

1957. There is some question whether the portrait on hand in the State Archives is that of Sykes or his father.



16. David Hall, 26-28 General Assemblies, January 19, 1802 - January 15, 1805, Democrat-Republican, Sussex, 50, Lawyer, Presbyterian.



(Having won the governorship by only 18 votes, Federalists were simply outraged to think that not only would they have that Francophile Jefferson in Washington, but they would be ruled in their own state by a Democrat-Republican governor. Would the Federalists allow a member of the opposite party to be inaugurated?)

It is said the first of the Halls in this country was one of the settlers at Plymouth in 1620. Hall's grandfather, Nathaniel, known as the "Indian Fighter" came to Delaware from Connecticut in 1700. Nathaniel's son David married Mary Kollock and there were at least three sons:

Peter, later becoming a lawyer; Joseph, a surgeon in the Revolution (whose son Henry Fisher Hall, M. D. married Hester, daughter of Caleb and Betsy Rodney in 1823); and our subject David who was born in Lewes on January 4, 1752. Hall's father was a prominent farmer around Lewes and served as a justice of the peace and a member of the Assembly of the Lower Three Counties Upon Delaware from 1753 on and off until the Revolution.

Young David studied law and was admitted to the bar in New Castle in 1773. When the war broke out two years later, he had already served in the Sussex Militia under General Dagworthy. When the Delaware Regiment marched away, he went with it as a captain to Long Island and White Plains under Colonel Haslet. After Haslet was killed, Hall became commanding officer of the regiment and was named colonel in April 1777. At Brandywine he led his troops and again at Germantown on October 4 where he was wounded. In the spring of 1778 Hall recruited troops in Wilmington and in July he was home again. Next month he went to White Plains to serve on a courts martial. By June 1779, he was back with his troops at Middlebrook, N. J.¹

Finally, sick and tired and probably still feeling the effects of the wound from Germantown, he went back to Lewes on October 4 to stay. He had been appointed to serve on another courts martial back in April but it never got under way until December when he was already home. The courts

martial, by the way, was to try one Benedict Arnold for "fraud and misuse of official power", a mere prelude to what Arnold was to be involved in later.²

In April, 1780, when the Delaware Regiment pulled out of the Jerseys with the rest of the troops and headed south for Charleston, S. C., Hall remained in Lewes. By the following January, Governor Caesar Rodney received a complaint from Major Otho Williams of Maryland on Hall's absence.³ Hall wrote to Rodney and indicated his bad state of health and lack of cash and clothes, but that he intended to rejoin his troops by April 1 if he could get some money somewhere, presumably from the General Assembly. He said he had not been paid for 8-10 months.⁴ Christopher Ward writes in his history of the Delaware Regiment:

That he was wounded at Germantown is a matter of record; that he was so disabled by wounds, as to have to retire from active service after Germantown, is demonstrably untrue....⁵

John Learmonth, formerly a lieutenant in Hall's company, came to his defense. He said he had never seen "the least Symptom of Cowardice" and gave a description of Hall's good conduct at Long Island.⁶

Hall wasn't the only officer who had left the regiment. Lt. Colonel Charles Pope of Smyrna, another company friend, resigned his commission in December 1779, after having left on furlough in July.⁷ Hall and Pope were examples of what regimental officers had been going through at this time. Governor Rodney continued to exhort, cajole, and take every

advantage to prod the General Assembly or anybody else into first recruiting enough men and then adequately provisioning them. In December 1779, officers of the Delaware Regiment at Morristown complained of their supplies: they were not nearly enough.⁸

In October 1781, Hall presented a petition to the General Assembly that his health had been recovered but he still had no money. He gave the impression that he was down to his last dime. The General Assembly did finally give him 100 pounds but it was paid in such dribs and drabs that his family consumed all of it each time. Hall asked for more.⁹ Finally, in April 1782, Governor Dickinson issued a general order stating that all officers and men not with the army in the South were to be released from service. Hall resigned his commission.

Eight years later, Hall along with the rest of the state, was on the mend both in his finances and profession. They improved to the extent that he built his home on King's Highway, #107, in Lewes where it stands today across from the Zwaanendael Museum. In 1798, he ran against Richard Bassett for governor but lost. Hall was one of the nucleus of opponents who was beginning to challenge the Federalists for political power.¹⁰ As yet, of course, the Democrat-Republicans were not strong enough.

In the interim Hall contented himself with biding his time while raising a family and building up his practice.

In 1776, he married Catherine Tingley, presumably the daughter of Reverend Samuel Tingley, Rector of St. Peters in Lewes from 1774-1786.

In December 1799, Lewes was rocked by the Wiley-Wilson murder. Hall was especially shaken because he was distantly related to Wilson's wife.¹¹

By the next election in 1800, Hall's party tried hard to win but failed again. Yet, there would be better days because New Castle County's Democrat-Republican base was growing.

Came the next election and an effort was made to get John Dickinson to run for governor again. When that failed, Democrats did the next best thing by getting David Hall to run again. He was a veteran, a member of the Order of Cincinnati and was to face his Federalist Sussex Countian from Laurel, Nathaniel Mitchell. Hall's Presbyterianism and his party's attack on Mitchell as "a professed Deist, an open scoffer at, and reviler of the Christian religion" did much to hit Mitchell where it hurt. Mitchell, an Episcopalian, was contemptuous of Methodism, a fact that did not escape his enemies in a land where Methodists had made great gains during the Revolution.¹²

It was an extremely close election. Hall slaughtered Mitchell in New Castle, 1465-682; lost to him in Kent, 1020-1080; and was slaughtered himself in their own county, 990-1695. Hall's percentage of 68 in New Castle (he needed

every bit) was enough to offset Mitchell's 63% in Sussex. Hall won by a mere 18 votes (50.1%). Federalists were outraged to think that not only would they have that Franco-ophile Jefferson in Washington, but they would be ruled in their own state by a Democrat-Republican governor. With the recently passed Alien and Sedition Acts of three years before, they looked to nullify much of the Irish vote in New Castle. Eventually, pacified that they still controlled the General Assembly, they dropped their opposition to Hall "and the first Republican governor of Delaware was allowed to be inaugurated in 1802".¹³

Along the Brandywine Jacob Broom had built the second cotton mill in America in 1795. Two years later, it burned and was not rebuilt. On July 19, 1802, a stranger arrived in town and expressed enough of an interest in the Broom property to buy all 95 acres for \$6740. The stranger had arrived in this country on New Year's Day, 1800. His name was Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours and he was interested in making powder. With hard work and luck the first du Pont powder came on the market in the spring of 1804 with 44,907 pounds reaping sales of just over \$15,000. By 1811, the du Pont Mills would be the biggest powder producer in America.¹⁴

With the death of the beloved George Washington, one of the first things the Democratic governor and Federalist legislature did (probably the only thing they agreed on) was

commission a life size portrait of the Mount Vernon gentleman to hang in the legislative chambers in Dover. Denis Volozan was the artist and when completed, it was duly hung. In 1976, when the Old State House was restored in Dover, this same portrait was brought out of storage and today adorns the old Senate Chambers in all its life size.¹⁵

About the same time du Pont brought the Broom property, yellow fever visited Wilmington for a third time in ten years. As before, the disease hit Philadelphia and came to Wilmington settling near the docks in the south part of town. From August to the first of October, the grim reaper had taken his toll of many people. Though a vaccination of sorts was introduced locally, it remained yet another 100 years before the whole world could verify the real culprit of yellow fever: the mosquito.¹⁶

Democrat-Republicans made further gains politically in 1802 when Caesar A. Rodney, the Signer's nephew, defeated the Federalist James A. Bayard for the US House, the only Democrat to win that seat for years.

Vice-President Aaron Burr was detained in Wilmington in January 1803 for three days during a snowstorm. Later in the year plans were begun to build a canal across Maryland and Delaware.¹⁷

A bill was introduced in the General Assembly, backed strongly by Quakers, to abolish slavery. A tie vote in the House with all of New Castle for it, Kent being split, and

everybody but one against it in Sussex, prevented the bill from passage. Opponents said an abrupt abolition was too much, too soon. Besides, they said, manumission was slowly taking place anyway.¹⁸ This would be the closest Delaware would come to abolition for the present. Delaware had another chance during the Civil War and lost again, this time by one vote.

Oliver Evans, the inventor from Newport, demonstrated his steam driven dredging machine in 1804 but was still much ahead of his time. He just couldn't seem to be in the right place at the right time.¹⁹

Because of a constitutional provision which banned immediate reelection by a governor, Hall was forced to step down.²⁰ Leaving office, he resumed his practice of law with his son who was admitted to the bar in 1809. The next year was a bad one for Hall because he lost both his son and his wife. He tried unsuccessfully for the US House in 1812. In 1813, he was named Associate Justice of the Sussex Common Pleas Court and his last hurrah seemed to be living through the British bombardment of his home town in the same year. Doubtless, it brought back old war memories of some 35 years before.

On September 18, 1817, David Hall died at 65 and was buried down the street in the Presbyterian Cemetery. Six daughters survived him: Elizabeth (Dr. John White), Mary (Dr. Robert Houston, then David Walker), Jane (Governor John

Collins), Catharine (David Paynter), Lydia (Dr. Edward Huffington), and Martha (James Tull). There is a set of scroll pattern stoneware in possession of the Zwaanendael Museum that Governor Hall gave his daughter Jane when she married the later Governor John Collins.



17. Nathaniel Mitchell, 29-31 General Assemblies, January 15, 1805 - January 19, 1808, Federalist, Sussex, 52, Lawyer, Episcopalian.

(Mitchell was born in Maryland before it became Delaware.)

Born in 1752 near Chipman's Pond, Laurel, Mitchell was the son of James (d. 1790) and Margaret Dagworthy Mitchell. Nathaniel was born in Maryland before it became Delaware. That is, his birthplace was located in the disputed area of the Calverts and Penns. Within a decade the state borders were confirmed from mid-peninsula east to Fenwick Island. Little is known of Mitchell's early life but somewhere, somehow, he seems to have been trained in the law.

When the news of Lexington arrived, Mitchell became a 23 year old adjutant to his uncle, General John Dagworthy. In 1776, he was made a captain in Colonel Samuel Patterson's Delaware Flying Camp which was stationed in Amboy, N. J. that summer. In 1777, Mitchell's company was attached for a

while with Colonel David Hall's Delaware Regiment near Philadelphia. Soon Colonel William Grayson's Virginia troops arrived and Mitchell joined that group later fighting at Brandywine. Due to severe illness he was not able to be at Germantown and later spent the Winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge. The following June Mitchell led Grayson's troops at Monmouth since Grayson had been promoted to acting brigadier general. Mitchell's troops helped lead the attack when they were suddenly withdrawn by General Charles Lee. It was this last action by General Lee which incurred the wrath of George Washington who came onto the field and later had the former court martialled.¹

In 1779, Mitchell was appointed brigade major and inspector on General Peter Muhlenberg's staff operating in the Norfolk-Petersburg, Virginia area. In early 1781, Benedict Arnold, now on the British side, led an attack on Richmond and threatened Governor Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia State government. When Petersburg was threatened, Mitchell helped save supplies by a pontoon bridge over the Appomattox. On May 10 the British captured him while he slept in his tent. Held prisoner for a while, he was paroled after Yorktown and returned home.²

It was probably at this time Mitchell chose to get married and did so to Hannah Morris, daughter of Anthony Morris.³ Aside from starting a family, he concentrated on his law practice while overseeing his milling interests

The other inscription on the monument is :

" Erected by the State of Delaware,
as a tribute of respect,
to the memory of Colonel JOHN HASLET,
whose remains, according to a resolution of Legislature,
passed February 22, 1841,
were removed from their resting-place,
in the grave yard of the First Presbyterian Church,
in the city of Philadelphia,
and here re-interred
on Saturday, July 3d, 1841."

Colonel Haslet left a son and two daughters. The son, Joseph Haslet, was twice, in 1811 and 1823, elected Governor of this State, - an honor Delaware never conferred upon any other citizen.

One of his daughters, Jemima, married Dr. George Monro, who was a skillful and learned physician, resident in Wilmington from 1797 until his death, in 1820. Of Dr. Monro's children, the only survivor was Mrs. Mary A. Boyd, of Wilmington. The other daughter of Colonel Haslet married Major Patten, but died childless.

Major Robert Kirkwood, a gallant Revolutionary officer, was born near Newark. After being educated at the Newark Academy he engaged in farming, but abandoned that occupation to enter the army. He enlisted as lieutenant in Haslet's regiment in January, 1776, and participated in the victories of Trenton and Princeton, as well as the disaster at Long Island. He was promoted to a captaincy and was engaged in all the important battles during the three succeeding campaigns. In 1780 his regiment went South with General Gates, and suffered severely at Camden. The survivors under Kirkwood and Jacquet were attached to Lee's Legion as light infantry, and at Cowpens, Guilford, Eutaw and other engagements Major Kirkwood distinguished himself. At the close of the war he was brevetted major and soon settled in Ohio, opposite Wheeling. He was killed at the battle of Miami, November 4, 1791.

Captain Caleb Bennett, Governor of Delaware from 1832 to 1836, and the last surviving officer of the Delaware Line, was born in Chester County, Pa., near the State line, November 11, 1758, and died at his residence on Market Street, next door south of the Lohr Building, May 9, 1836, at the age of seventy-eight years, after a lingering illness. He removed with his parents to Wilmington in 1761. In 1775, when but seventeen, his patriotic father placed him in the ranks as a soldier to fight for the cause of American independence. In the following year, with the Delaware regiment, he joined Washington's army at New York. He was promoted to the position of sergeant in 1776 and ensign in 1777, and with his company formed part of the detachment under General Sullivan in the attack on Staten Island. On September 11th of the same year he participated in the battle of Brandywine, and on the

4th of October following in the battle of Germantown, where the Delaware regiment lost in killed and wounded seven out of thirteen officers, and about one-third of the privates. Captain Holland, in command of the company, was killed and Ensign Bennett was wounded. In 1778 he joined General Washington at Valley Forge and afterwards was present at the battle of Monmouth. In 1780 he was promoted lieutenant, and his company, as part of the detachment under Baron De Kalb, was ordered to South Carolina, and on the 16th of August fought at the memorable battle of Camden. De Kalb being mortally wounded, he dictated before his death a letter expressive of the gallantry of the Delaware regiment, which in this engagement lost nine officers out of nine companies. Lieutenant Bennett was then sent to Delaware to raise recruits, and in 1781, with one hundred and twenty men he joined the French troops at Annapolis and proceeded to the siege of Yorktown. In this last crowning success of the American army Lieutenant Bennett bore a conspicuous part and commanded the left battery of the American force on the day that Lord Cornwallis surrendered.

He was present at the evacuation of Charleston, South Carolina, and remained in active service until the army was disbanded in 1883. He was then twenty-five years of age, eight of which were spent in the service of his country, and he endured the severest hardships; he was thrice wounded. When war was declared in 1812 he was appointed a major and had command of the forces at New Castle, remaining until the treaty of peace was signed. He was appointed treasurer of New Castle County and served until 1832, when he was nominated for Governor of the State and triumphantly elected November 13th of the same year, and died in office. Captain Bennett wore a queue until the time of his death. Late in life he drew a pension of three hundred and twenty dollars a year.

Major Lewis Bush was the son of David Bush, a prominent citizen of Wilmington in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Lewis had just prepared himself for the legal profession when the Revolutionary War began. He entered the colonial army, in which he became a major, and fell at the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777.

John Bush, brother of Major Lewis Bush, was a volunteer in the colonial army at the age of twenty years, and served through the Revolutionary War with the rank of captain.

Colonel David Hall, commander of the famous Delaware Line in the Continental army, was born January 4, 1752, at Lewes. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in New Castle County, August 18, 1773. While practicing his profession the Revolutionary War broke out and Colonel

Hall enlisted immediately as a private. Subsequently he recruited a company, of which he was elected captain. This company was attached to Colonel Haslet's command and gained considerable distinction at White Plains and Long Island. He subsequently recruited the celebrated Delaware Line regiment, and, April 5, 1777, was made its colonel. They participated at Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, were with Washington at Valley Forge and during the remainder of the war fought in the important battles, doing distinguished service in various lines of duty and earned a reputation second to no other troops in the Continental army. Colonel Hall was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in his native town and was elected Governor of the State, continuing in office until 1805. He was also an associate justice. His wife was Catherine Tingley, of New York. Colonel Hall died at Lewes, September 18, 1817. His son, Joseph Hall, was admitted to the bar October 10, 1809, but died soon after in early manhood.

Joseph Shallcross, who was a leading member of the Friends, was a true patriot and Washington knew it. Just before the battle of Brandywine the general sent a woman to Shallcross with a letter quilted in her petticoat. An answer was returned in the same way to Washington, giving him an account of the position of some squads of the British and of the fleet on the Delaware.

Captain James Montgomery, of Wilmington, commanded a small armed vessel in the Continental service. He was a Scotchman by birth. One day, while sitting at breakfast in the sign of the "Ship," southeast corner Third and Market Streets, news was brought to him that several store-ships of the enemy were coming up the Delaware. Rising from the table, with an air of confidence, he said, "Now is my harvest-time." Quickly manning his vessel, she started for the mouth of the Christiana and down the Delaware as fast as her sails would bear her. Before sunset she turned up the creek amidst the shouts of the patriots who gathered along the banks. Three valuable prizes, the cargoes of three British vessels, were captured and brought into port. The gallant captain was hailed as a victor and carried through the streets in triumph on a large chair, supported by eight men. In the mean time a few daring patriots boarded and captured another store-ship of the enemy on the Delaware, near the mouth of the Christiana. She was on her way to Philadelphia.

Captain Joseph Stidham resided in a beautiful home, which he called White Hall near the Brandywine. He commanded a company of militia during the war. When the men-of-war "Roe-buck" and "Liverpool," with their tenders, sailed up Delaware Bay, and bombarded Wilmington,

the inhabitants could make but feeble resistance. As it was known to the commander of the "Roe-buck" that a small body of soldiers was in the town, on its way to join Washington, a company of Hessians were sent ashore in boats to attack and disperse the party. The men, who were few in number, could make no stand against the Hessians, backed by the cannon of the men-of-war. They were hidden hastily by their friends. One of them, who was Captain Joseph Stidham, after discharging his rifle in the face of the approaching line of soldiers, fled for his life, and took refuge in the house of his cousin, Jonas Stidham, on the outskirts of the village. The gunners on the "Roe-buck" saw him enter it, and they turned their fire upon the house. The Hessians attacked it furiously. "The balls rained down upon the roof." The mercenaries broke down the doors and windows, and rushed into the house searching for the Yankee captain. It was a large, rambling building, with many closets and lean to's. But Stidham took refuge in none of these. Passing through the house, he reached the barn-yard, and crept into the hollow trunk of an oak-tree, in which he had often played hide-and-seek when a boy. It was so long since he was hid in it, that the moss and lichen hung over the opening. The Hessians searched for him in vain. Two of them, it is said sat down upon the log while he was in it. They returned to the ship at nightfall, and he escaped to join Washington.

The adventures of Captain Kean, of the Delaware Line, and Captain Hugh Montgomery, of the Volunteer service, about the same time, were just as thrilling, and yet more amusing. The former was suffering with ague, and the latter was with him, in a house at the corner of Second and French Streets later owned by Mr. Keisler. When the British entered Wilmington on the morning after the battle of Brandywine, they heard of their whereabouts, entered the house and searched it from cellar to garret, but failed to find the "—rebels," as they called them. The patriot officers were concealed in the chimney on the attic, and thus eluded discovery.

"It's too hot here," said Captain Montgomery to his companion; "we may be discovered yet by those red-coats."

"But how shall we escape?" inquired Captain Kean, shivering both with fear and ague.

"Let us call John Stapler, a Quaker, next-door, and consult with him," said the former.

Stapler came, dressed Captain Montgomery in the plain black suit then worn by a minister among the Friends, and placed his own best garments, including a low-crowned, broad-brimmed hat, on Captain Kean. He borrowed a large vest of John Benson, a neighbor, for him, and placed a pillow under it, to imitate corpulency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED MAR 31 1976

DATE ENTERED

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

Mr
 COLONEL DAVID HALL HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

107 King's Highway

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Lewes

VICINITY OF

COUNTY

CODE

Delaware

10

Sussex

003

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
 PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
 ACCESSIBLE
 YES; RESTRICTED
 YES; UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

John N. Vessels and Sarah F. Vessels

STREET & NUMBER

107 King's Highway

CITY, TOWN

Lewes

VICINITY OF

STATE

Delaware

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registry of Deeds for Sussex County

STREET & NUMBER

Sussex County Court House

CITY, TOWN

Georgetown

STATE

Delaware

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE
 Historic American Buildings Survey, DEL 149
DATE
1960
 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> MISSING	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Colonel David Hall House in Lewes, built in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, with a lower two-and-one-half-story wing added probably during the first decade of the nineteenth century, is a three-bay, two-and-one-half-story house. The framing is of hewn white oak and the house is sheathed in its original cypress shingles. The wing has later cedar shakes over the original vertical beaded sheathing. The front entrance has a fine pediment and the window architraves are crosssetted on the facade.

The front door opens into a hallway running the depth of the house and divided into a reception hall and stair hall by a pair of Roman doric pilasters, showing pronounced entasis and situated on pedestals of dado height. The pilasters support an entablature with triglyphs. The reception hall has an elaborate cornice, chair rail, and baseboard. The ceiling has plaster ornamentation in the center. The stair hall has a simpler cornice. The stairway, which has an open well to the third floor, is of closed-string construction. The front and back doors have their original hardware: large strap hinges, a large iron lock on the front, an iron bolt on the rear, and hand-wrought nails forming a decorative pattern in the panels of the rear door.

The parlor contains the moldings as found in the reception hall. The mantel shelf is supported on consoles set on a crosssetted fireplace surround. The large panel over the mantel shelf is framed by a crosssetted architrave. As in the hall, the door and window architraves are crosssetted at the upper and lower corners. The moldings of the mantel are a proportionately smaller copy of the cornice, even to the dentil detail. On each side of the fireplace is a panelled alcove.

The dining room lies beyond the parlor and has a panelled chimney breast with recessed "butterfly"-shelved cupboards on each side. The cornice, chair rail, and baseboard are simpler than those in the parlor and front hall. The woodwork of the dining room is repeated in the two bedrooms upstairs which have fully-panelled chimney breasts, with closets on each side of the fireplace.

The wing has the simplest woodwork in the house. Beading supplies the only decoration on the chair rail and baseboard. The mantels have reeded consoles and the panels above are plaster. An enclosed stair ascends behind the chimney breasts. Originally, the beams were exposed but boxed with beaded trim. This wing represents local building practices, whereas the main section gives a feel of urban influence. Many details are quite similar to woodwork in the earlier Corbit-Sharp House at Odessa, which was made by Robert May.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)			
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION					

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The woodwork in the David Hall House is largely original. Because of the quality of its surviving trim, it is one of the finer period houses in southern Delaware.

This was the home of Colonel David Hall (1752-1817), lawyer (admitted to the bar in New Castle at the age of 21), patriot, governor of Delaware, and judge, son of Captain David Hall. David Hall figured conspicuously in the American Revolution as a captain in John Haslet's Regiment; Battalion commander under Brigadier-General John Dagworthy, and colonel of one of the Battalions of Sussex and first in command of the Sussex Brigade. In 1776 he was appointed to the Council of Safety by the General Assembly. In 1777 he was commissioned colonel of a regiment which formed part of the Delaware Line, succeeding Colonel John Haslet. He fought in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, the Brandywine (receiving a slight wound), Cooch's Bridge, Germantown (seriously wounded), was at Valley Forge, sharing General Washington's tent, and at Middlebrook, N. J., called "the forgotten Valley Forge." Following the war, he resumed his law practice in Lewes, became active in political and civic affairs of the state, serving as governor, 1802-1805. In 1813, Colonel Hall was appointed fourth associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sussex County, a position he held until his death. He had married Catherine Tingley of New York soon after being admitted to the bar. They had one son, Joseph, a lawyer, who died in early manhood, and five daughters. Colonel Hall is buried in the cemetery of the Lewes Presbyterian Church, where he had been an elder for many years.

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

1

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE

Eberlein & Hubbard. Historic Houses and Buildings of Delaware. Dover, Del.:
Public Archives Commissions, 1962. Pictured on 21.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Munroe, John A. Federalist Delaware, 1775-1815. New Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1954.
 Scharf, J. Thomas. History of Delaware, 1609-1888. 2 volumes. Philadelphia: K. J. Richards & Company, 1888.
Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware. Chambersburg, Pa.: J. M. Runk & Company, 1899. 2 volumes

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF DONATED PROPERTY One-quarter

UTM REFERENCES

A	1	8	4	8	19	2	5	4	2	9	1	4	7	0
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

B					C					D				
ZONE				EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property is bounded on one side by Kings Highway, on the east by Third Street, and by property boundaries on the south and west. The shape of the property is an irregular quadrilateral.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Sarah F. Vessels, owner

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

107 King's Highway

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Lewes

STATE

Delaware

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Lawrence C. Henry, Director

TITLE

Lawrence C. Henry, Dir. of Hist. & Cultural Affairs

DATE

March 23, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Colonial David Hall House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Lewes, Delaware VICINITY OF COUNTY Sussex STATE Delaware

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S. Geological Survey

SCALE 1:24,000 DATE 1954
Photo revised 1970

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES



IN REPLY REFER TO:

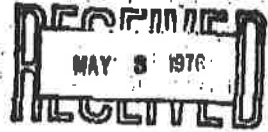
United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

HISTORIC REGISTRARS
OFFICE

MAY 3 1976

RECEIVED



Div. Historical & Cultural Affairs

The Director of the National Park Service

Gary Everhardt

is pleased to inform you that the historic property listed on the enclosed sheet has been nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer responsible for your State's implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It has accordingly been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for your information and convenience.

Enclosures



ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE DELAWARE

Date Entered APR 26 1976

Name

Location

Hall, Col. David, House

Lewes
Sussex County

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. William V. Roth, Jr.
Hon. Joseph R. Biden, Jr.
Hon. Pierre S. duPont, IV

Col. Hall Use

see also "news release"



State Of Delaware
Department Of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS
Hall of Records
Dover, Delaware 19901
(302) 739-6000 678-5314

ROBERT H. RIED
Secretary of State
LAWRENCE C. HENRY
Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HALL HOUSE NAMED TO REGISTER

The Colonel David Hall House in Lewes has been named to the National Register of Historic Places, according to Lawrence C. Henry, Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. The house was cited for its architectural and historical importance, as one of the finest Georgian houses in Sussex County and as the home of an important early governor.

David Hall served as a captain under Colonel Haslet at the opening of the Revolution, and later succeeded to Haslet's command. He shared Washington's tent during the bitter winter at Valley Forge, and distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Germantown, the Brandywine, and Cooch's Bridge.

From 1802 until 1805, Colonel Hall was Governor of Delaware. From 1813 until his death in 1817, he was a judge of the Sussex County Court of Common Pleas.

He built the house in Lewes after the Revolution on land his father had left him. It faces the intersection of Savannah Road and King's Highway, near the south edge of the town as it existed during the eighteenth century. Interior trim distinguishes the house architecturally; most of the original details have survived, including mantels, paneling and cornices throughout. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Vassels, have restored the interior to its original appearance.

Placement on the National Register ensures that the house will be protected against encroachment from federal construction projects, and makes the property eligible for federal matching grants-in-aid. Historic properties are named to the Register by the National Park Service upon nomination by the states. In Delaware, the Director of the Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs is the State Historic Preservation Officer.



xxxx 5314

May 7, 1976

Mr. & Mrs. John M. Vessels
107 King's Highway
Lewes, Delaware 19958

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Vessels:

I am pleased to tell you that on April 26, 1976, the Colonel David Hall House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This action is in response to our nomination of your property to the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

By this action, the Colonel David Hall House is recognized as possessing unusual significance to the history of our state. Beyond the recognition itself, inclusion in the National Register assures that this office will review all federal projects to determine any effect they may have on your property. Further, all National Register sites are eligible for federal preservation grants-in-aid administered by this office. We will provide you annually with application forms for these grants and will encourage you to consider this useful program.

We have a handsome framed certificate attesting to the National Register status of your property which has been signed by the Governor, the Secretary of State, and myself and which bears the Great Seal of the State of Delaware. If you will contact me, I would like to arrange to present this certificate to you.

The State of Delaware shares the pride we hope you feel as a result of this recognition.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence C. Henry
Director/State Historic
Preservation Officer

LCW/sjp

Enclosures

Col. David Hall House

file NR

in Lewes on historic list

The Col. David Hall House in Lewes, home of an early Delaware governor, has been named to the National Historic Register.

The house, at the intersection of Savannah Road and King's Highway near the south edge of Lewes, is considered one of the fine examples of Georgian architecture in Sussex County.

Hall served as captain under Col. John Haslet at the opening of the American Revolution and later succeeded to Haslet's command. He shared Washington's tent during the bitter winter at Valley Forge and distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Germantown, the Brandywine and Cooch's Bridge.

From 1802 to 1805, Hall was governor of Delaware. From 1813 until his death in 1817, he was a

judge of the Sussex County Court of Common Pleas. He built the house in Lewes after the Revolution on land his father had left him.

Today, it is essentially as it existed in the 18th century. Mantels, panelling and cornices have survived in tact. The present owners, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Vessels, have restored the interior to its original appearance.

Placement on the National Register ensures that the house will be protected against encroachment from federal construction projects and makes the property eligible for federal matching grants-in-aid.

Historic properties are named to the register by the National Park Service upon nomination of states.

Morning News

5/18/76

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Historical & Cultural Affairs
Office of the Director

MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 2, 1976

TO: The File

FROM: Lawrence C. Henry *LCH*

SUBJECT: Col. David Hall House

On July 26, 1976, Joan Norton and I presented a National Register certificate to Mr. & Mrs. John Vessels, owners of the Hall House. We did this at the Hall House and were given a tour of the building.

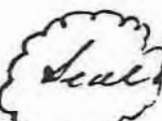
LCH/sjp

respectively as the said Ojibwas found by their decree or Sentence
pursuant to the directions, true intent and meaning of an Act of
Assembly in such Case made and provided shall limit and appoint
Then this Obligation to be void and of none effect or else to remain
in full force and Virtue

Sealed and Delivered
in presence of
Phillips Kollock
William Harrison

Mary Hall 

J. Hall 

D. Hall 

Peter White 

Administration Bond
Mary Hall
Joseph Hall, David Hall
and
Peter White
on the Estate of
David Hall Esq: decd.

Apr 28. 1794.

Superior County's
Know all men by these presents that We Mary
Hall of the County afo^r Midd^l, Joseph Hall and David
Hall of the same County Gentlemen, and Peter White of said
County Merchant, are held and firmly bound unto his
Excellency the President of the Delaware State in the
Real Sum of ~~Five~~ ^{Three} Thousand Pounds of lawful money
of said State, to be paid to the said President or his
Successor the President for the time being, to which
payment well and truly to be made and done We
bind ourselves our and each of our Heirs Executors and
Admors jointly and severally firmly by these presents
Sealed with our seals and dated at Lewes this 28th
day of April Anno Domini One thousand seven
hundred and eighty four

The Condition of the above Obligation is such that if the above
bounden Mary Hall, Joseph Hall and David Hall Administrators of all and
singular the Goods Chattles and Credits which were of David Hall late of
the County afo^r require dec^d shall make or cause to be made a just &
perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattles and Credits which
were of the said dec^d which have come to their hands possession or know-
ledge, or to the hands a possession of any person or persons for them, and
the same so made shall exhibit or cause to be exhibited into the Regis-
ters Office for the County afo^r on or before the 28 - day of October
next ensuing, and the same Goods Chattles and Credits or which at
any time after shall come to the hands or possession of them the said
Mary Hall, Joseph Hall or David Hall, or to the hands of any other person
or persons for them, shall well and truly Administer according to Law:
And further shall make or cause to be made a just and true account
of their said Administration on or before the 28 - day of April
Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and eighty five: and all
the rest and remainder of the Goods Chattles and Credits of the said dec^d
which shall appear to remain on the said Administrators Account
the same being first examined and allowed by the Orphans Court
for the County afo^r shall deliver and pay to such person or persons

Administration.
Bond
D. B. N.
of Peter Hall
on the Estate of
David Hall Esq
and
with Wm Robbins
Treas

12th June 1818

Sussex County, sc.

Know all men by these presents, That we

Peter Hall

of the county of Sussex in the State of Delaware,
and *William Robbins*
of the same county, *Ship Carpenter* are held and
firmly bound unto the State of Delaware afore-
said, in the sum of *one Thousand* — dollars

lawful money of the said State, to be paid for the use of the same ;
to which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind
ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administra-
tors, jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with
our seals, and dated the *twelfth* — day of *June*
one thousand eight hundred and *Eighteen*

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH,

That if the above bounden *Peter Hall* —
administrator ^{de bonis non} of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits
which were of *David Hall Esquire* — late of Sussex county,
deceased, do make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory
of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceas-
ed, at the time of his — death, which have, shall or may come to the
hands, possession or knowledge of *him* the said *Peter Hall* or
to the hands or possession of any other person or persons for *him*

and the same so made, do exhibit
or cause to be exhibited into the Register's office, for the county of
Sussex, on or before the *twelfth* — day of *December* next
ensuing ; and the same goods, chattels and credits, and all other goods,
chattels and credits, of the said deceased, which at any time after
shall come to the hands or possession of *him* the said *Peter Hall*

or to the hands or possession of any other person or
persons for *him* do well and truly administer according to law.
And further, shall make or cause to be made a true and just ac-
count of his said administration, on or before the *twelfth*
day of *June* — next ensuing : and all the rest residue and re-
mainder of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, which
shall be found remaining on the said administration account, the
same being first examined and allowed by the said Register, or his
successor, the Register for the time being, shall deliver and pay, dis-
tribute and dispose of, agreeably to an act of the Assembly of the
State of Delaware, entitled, "An act for the better settling intestates'
estates," — then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, or
else to be and remain in full force and virtue.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED, }
In the presence of

Phillips Hollock

Peter Hall Seal
Wm. Robbins Seal

as admr who is all also since dec. without fully administ. the same

The Inventory of
the Goods & Chattels
of the Late David
Hall Dec^r
Supper

June 29th Sept
1818

15-1920

1415

BEST SHOT AVAILABLE

Amount Bro't over. \$ 839.76

One old Basket ----- 0.10
 1 old Grass Se ----- 0.40
 1 pair of Wedges ----- 1.00
 1 Saddle & Bridle ----- 3.00
 1 Old Wheel Harrow ----- 1.00
 1 Ox Wagon ----- 20.00
 half a horse cart ----- 7.00
 2 Harrows ----- 3.00
 2 Ploughs ----- 2.50
 1 Covering Harrow ----- 0.50
 About 45 bushels of corn ----- 33.75
 1 Pair of old wagon wheels ----- 7.00
 1 Gigg & Harris ----- 2.00
 2 Hogs ----- 16.00
 1 yoke of Oxen Limbed Lyon ----- 44.00
 1 D. Rock & Range ----- 42.00
 2 Red cows ----- 30.00
 1 Bull ----- 14.00
 1 Pied Bull ----- 6.00
 1 Black Dells ----- 4.00

Amount Bro't up. \$ 1.275.01

Eight head of sheep ----- 12.00
 1 Cow & Calf ----- 20.00
 1 Cow ----- 16.00
 1 Horse ----- 43.00
 7 Stacks of fodder ----- 17.50
 9 Stacks of Hay ----- 9.00
 30 3/4 bushels of Corn ----- 2
 Standing in the field ----- 142.52
 1 Make Harrow ----- 2.00
 1 Myro girl Lillie (Indented) ----- 30.00
 1 Boat sold for cash ----- 25.00
 500 Sheaves of oats ----- 5.00
 2 1/2 bushels of Hubers ----- 2.50
 1 Old cutting Knifed box ----- 1.25
 1 Double barreled gun ----- 10.00
 half a ground Stone ----- 0.75
 1 Reaping Hook ----- 0.50
 2 bushels of Hye ----- 1.50
 10 bushels I. Potatoes ----- 3.00

Amount Carried Up \$ 1.275.01

\$ 1.616.53

Robert West

Jasper County, Ga
 To any Judge or Justice of the peace for said
 County, you are hereby required to administer
 the oaths of Office to Robert West & Caleb Prady
 who were and try to appraise the goods
 and Chattels which were of David Hall Esq
 late of said County dec'd. Given under my hand and
 Seal at George Town this 23rd day of Sept ----- 1847
 Phillips Hollocky Reg^y of Wills

BEST SHOT AVAILABLE

<p>Amount Bro't down \$ 839.76</p> <p>One old Basket - - - - - 0.10</p> <p>1 old Saddle - - - - - 0.40</p> <p>1 pair of Bladders - - - - - 1.00</p> <p>1 Saddle & Bridle - - - - - 3.00</p> <p>1 Old Wheel Barrow - - - - - 1.00</p> <p>1 Dr Wagon - - - - - 20.00</p> <p>half a horse cart - - - - - 7.00</p> <p>2 Harrows - - - - - 3.00</p> <p>2 Ploughs - - - - - 2.50</p> <p>1 Covering Harrow - - - - - 0.50</p> <p>About 45 bushels of corn - 33.75</p> <p>1 Pair of old wagon wheels - 7.00</p> <p>1 Gigg & Harris - - - - - 2.00</p> <p>2 Hoes - - - - - 16.00</p> <p>1 yoke of Oxen Lined Lyon - 44.00</p> <p>1 Dr. Rock & Mame - - - - - 42.00</p> <p>2 Red cows - - - - - 30.00</p> <p>1 Bull - - - - - 14.00</p> <p>1 Pied Bull - - - - - 6.00</p> <p>1 Black Bulls - - - - - 4.00</p> <hr/> <p>Amount Carried up \$ 1.275.01</p>	<p>Amount Bro't up \$ 1.275.01</p> <p>Eight head of sheep - - - - - 12.00</p> <p>1 Cow & Calf - - - - - 20.00</p> <p>1 Cow - - - - - 16.00</p> <p>1 Horse - - - - - 43.00</p> <p>7 Stacks of fodder - - - - - 17.50</p> <p>9 Stacks of Hay - - - - - 9.00</p> <p>30 3/4 bushels of Corn. ?</p> <p>Standing In the field \$ 142.52</p> <p>1 Make Harrow - - - - - 2.00</p> <p>1 Negro girl Lilla (indentured) 30.00</p> <p>1 Boat sold for cash - - - - - 25.00</p> <p>500 Sheaves of oats - - - - - 5.00</p> <p>2 1/2 bushels of Muborn - - - - - 2.50</p> <p>1 Old cutting Knifed box - - - - - 1.25</p> <p>1 Double barreled gun - - - - - 10.00</p> <p>half a grind Stone - - - - - 0.75</p> <p>1 Shearing Hook - - - - - 0.50</p> <p>2 bushels of Hye - - - - - 1.50</p> <p>10 bushels I. Potatoes - 3.00</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">\$ 1.616.53</p>
--	---

Robert West
Caleb Rodney

1848 September 19th Robert West and Caleb Rodney
came before me and were Qualified as appraisers accord-
-ing to Law - - - - - as directed in the Warrant of
Appraisors -

Thomas Rodney

An Inventory of all and singular the goods and chattels of late Coll.
David Hall dec^d as came to the sight and Knowledge of us the
Subscribers Appraisors this 19th Day of September 1818 And by us appraised
as follows

One Umbrella & cane . . .	\$ 2 " 00	Amount Brot up	\$ 284 " 60
One Hat	2 " 00	3 old chairs 3 Old barrels	1 " 00
The wearing Appareil of the Dec ^d	30 " 00	1 Old Basket with Trumfury	1 " 50
One capped silver Watch	20 " 00	6 Doz Coffee	1 " 00
1 High post Bedstead No 1	30 " 00	6 Doz Sugar	13 " 20
1 Low ditto " 2	30 " 00	16 1/2 Doz wool	1 " 50
1 Ditto " 3	30 " 00	1 Old spinning Wheel	0 " 50
1 Toundle " 4	24 " 00	1 Old Large Trunk	2 " 00
5 English Blankets	7 " 50	1 folding Screen	3 " 00
6 bed Quilts & coverlids	32 " 00	2 set of window Curtains	3 " 00
10 Sheets	20 " 00	1 Pitt frame looking glass	1 " 25
3 Calico Blue Curtains	4 " 00	1 Japian & Waiter	12 " 00
1 set of bed Curtains	4 " 00	6 moreen stuffed chairs	5 " 00
2 short window Curtains	0 " 40	2 armed ditto	1 " 00
3 sets Window curtains Red border	3 " 50	1 Trailing Trunk	10 " 00
2 sets window Curtains ficed	3 " 00	1 House clock	2 " 00
6 Windsor chairs (yellow)	6 " 00	1 pair of Brass Andirons	1 " 50
1 Looking glass	2 " 50	3 Brass candle sticks	0 " 25
Eight Table cloths	12 " 75	1 small Waiter	4 " 50
Nine Muffin Pillow cases	2 " 00	1 Dutch case & 6 bottles	0 " 50
four Diaper Towels	1 " 00	1 Walnut Tea Table stand	0 " 50
five Common do	0 " 75	1 pair of cotton cards	1 " 00
four Coarse do	0 " 50	1 Tin Tea Kettle	3 " 00
One Walnut Bureau	4 " 00	5 Blue Edged dishes	1 " 00
One pine writing Desk	3 " 50	4 salled ditto	1 " 50
One plain pine stand yellow	0 " 75	1 Porcel & Old ware	2 " 50
One square ditto	0 " 75	1 Castor	1 " 00
One Doole Map	1 " 00	1 Carving Knifed fork	2 " 00
One Old Looking glass	0 " 75	1 set of Large Knives & forks	1 " 50
One Willow Hamper	0 " 40	1 set small do	75
About 3 Do of thread	2 " 00	1 Knife Box	1 " 00
13 Brass Nods for Hair Carpet	1 " 30	Trumfury scones & Jars	42 " 00
1 Old chest of Drawers	1 " 00	28 Do of silver plate	0 " 10
1 Old low writing Desk	0 " 25	1 Tin Carrister	19 " 62
1 Old Store chest (33)	1 " 00	Sundry glass & Crockery ware	16 " 00
Amount carried up	\$ 284 " 60	One glass Carpet	8 " 00
		One second hand do	
		Amount carried over	\$ 485 " 77

Amount Bro't Over	\$ 485.77	Amount Bro't up	\$ 752.02
One Hair Carpet	2.00	One Rush Bottomed chair	0.20
One Ditto	1.20	1 pair of Brass Andersons	5.00
1 floor ditto	2.80	1 Gallon Bottle	0.40
Sundry Books Law Divinity		4 Earthen pots	0.25
Ac. as Catalogue	110.80	1 Old Coffe pot	0.25
1 Walnut Book case	10.00	2 broad Baskets	0.50
1 set of window curtains	6.00	1 hand bellows	0.25
1 set ditto Lps	3.00	3 pair smoothing Irons	1.00
1 Looking Glass	12.00	1 pair of Shovel & Tongs	0.50
1 pair of card Tables	20.00	1 old warming pan	0.40
1 Sofa	20.00	1 Looking glass	2.00
6 fancy Rush Chairs	10.00	3 ^{1/2} Oz old silver	3.50
1 pair of Brass Andersons	8.00	Sundries in the Pantry	2.54
1 D ^o Shovel & Tongs	2.50	1 Large pot & Hooks	2.00
1 hand Bellows	0.80	1 D ^o Lps	1.25
1 hand brush	0.40	1 small pot	0.25
1 pair of plate candlesticks	3.00	1 Large Dutch Oven	2.00
1 Snuffers & Tray	0.50	1 small D ^o & Hooks	1.00
3 china Vases for flowers	1.50	1 Brass Wash Kettle	4.00
1 Large waiter	1.25	1 Reel & Winding Blades	0.40
1 Lps ditto	0.75	2 Old Working Tools	0.50
1 Broad Tray	0.50	1 Old churn	0.50
1 Walnut round Table	1.50	1 Lot of sundries in Milk house	2.41
6 Green Chairs	6.00	1 Hackle	0.25
1 Sweeping brush	0.25	1 Old bedstead	0.75
1 set of window Curtains	1.50	1 Lot of Old stuff	0.25
1 Entry Lanthorn	2.00	Sun Rope & Hooks	1.30
1 Door Carpet	0.50	Old casks & Trumpany in cellar	1.00
1 Close stool	3.00	1 B ^e cart	15.00
1 Kitchen Carpet	1.50	1 Dutch Pan	8.00
1 Child Arched chair	0.75	1 Hoghead & 10 ^{1/2} bushels of wheat	18.74
1 Old pine Table	0.25	1 Ley stand	2.00
1 pair silver mounted spec ^s	1.00	3 B ^e chains	3.00
1 set of gold weights	1.00	2 bolts & sleeves	0.62
1 Dish & case & contents	7.00	2 pitch forks	0.75
1 Mahogany dining Table	8.00	1 Grub Hoe	5.00
1 small square walnut D ^o	1.00	1 Old Hoe	0.25
1 Ditto D ^o Mahogany	5.00	1 Dung fork	0.25
1 Dog. Old Chair	9.00	1 Spade & 1 Shovel	0.75
Amount carried up	752.02	1 piece of old sail	2.00
		1 Old ax	0.50
		Amount Carried over	839.76

Last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Hall

In the Name of God Amen the first day of January in the year of Our Lord 1734 I Nathaniel Hall of Lewis in the county of Sussex in Delaware mariner being weak in body but of perfect mind and memory Thanks be Given to God Therefore calling to mind The Mortality of my body Knowing That it is appointed for all men Once to dye do ~~make~~ and Ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner Following That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul unto the hands of God that Gave it and for my body I recommend it to the Earth to be buried in a Christian Like and Decent manner at the discretion of my Executors ~~nothing~~ nothing doubting but at the ~~general~~ ^{General} resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Mighty power of God and as Touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this Life I Give Devise and Dispose of the same in manner and form Following--

Imprs It is my will and I do order that in the first place all my Just debts and Funeral charges be paid and Satisfied Out of personal Estate--

Item I Give and bequeath unto Jane my dearly beloved wife One full Third part of all my real and personal Estate during her natural Life--

Item I give to my well beloved ~~my~~ son David the ~~Large~~ House I Live in and the Land Fenced on the North west side the road adjoining the House with the brick Cellar and the Land Six foot south East of the said cellar--

Item I Give to my said son David That Land I bought from Alexander Moliston and Edward Naws bounding to the bank on the North east side and on the south west to a Mulberry stum, and a Dich running near South East adjoining Mollestons

Land and Also One half of The Hundred Acres of Land I bought from Alexander Molleston Bounding on ^{Simon} ~~Simon~~ Kollocks Land pasture neck and Pembertons Land and Also One half of my marsh pasture Lying between Simon Kollocks and John Shanklands marsh Pastures and also One half of all my Land Lying between widow Halls Land and Russels and also half that Land and Russels and Also half that Land Lying adjoining the road and John Paynters Land and John Adams's all which house and lands above mentioned to him and his Heirs forever-- (Turn over)

Item I give to my son Peter the old house he now dwells in with half the land adjoining John Paynter Land John Adams and the road and all that Land Lying South west the Ditch and Simon Kollocks Land Together with the Orchards and also half the Hundred Acres I had from Molleston aforesaid and half of the marsh pasture aforesd. and half of the Land on the Bank between widow Halls Land and Russells to him and his Heirs forever--

Item I give unto my son Peter and David Equally to be Devided all my right and Title to a certain Tract of Land Containing Two Hundred Acres Lying in Boston Government in the Massachusetts Together with Two mares and Colts running on the Cape to them and their Heirs forever--

Item I Give to my Two Daughters Bersheba and Lydia Each the sum of forty pounds to be paid Out of my personal Estate to them and their Heirs forever--

Item I Give unto the children of my daughter Mary The Third part of the Two Thirds of my remaining personal Estate and the other Two Thirds to ~~her~~ be Equally devided between my Daughters Bersheba and Lydia--

Item I do hereby make and ordain my Two beloved sons
Peter and David my Only Executors of this my Last will and
Testament and I do hereby utterly disallow revoke and Disannul
all and Every other former wills Testaments Legacies and
Executors in any wise before this Time by me named willed and
bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be
my last will and Testament In Witness Whereof I have hereunto
set my hand and Seal the day and year above written.--

Nathaniel Hall (SEAL)

Signed Sealed Published pronounced
and Declared by the said Nathl. Hall as
his Last Will and Testament in
presence of us
William Powell
Mary Bassnett
Ralph Bassnett

*Compared and corrected
May 17, 1926.
Clara R. Dubbel*

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Sessions for the
County of Sussex now sitting Novemb^r 17th 1796

The Petition of David Hall of the County afo^r respectfully
Sheweth

That whereas David Hall s^r late of Sussex and Parishes Hundred in
the County afo^r in his Life time was seized and possessed of
several tracts of Land Situate in the Hundred afo^r and so thereof
being seized died intestate Leaving four issue who entered and
with Simon Kollerke Joseph Simons and David, Simon,
Mary and Peter to whom the said Lands by the
Laws of this State descended and came

Your Petitioner therefore Prays your Honors to take the
Premises into your Consideration and Appoint five freeholders
of the said County to enter on and view the Premises and make
Partition and Division of the Land and Premises afo^r between
the Heirs afo^r if they will admit thereof without injuring
the same

And Your Petitioner will Pray

David Hall