, William.
 Hall, Thomas.
 Harmtinson, Thomas.
 Johnson, David.
 Jeffris, Jacob.
 Johnson, William.
 Jacobs, George.
 Johnson, Purner.
 Kolloch, Philip.
 Kolloch, Solomon.
 Kolloch, London.
 Kolloch, Samuel.
 King, Hugh.
 Long, Armwell.
 Long, James.
 Lewis, Jacob.
 Lacy, Zadock B.
 Lessley, James.
 Long, Hester.
 Little, John.
 Lamb, Luke.
 Lank, William.
 Lintner, Jacob.
 Lacy, Robert.
 Lewis, William (shoemaker).
 Marsh, Thomas.
 Maul, Peter.
 Maul, John.
 Marsh, Thomas.
 Maul, John, Jr.

¹ Both lists embrace also all the taxables residing at Lewes.