John Frederick Lewis
by Cecelia Beaux
THE HISTORY OF
AN OLD PHILADELPHIA
LAND TITLE

208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

BY

JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS

PHILADELPHIA
1934
NOTE

Before his death, my Father had practically completed this book on The History of an Old Philadelphia Land Title, that of 208 South Fourth Street, where the law firm, of which he was the Senior partner, has its offices. Although I myself have no ability in historical research, I was unwilling that his friends and those interested in early Philadelphia should lose the benefit of his labors. Mr. Albert Cook Myers and Mrs. Bertha Edwards McGeehan assisted my Father in gathering material for the book during his lifetime. After his death the editorial work was completed with the assistance of Mrs. McGeehan. Mr. Michael P. McGeehan revised and brought to completion the Brief of Title appended to the book. I am indebted for the illustrations to various sources to which I have given credit in the list of illustrations, but particularly to Mr. Carroll Frey, author of "The Independence Square Neighborhood," and to the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company under the auspices of which that book was issued, for the use of eleven drawings, eight of which are by the late Frank H. Taylor. Mr. Ernest Spofford, the Librarian of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has been exceedingly helpful, and throughout my Father made great use of the treasures of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of which he had the honor of being president.

With Joseph Morgan Pile, my Father's manuscript comes to an end. Since I am unable to complete his manuscript with references to subsequent owners of the property, I must refer those who are interested in tracing the title to its conclusion, to the Brief of Title printed as an Appendix.

Among his notes I found material which I had difficulty in working into the body of the book. I have printed these without further comment, just as my Father left them, as Appendices, under the headings: Streets, Churches and Meeting Houses, Taverns and People.

JOHN F. LEWIS, JR.
ILLUSTRATIONS

John Frederick Lewis by Cecelia Beaux ............................................. 1

208 South 4th Street ................................................................. 8

Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore (1605–1675), from a painting
owned by The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts .................. 32

Philadelphia about 1702. Dock Creek, with its dock in the foreground
and its pond at 4th and High (Market) Streets. Note the high
river bank where the first settlers dug their caves. This is a
conjectural drawing made by J. F. Wade in 1875 ...................... 34

Brown's Book Store, Northwest Corner of 4th and Arch Streets,
built in 1854 and rebuilt in 1855. The wall shown is on
the grounds of the Friends' Meeting House ............................. 38

St. Thomas' African Protestant Episcopal Church, Southwest Corner
of 5th and Adelphia Streets. Photographed in 1859 ................. 40

John Fish[er]'s Land Warrant for a Philadelphia lot, dated 1 mo.
(March) 21, 1683. In the handwriting of Penn's Saxon Secretary,
Philip Theodore Lehmann, and signed by Penn. To the left
is the Lesser Seal of Pennsylvania. From the original on file in
the Land Office at Harrisburg. The lot surveyed under this warrant
included part of "208" ................................................. 48

Residence of Joshua Fisher in 1745, 37 Walnut Street, said to have
been the oldest house in Philadelphia when it was torn down
August 1, 1848 .............................................................. 50

The Girard Bank, 3rd Street below Chestnut, built originally for
the first United States Bank. In 1811 it was occupied by
Stephen Girard as his banking house. Photographed in 1869 . 54

Walnut Street, South side between 3rd and 4th, showing Philadelphia
Saving Fund Society, 68 Walnut Street (old numbering) and
next to it, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives
and Granting Annuities. Photographed in April 1859 ......... 60

Edmund Cartlidge's Land Warrant for a Philadelphia lot, dated 5
mo. (July) 2, 1683. In Lehmann's handwriting, signed by
Penn and bearing the Lesser Seal of Pennsylvania. From the
original on file in the Land Office at Harrisburg. The lot surveyed
under this warrant included part of "208" .......................... 63

Original Vellum deed of lease, 19 x 17¾ inches, to Edmund Cartlidge,
of Derbyshire, England, April 10, 1692, for 250 acres of land
to be laid out in Pennsylvania, signed by William Penn and
bearing the signatures of the witnesses, on the back,—Penn's
lawyer, Harbert Springett, Ben: Griffith and Thomas Coxe.
As a bonus with this purchase Cartlidge received a City Lot
which included part of "208." From the original by courtesy of
the owner George B. Harvey, Esq., of Moylan, Pennsylvania .... 67

Indian deed dated 8 April 1725 from Wiggoneeheenah to Edmund
Cartlidge ........................................................................ 71

Friends' Meeting House (1695–1808), Southwest corner of High (now
Market) and 2nd Streets. On the North side of Market Street
is the Old Court House built in 1710. The Legislature met here
until the State House was built in 1735 ............................... 76
Garden of the Mutual Assurance Company (the Cadwalader and Wistar houses) Southwest Corner of 4th and Locust Streets. On the left is the parent vine of the Wistaria. On the right is the churchyard of St. Mary's.

Pine Street Meeting House, South side of Pine Street, East of 2nd, built in 1753, known also as the Hill Meeting, so called from its location on or near Society Hill. Dolly Madison, then Dolly Payne, was married to her first husband, John Todd, in 1790 at this meeting house. Photographed by Richards.


“Moon and Seven Stars” in 1807, Southwest Corner of 4th and Chestnut Streets. Kept by Alexander Moore.

Moore Hall, Schuylkill, Chester County, Pennsylvania. The home of William Moore (1699–1783).

5th and Library (now Sansom) Streets. On the Northeast Corner is the Library Company of Philadelphia, first circulating library in the United States, founded by Franklin and his fellow Junto members in 1731. On the Southeast Corner is the home, built 1845, of the Mercantile Library, founded 1821. Next door to it is the Philadelphia Dispensary established 1786 and built in 1801.


Dr. William Shippen, Jr. (1736–1808), from a painting by Lambdin, after Stuart, owned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Edward Shippen (1729–1806), Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, from a colored print in the possession of the Burd School.

Edward Burd (1751–1833), from a painting by Rembrandt Peale, owned by the Burd School.

Edward Shippen Burd (1779–1848), from a painting owned by the Burd School.

Mrs. Edward Shippen Burd (Eliza Howard Burd) (1793–1860), from a painting owned by the Burd School.


Moses Levy (1756–1826), lawyer. From a drawing by Robert Smith.

“Fort Wilson”, the residence of James Wilson in 1779, Southwest Corner of 3rd and Walnut Streets, from a drawing by B. R. Evans made in 1888. This is a reversed copy of the Evans drawing. Dr. Burton Alva Kunkle, an authority on James Wilson, has found that the house was located as shown here and not as Evans drew it.

William Lewis (1745–1819), lawyer, of whom Horace Binney, in “Old Bar of Philadelphia” writes “he was very spare of flesh, and destitute of almost all dimensions but length.” From a drawing by Robert Smith.
Wooddrop Sims (1758–1793), from a painting owned by the Burd School.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, built 1761, 217–231 South 3rd Street. Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, is buried in the graveyard.

Charles Chauncey (1777–1849), lawyer and brother of Elihu Chauncey an owner of "208." Engraved and printed by J. Sartain, from a painting by Thomas Sully.

Walnut Street Gaol, Southeast Corner of 6th and Walnut Streets. On the North side are the gate and wall of the State House yard.

John William Wallace (1815–1884), from a painting owned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was one of its presidents and was born at "208."

John Bradford Wallace, (1778–1837), lawyer, an owner of "208"

John Beylard (1794–1879), from a painting by Thomas Sully.


Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell (1801–1852) lawyer, an owner of "208"

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 244–250 South 4th Street, built in 1763. In the graveyard are the tombs of Commodore Barry and other Revolutionary patriots. Drawn on stone by W. L. Breton and printed by Kennedy and Lucas in 1830.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, North side of Willings Alley, between 3rd and 4th, founded 1733. In the church is the painting "Hagar and Ishmael" by Benjamin West.

"Crazy Norah," Norah Powell (–1865), from a painting by William E. Winner, owned by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

William Heyward Drayton (1817–1892), lawyer, an owner of "208"

Midshipman Percival Drayton (1812–1865), from a painting by Thomas Sully made in 1827, owned by Mrs. Percival Drayton, of Philadelphia, but in the possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

James McCrea (1848–1913), President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Joseph Morgan Pile (1837–1899), lawyer, an owner of "208." From a photograph taken about 1876.

William Penn (1644–1718), from a painting by Jonathan Richardson (1665–1745), made about 1689 in London. This painting was presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania by Anne H. R. Baker Lewis.

Hope Hose House, Union Street near 4th. Photographed in July, 1858
St. Michael’s German Lutheran Church, 5th Street and Apple Tree Alley, built in 1743
Southwest Corner of 3rd and Spruce Streets. Photographed in June 1859
251 South 4th Street. John Sergeant had his home and law office here. Photographed in 1862
67 and 69 (old numbering) South 4th Street, the firm of B. & J. Bohlen occupied this building in 1805. Bohlen was the head of the establishment in 1793. “He, perhaps, was the first importer and vender of ‘Weesp Anchor Gin’ in Philadelphia.” In 1797/8 his brother John became his partner
The Old Friends’ Meeting House, East side of 4th Street below Chestnut, where the Forrest Building now stands. Photographed by Richards in April, 1859
Old Quaker Almshouse. This picture shows the last remaining one of a number of cottages built and supported by the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia upon a lot of ground on the South side of Walnut Street between 3rd and 4th. This lot, 99 feet on Walnut Street and 220 feet in depth, was bequeathed to the Society of Friends in 1702 by John Martin as a home for the deserving poor of Friends. This cottage, with some others, was erected in 1713. It was demolished in 1876. Photographed in 1873
The Indian Queen on the East side of 4th Street below Market. Next door, to the North, was the Francis Hotel. From a Smith Ale print
Dock Creek and the Blue Anchor Tavern, about 1700. It was at this dock that William Penn first landed in Philadelphia. The Blue Anchor was the first public house in the City. It was on the West side of Front Street
West side of 4th Street at Prune (now Locust). Photographed in 1860. On the Southwest Corner is the Wistar House, and on the Northwest is the house in which Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, and his brothers lived in 1798. In the directory of that year appears “Messrs. D’Orleans, merchants, near 100, South Fourth St.” This house was torn down in 1879.
Northeast Corner of 4th and Pine Streets. Photographed by Bonsall in 1861
Willing Mansion, built in 1746 for Charles Willing, Southwest Corner of 3rd Street and Willings Alley. Photographed in 1859
Southwest Corner of 4th and Prune (now Locust) Streets. Photographed in 1857. This was the home of Dr. Caspar Wistar, noted physician and scientist, who lived here from 1798 until his death in 1818. The famous “Wistar Parties” were held here. It is now the home of the Mutual Assurance Company
212 South 4th Street, The Philadelphia Contributionship, organized 1752. This house was built in 1835
Prune Street Theatre, South side of Prune (now Locust) Street below 6th. “Home, Sweet Home” was sung here for the first time in America
Merchants Hotel, West side of 4th Street between Market and Arch. It was built in 1837 by a company of business men who felt the need of providing up-to-date quarters for visiting customers. The hotel had 500 rooms. For a long time it was considered one of the best houses of its kind in the country. With the shifting of trade centers and the erection of the Girard, Continental and other more elaborate hotels, the Merchants lost its vogue. This drawing by Frank H. Taylor was made from the grounds of the Friends’ Meeting opposite.

316 South 4th Street. Home of Isaac Wister Morris in 1811, and, in 1844, of Jeremiah Hacker, who married Beulah, daughter of Isaac W. Morris, in 1830.

Cadwalader House, West side of 4th Street below Locust, built in 1828 by Joseph Parker Norris, Jr. It was sold in 1837 to John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States. It, together with the old Wistar home, houses the Mutual Assurance Company.

Northeast Corner of 4th and Walnut Streets. Residence from 1796 to 1810 of General Stephen Moylan, Military Secretary to Washington and the first president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The house to the left, on 4th Street, was the home of Dolly (Payne) Todd, who later became “Dolly” Madison.

Northwest Corner of 4th and Walnut Streets. Sketched by Frank H. Taylor from a painting made in 1854. The site is now occupied by the building of the Fire Association.

Dock Street, showing the Merchants Exchange which fronts on Walnut, Dock and 3rd Streets. Photographed April 1859 from Chancellor and Dock Streets.

London Coffee House, built 1754, Southwest Corner of Front and Market Streets. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the first in America, originated here in 1790. It was then known as the Philadelphia Board of Brokers. Photographed in 1860.

Residence of Rev. Dr. William H. Odenheimer, 420 South 3rd Street. To the North is St. Peter’s Protestant Episcopal Church, built 1761. Photographed by Richards in 1860.

Spruce Street Baptist Church, erected 1829, South side of Spruce Street above 4th. Photographed by Richards in 1859.

Cherry Street, North side, East of 4th. Wrigley’s Tavern was 323 Cherry Street. Photographed in 1859.

East side of 4th Street, North of Chestnut. Judd’s Hotel, formerly the site of the Post Office. From a painting.

Police Station, South side of Union Street, between 3rd and 4th. Photographed in 1860.

Walnut Street, North side, East from 4th, photographed in 1873.

West side of 4th Street, opposite Union. Photographed in 1855.

West side of 4th Street below Spruce. Photographed in 1860. Donnelly's was 310.

Southeast Corner of 4th and Spruce Streets. Photographed in 1860 by Richards. Torn down in May 1868. 338 Spruce, the house next to the corner, was the home of Joseph Hopkinson (1770–1842) and it was here that he wrote "Hail Columbia" in 1798.

Interior of Zion Church, Southeast Corner of 4th and Cherry Streets, built in 1766. It was destroyed by fire 1794, but the walls remaining entire and sound, it was rebuilt 1795. Photographed in 1860.

Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Southwest Corner of 4th and Pine Streets. Photographed by Richards in 1859.

Friends' Meeting House, Southeast Corner of 4th and Arch Streets, built 1804. Photographed in 1868.

East side of 4th Street, between Walnut and Spruce.

East side of 4th Street, North of Spruce.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Shippen, the Emigrant</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Shippen</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Shippen (2nd)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shippen</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Shippen, Junior</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Justice Edward Shippen (Jr.)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Burds</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Burd</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Burd</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, the National Capital</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Wilson</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Shippen Burd and his Family</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Burd Orphan Asylum</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Coxes</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Daniel Coxe</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Daniel Coxe of London</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rear End of the Property</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine Bird</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas Hitchcock</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bullocks</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bayntons</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Ashley</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chaunceys</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hon. Charles Chauncey</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elihu Chauncey</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Frazers</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Fries Frazer</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Frazer, Jr.</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Frazer, the Emigrant</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Persifor Frazer</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Worrall Taylor Frazer</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Persifor Frazer (Continued)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Walnut Street Gaol</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Bradford Wallace</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John William Wallace</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace Binney Wallace</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Wallace Ancestors</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir William Wallace</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wallace, the Emigrant</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Maddox</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Maddox Wallace</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Sheaff and the Muhlenbergs</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Sheaff</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Sheaff</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Muhlenbergs</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Beylard</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The DuBarry Family</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX

A
Portrait of Penn by Richardson .......................... 191

B
Streets ............................................. 192

C
Churches and Meeting Houses ........................... 194

D
Taverns ............................................. 198

E
People .............................................. 200

F
Fourth Street Neighborhood ............................. 205

G
Brief of Title to 208 South 4th Street ................. 221

Index ................................................ 249
THE HISTORY OF
AN OLD PHILADELPHIA
LAND TITLE

208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET
208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

All titles to real estate in the older portions of Philadelphia are interesting, but the Brief of this property is especially so. It recalls many delightful chapters of local history with which it is interwoven and brings back the days of old with amazing reality. Its story will be simply told, but with some effort at historical accuracy.

It dates back to William Penn’s title to Pennsylvania under the Charter from Charles II, and it will not be amiss, therefore, to inquire what title Charles himself had, and from what fact or fiction it was derived.

NOTE: The full Brief of Title is printed as Appendix “G” and its details are not burdened upon this narrative.

THE DUTCH, SWEDISH AND ENGLISH TITLES

THE DUTCH

The Dutch claimed that all the undiscovered land along whose coasts their navigators had sailed, was, by the law of Nations, Dutch territory, but upon this same fiction the voyage of John and Sebastian Cabot, in 1498, along the coast of North America, from the thirty-eighth to the sixty-seventh degree of north latitude, would vest an earlier title in the English.

The Dutch, however, were the first to enter the Delaware or South River. Denying the claims of England, they asserted that the discoveries of Henry Hudson, who sailed into the Delaware Bay, 28 August 1609, in the “Half Moon” and anchored overnight, gave their nation the absolute title to all the land “about” the River. In 1623, Captain Mey actually sailed up the Delaware and built Fort Nassau, near the present site of Gloucester, New Jersey, and the Dutch West India Company, which dispatched him, planted other colonies on
the River. Fort Nassau seems to have been maintained intermittently for several years as a post from which to trade with the Indians, and is noteworthy as the first settlement by Europeans in the Delaware River territory, now included in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

In 1633, Arent Corssen, who was then Dutch Commissary of Fort Nassau, bought a tract from the Indians embracing "the Schuylkill and adjoining lands" (Samuel Hazard: Annals of Pennsylvania, 35), and many years afterwards a deed of confirmation was made by some Indian chiefs for this tract, which may have included part of what is now Philadelphia. (Pennsylvania Archives, 2 Series V, 242.)

The English were occasionally navigating these waters, at the same time that the Dutch were, but they made no permanent settlement. The first mention of Delaware Bay, by that name, is contained in a letter written from Virginia by Captain Argall in May 1612. It was so named after Lord Delaware, who was supposed to have touched there in 1610 on his voyage to Virginia and was therefore probably credited by the English with its discovery. (N. Y. Hist. Col. 2d Ser. vol. 1, 320.)

THE SWEDES

The Swedes next arrived, and one of the arguments upon which they based their title was a supposed grant in 1631, from King Charles I of England to Johan Oxenstierna, the Swedish Ambassador at London, for all the territory in the neighborhood of the Delaware, but no record of such a grant has been found, and its existence has never been admitted by England. Oxenstierna was not in London in 1631, nevertheless the historians, Rising, Lindeström, Johan Campanius Holm, and Acrelius all credit the claim, and the latter asserts that it was confirmed "out of the documents," and that the actual articles of cession existed in the Royal Archives before the burning of the Swedish Palace in 1697. Exhaustive researches in the Public Record Office in London, and in the Royal Archives at Stockholm, have not disclosed any trace of the conveyance. (Amandus Johnson, The Swedish Settlement on the Delaware, 175–176.)

2
In 1624, the formation of a Swedish West India Company was proposed and two years later King Gustavus Adolphus granted a charter for it. (Hazard's Annals, 16.) No settlements under this charter were made until 1638. In March or April of that year some Swedish Colonists arrived at the mouth of the South River. They were under the leadership of Peter Minuit, who had previously been an officer of the Dutch West India Company and Director General of New Netherlands. (Duke of Yorke's Laws, 421.) These Swedes settled Fort Christina, in what is now Wilmington, and, Campanius says, purchased from the Indians the lands both sides of the Delaware River all the way from Cape Henlopen to Sankikan—the Falls of the Delaware at Trenton—and that this purchase was confirmed by Governor Printz, when he arrived in 1643 with express directions from the Swedish Crown to do so.

The Swedes were good colonists. They built forts and dwellings and imported useful supplies from home. The land grants they received, were from the Crown direct, not from the Swedish Governor, but they were generally vague in description and indefinite in extent. Few if any of the Swedish grants, within the territorial limits of Philadelphia, are known, except one to Sven Schute describing a tract by the name of "Mockorhulteykyl,**** together with the small island**** of Karinge and Kinsessing, comprehending also Passuming." (Pa. Arch. 2 Ser., V, 780.) There is a deed on parchment in the Manuscript Department of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, from Queen Christina to Sven Schute, dated Stockholm, 20 August 1653.

The fact remains, that the Swedes came to the shores of the Delaware, settled in considerable numbers, and claimed title to the ground they actually occupied.

**THE DUTCH AGAIN**

The Dutch, in the meantime, had not been evicted from such places as they had already settled. They protested against the inroads of the Swedes, and appealed to Governor Stuyvesant, at New Amsterdam. He instructed Andries
Hudde, in 1646, to purchase from the Indians, a tract on the west shore of the Delaware River, about four miles northward of Fort Nassau. This Hudde did, and thereby bought land undoubtedly covering some part of the present site of Philadelphia. He erected the Dutch arms upon the land which he had purchased and several freemen made preparations to build upon the newly acquired possession. This irritated Governor Printz, who sent his commissary, Huygens, to tear down the Dutch arms. Printz sent a written warning to Hudde, in which he protested against his “secret and unlawful purchase of land from the savages.” (Hazard’s Annals, 89, 90.)

About five years afterward, 1651, the Dutch built Fort Casimir, near the present town of New Castle, and prepared to defend their rights by placing a garrison in the fort. It was captured, however, in 1654, by the Swedes under Governor Rising, who then attempted to set up a government. In September of the following year, the Dutch, under Governor Stuyvesant, sailed in force from New Amsterdam, captured Fort Casimir and Fort Christina, and took formal possession of the entire river and its adjoining shores in the name of the States General. This ended Swedish authority on the Delaware. Such Swedes as were disposed to submit to the Dutch government were allowed to remain. The titles under which the Swedes claimed to hold land were thereafter apparently treated as void. For eight years thereafter, the Dutch Governor General, at New Amsterdam, controlled the situation. He made land grants, and while they were chiefly near Fort Casimir, some were probably within the present City limits.

In the meantime the Dutch colony had been maintained at Fort Casimir, and named New Amstel. Stuyvesant, after his capture of Fort Christina, appointed Commissaries to enforce his orders, and in 1663, arrangements were made by the City of Amsterdam, Holland, for the transfer to it of the entire River Territory from the West India Company. A formal grant was thereupon made on 22 December of that year from Stuyvesant to Alexander D’Hinoyossa, in behalf of the burgomasters of the said City, of all the “colony on the South River, from the sea upwards, so far as that river extends itself,
towards the country to the east side, three miles from the borders of the river, and towards the west side, so far as the country is extending, till it reaches the English colonies.” (Hazard’s Annals, 355.)

D’Hinoyossa thus became Governor of the Delaware district. His commission does not seem to be recorded. It must have included authority to grant lands, because a number of titles in the southern part of Philadelphia, originate in patents granted by D’Hinoyossa to Swedish settlers. In some of these patents he is mentioned by name and in others is merely called the Dutch Governor of Delaware. Whether his authority conflicted with that of the Commissaries previously appointed by Stuyvesant, or superseded that authority, is not quite clear. (Lewis’ Original Land Titles, 11.)

THE ENGLISH

The claims of neither Holland nor Sweden were recognized by England. She assumed that the English Crown held title to all that part of North America along the coast of which the Cabots had navigated.

After the restoration of the Stuarts to power, they were greedy for the spoils of office, as were all their followers, by reason of their enforced fast during the Protectorate. England herself was so clean stripped that there were not sufficient spoils to go round.

On 12 March 1664, Charles granted to his brother James, Duke of Albany and York, afterwards King James II, a Patent for all the land between the St. Croix River on the north and Delaware Bay on the south, a grant of such magnitude that it covered all of New England, New York and New Jersey, though it did not include the west side of the Delaware River. (Hazard’s Annals, 356.) It is true that the land granted by this Patent to brother James, had been previously granted to the Plymouth or North Virginia Company, in 1606, by King James I, but this grant, by Charles to brother James, was doubtless political as well as fraternal, and a little thing like a previous grant did not disturb either of them. The grant put Charles on record, which was doubtless his purpose.
James immediately sent out an expedition to take possession, with the idea that nine-tenths of his rights would be thereby secured. He occupied New Amsterdam, and then peaceably subdued the South River and all the colonies thereon. By the Treaty of Breda, in 1667, the Dutch formally ceded the entire region to the English and his title was thereby confirmed.

No territory west of the river was included in the grant, from Charles II to James, and this indefinitely immense region, could be claimed by James by virtue of conquest only.

The deed to James gave him power to make conveyances. Like power was included by James in the commissions he issued to his governors. Richard Nicholls, his first governor, and Sir Francis Lovelace, his second, who succeeded Nicholls in 1667, both issued original patents, and confirmed former Dutch patents, for various grants within the present City limits. The deeds usually reserved a quit-rent payable in wheat, and are recorded in "the Book of Patents of the Governor of New York," which has been copied into the Exemplification Records at Philadelphia. (Lewis, Original Land Titles, 15.)

THE DUTCH AGAIN

Upon 30 July 1673, a Dutch fleet arrived at New York, war having been renewed between Holland and England, and the magistrates and constables promptly doffed their caps to the States-General, swearing fidelity to Dutch orders. Deputies from the Delaware River settlements did likewise, thus entirely restoring the Dutch supremacy. The English settlers on the Delaware River were to be protected in their estates, real and personal. The Dutch, however, disregarded this condition in the terms of submission and passed a general law, 20 September 1673, confiscating all the property of the English settlers.

THE ENGLISH FINALLY

The Dutch rule did not last long. The war between Holland and England was ended 19 February 1674 by the Treaty of Westminster and the English regained possession of New York
and the Delaware. Charles II issued Letters Patent to James, in the same year, confirming the grant previously made and giving James like powers formerly conferred. Sir Edmund Andross was appointed Governor, and upon his arrival at New York, 31 October 1674, obtained from the Dutch, the formal surrender of all their possessions in America, wherever situated. His Commissioners took possession of the forts on the Delaware, and assumed sway for England over all the settlements upon both shores. The Dutch rule was ended.

Governor Andross confirmed the titles previously granted by Richard Nicholls and Sir Francis Lovelace, and appointed an official surveyor, to give "new comers as desire to continue there any reasonable quantity of lands not disposed of or settled." (Hazard's Annals, 415.) The underlying object of the original and confirmatory grants by Charles to his brother James was plainly a desire to oust the Dutch from their American colonies.

That this was Charles' underlying object is confirmed by the fact that James lost no time in taking immediate possession and, though no rights were conferred upon him west of the Delaware, he took possession of all of the settlements on both sides of the River and proceeded to make grants accordingly. James may have imagined that the Dutch settlements on the Delaware, having been an appendage to New York, the conquest of the latter place carried its appurtenances, or he may have had a secret commission from Charles giving him title in himself, and not in the Crown, if he actually took possession. He doubtless intended to get further confirmatory grants, or, what is more likely, he may not have troubled his ducal head about the matter at all, but relied upon the fact that if he once got possession, his ouster would be difficult.

Charles II needed Provinces for his favorites as rewards for their support, and furthermore, there were political reasons why the Government of all the Provinces in America should be more immediately under the Crown. New settlers in new countries were, even then, yearning to govern themselves, and be independent of a government which looked upon them simply as sources of income.
In 1675, William Penn, with others, became interested in the settlement of the New Jersey Colony, and it was natural that he should conceive the idea of establishing a colony of his own in America.

Admiral Penn had left his son an income of £1500 a year from English and Irish lands, and also a claim against King Charles for money actually loaned, which, with interest, amounted to some £16,000.

The King was without money and credit, and when Penn petitioned him for a tract of country in America, north of Maryland and west of the Delaware, with western limits co-extensive with those of Maryland, and with a northern limit as far as plantable country extended, his petition was favorably considered. It would release the Royal Treasury of a large debt, and enable Penn to establish a colony in America adjoining his New Jersey Plantation. It was doubtless especially attractive to the King, because of Penn's resolve to remove himself and family thither, which would take him out of sight of the English Court.

The petition was referred to the committee of the Privy Council, for the affairs of trade and plantations, 1 June 1680, and consideration of it was begun on the 24th of the same month. Penn explained to the committee that he would be content with a grant extending from the Maryland line three degrees Northward, and that for such a grant he was willing to remit the debt, or some part of it, due him from the King.

The question was raised as to whether or not the land desired by Penn included any territory previously granted to
Cecil Calvert, Second Lord Baltimore
Lord Baltimore or to the Duke of York. The committee examined the matter with great thoroughness and for many months Penn was busily engaged in attending its meetings and prosecuting his claim. Representatives of Lord Baltimore and of the Duke of York were ordered to state their views. The Attorney General was asked to rule upon the proposed boundaries, which were finally settled by Lord Chief Justice North.

A draft of the proposed patent was submitted to Lord North early in 1681, so that he should provide by fit clauses therein that all acts of sovereignty, as to peace and war, be reserved unto the King; that the acts of Parliament concerning trade, navigation and customs be duly observed "and in general, that the patent be so drawn, that it may consist with the king's interest and service, and give sufficient encouragement to planters to settle under it."

At about the same time the Bishop of London asked that Penn be obliged by his patent to admit a chaplain of his Lordship's appointment upon request of any number of planters. The Bishop's request likewise was referred to Lord North.

On 24 February 1681 the Committee of the Council made a report to the King favoring Penn's project and submitting to his Majesty the draft of the patent, leaving to him the naming of the new province. In spite of Penn's opposition, the King chose the name "Pennsylvania," and on 4 March 1681 the Charter was signed. (Hazard's Annals, pp. 475, 480, 485, 488, 500.)

Whatever James' rights in Pennsylvania were under his brotherly grant from Charles, he transferred them all to William Penn, by a quit claim deed.

This quit claim deed to Penn for Pennsylvania dated 21 August 1682, was "between the most illustrious prince, his royal highness, James, duke of York and Albany, earl of Ulster, &c of the one part, and William Penn, esquire, son and heir of Sir William Penn, knight, deceased, of the other part." It recited the Letters Patent, issued to Penn by Charles
II, and, in consideration of a special regard to the memory and many faithful and eminent services theretofore performed by the said Sir William Penn to Charles II and His Royal Highness, and for the better encouraging the said William Penn to proceed in cultivating and improving the said tract of land and reducing the savage and barbarous natives thereof to civility and for the good will he bore to the said William Penn, the Duke thereby released and forever quit claimed all his estate, right, title and interest in the said tract to Penn, his heirs and assigns. (Hazard's Annals, pp. 586, 587.)

THE LOWER COUNTIES

By a deed of feoffment dated 24 August 1682, the Duke of York conveyed to Penn the town of New Castle and the tract of land lying within the compass or circle of twelve miles about it, and by a similar deed bearing the same date, the Duke conveyed to Penn the tract of land upon the Delaware River and Bay beginning twelve miles south of the town of New Castle and extending southward "to the Whorekills, otherwise called Cape Henlopen." (Hazard’s Annals, pp. 588, 590.)

To these territories, as well as to part of Pennsylvania, Lord Baltimore entered a claim which led to a long and irritating controversy.

LORD BALTIMORE’S CLAIM

Penn's title to the Province, under the Charter from King Charles II, 4 March 1680–81, included land, "bounded on the East by Delawar River, from Twelve Miles Distance Northwards of Newcastle Town unto the Three and Fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, if the said River doth extend so far Northward; But if the said River shall not extend so far Northward, then by the said River so far as it doth extend. * * * The said Land to extend Westward Five Degrees in Longitude, to be computed from the said Eastern Bounds; and the said Lands to be bounded on the North by the Beginning of the Three and Fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and on the South by a Circle drawn at Twelve Miles Distance from Newcastle Northward, and Westward unto the
Beginning of the Fortieth Degree of Northern Latitude, and then by a straight Line Westwards to the Limits of Longitude above mentioned." (A Collection of Charters and other Public Acts Relating to the Province of Pennsylvania, printed by Franklin 1740.)

The proprietors of Maryland, based their claim to a part of the territory granted to Penn, upon a clause of their Charter, which fixed as the northernmost limit of Maryland, the fortieth degree of North latitude (about South Street, Philadelphia). They had resisted the infringements of the Dutch, the Swedes and the English south of that line and had repeatedly asserted their rights in frequent correspondence with the Dutch governors at New Amsterdam and the English governors at New York. A formal demand was finally made upon Nicholas Moore, President of the Council of Pennsylvania, by Lord Baltimore, that all of the land south of the fortieth degree and west of the Delaware should be released to Maryland, and it was asserted that the boundary of Maryland had been fixed at the fortieth degree by the authority of the King himself. (Proud's History of Pennsylvania, I, 275.)

This demand was denied by Penn. He denied that any such line had been run by His Majesty's orders, and countered with the charge, that the King's letter directed that Lord Baltimore should agree with Penn's agent as to the latitude and then run the line, a thing which had not yet been done. Other grounds were subsequently asserted by Penn's advisers, the most plausible of which was that whatever rights Lord Baltimore might have had to the river were extinguished when the settlements were captured by the Dutch, and that when these settlements were afterwards retaken by the King they were the property of the Crown itself and not the property of the proprietor of Maryland, who had failed to hold them; that is to say, the title of Lord Baltimore had been divested from him and revested in the Crown, and then conveyed by the transfer to Penn. (Ibid., 281.)

The controversy reached the King and Council who directed that the land lying between the sea on the east, and the Chesapeake on the west, should be divided into two parts
by a line from Cape Henlopen to the fortieth degree; the eastern half was to belong to the King, and hence to Penn, while the western half was to belong to Lord Baltimore, but this order did not settle the controversy. Altercations continued until 1732, when the proprietors of Pennsylvania, John, Thomas and Richard Penn, entered into an agreement with Lord Baltimore, with the hope of settling their respective claims to their mutual satisfaction. (Mem. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, I, 183, 293.) It seems, however, that Lord Baltimore threw obstacles in the way of actually carrying out this agreement and manifested a desire to evade it, so that after fruitless efforts at a settlement, the Penns in 1735 filed a bill in Chancery in England for specific performance. (Ibid., 189.) In 1739, a temporary boundary was agreed to. The cause in Chancery was not concluded, until 1750 when specific performance, in accordance with the prayers of the bill, was decreed against Lord Baltimore. (Pen vs. Baltimore, 1 Vesey 444.) Notwithstanding repeated efforts to end the controversy, the proprietors of Maryland threw additional obstacles in the way of a settlement, but at last in 1760, it was agreed that the line should be surveyed, which was done, by Mason and Dixon, and the controversy then ended forever.

The title to the Province of Pennsylvania, was vested in Penn under the Charter of Charles II, not in a political capacity, but in a private and individual one, not as a trustee for others but in absolute fee simple. (Lessee of Penn vs. Klyne I W. C. C. R, 207.)

The King issued a proclamation, 2 April 1681, establishing Penn's title and calling upon all persons in the granted territory to submit themselves to Penn's authority. The Governor of New York and his magistrates ceased thereafter to function in Pennsylvania.

No question as to Penn's title thereafter occurred, until subsequent to the Revolution of 1688 and the downfall of James II, when the success of "his holy experiment," together with various political motives, stimulated his enemies to accuse him of being a "Papist" or at least of having a too intimate friendship with the deposed Monarch. Misrepresent-
ing disorders which had occurred in Pennsylvania, they persuaded William and Mary, to deprive him of his government and reannex the Province to the jurisdiction of New York.

CHARGES AGAINST PENN

The charge that William Penn was a Papist was made in all seriousness.

William Popple his intimate friend, in his letter to Penn, 20 October 1688 says:

"The source of all arises from the ordinary access you have unto the King, the credit you are supposed to have with him, and the deep jealousy that some people have conceived of his intentions in reference to religion. Their jealousy is, that his aim has been to settle Popery in this nation, not only in a fair and secure liberty, but even in a predominating superiority over all other professions; and from thence the inference follows, that whosoever has any part in the councils of this reign, must needs be popishly affected; but that to have so great a part in them as you are said to have had, can happen to none but an absolute Papist. That is the direct charge: but that is not enough; your post is too considerable for a Papist of an ordinary form, and therefore you must be a Jesuit: nay, to confirm that suggestion, it must be accompanied with all the circumstances that may best give it an air of probability; as, that you have been bred at St. Omer's in the Jesuits' College; that you have taken orders at Rome, and there obtained a dispensation to marry; and that you have since then frequently officiated as a priest in the celebration of the mass at Whitehall, St. James's, and other places." (The Life of William Penn, by Janney, 328.)

PENN'S ANSWER

Penn's reply to Popple, 24 October 1688, is the finest letter he ever wrote. He says:

"The business chiefly insisted upon is my Popery, and endeavors to promote it. I do say, then, and that with all sincerity, that I am not only no Jesuit, but no Papist; and
which is more, I never had any temptation upon me to be it, either from doubts in my own mind about the way I profess, or from the discourses or writings of any of that religion. And, in the presence of Almighty God, I do declare, that the King did never once, directly or indirectly, attack me or tempt me upon that subject, the many years that I have had the advantage of a free access to him; so unjust, as well as sordidly false are all those stories of the town.

"The only reason that I can apprehend, they have to repute me as a Roman Catholic, is my frequent going to Whitehall, a place no more forbid to me than to the rest of the world, who yet, it seems, find much fairer quarter. I have almost continually had one business or other there for our Friends, whom I ever served with a steady solicitation through all times since I was of their communion. I had also a great many personal good offices to do, upon a principle of charity, for people of all persuasions; thinking it a duty to improve the little interest I had for the good of those that needed it, especially the poor. I might add something of my own affairs too, though I must own, if I may without vanity, that they have ever had the least share of my thoughts or pains, or else they would not have still depended as they yet do.

"But because some people are so unjust as to render instances for my Popery, or, rather hypocrisy, for so it would be in me, 'tis fit I contradict them as particularly as they accuse me. I say, then, solemnly, that I am so far from having been bred at St. Omers, and having received orders at Rome, that I never was at either place, nor do I know anybody there; nor had I ever a correspondence with anybody in those places; which is another story invented against me. And, as for my officiating in the King's chapel or any other, it is so ridiculous as well as untrue, that, besides that nobody can do it but a priest, and that I have been married to a woman of some condition above sixteen years, which no Priest can be by any dispensation whatever, I have not so much as looked into any chapel of the Roman religion, and consequently, not the King's, though a common curiosity warrants it daily to people of all persuasions.
"And once for all, I do say that I am a Protestant Dissenter, and to that degree such, that I challenge the most celebrated Protestant of the English church, or any other, on that head, be he layman, or clergyman, in public or in private. For I would have such people know, 'tis not impossible for a true Protestant Dissenter to be dutiful, thankful and serviceable to the King, though he be of the Roman Catholic communion. We hold not our property or protection from him by our persuasion, and, therefore, his persuasion should not be the measure of our allegiance. I am sorry to see so many, that seem fond of the reformed religion, by their disaffection to him recommend it so ill.

"It is below me to be more particular; but I am sure it has been my endeavor, that if we could not all meet upon a religious bottom, at least we might upon a civil one, the good of England, which is the common interest of King and people; that he might be great by justice, and we free by obedience; distinguishing rightly, on the one hand, between duty and slavery; and on the other, between liberty and licentiousness.

"If, therefore, an universal charity—if the asserting an impartial liberty of conscience—if doing to others as we would be done by, and an open avowing and steady practising of these things, in all times, and to all parties will justly lay a man under the reflection of being a Jesuit or Papist of any rank, I must not only submit to the character, but embrace it too; and I care not who knows, that I can wear it with more pleasure than it is possible for them, with any justice, to give it me. For these are cornerstones and principles with me; and I am scandalized at all buildings which have them not for their foundations. For religion itself is an empty name without them—a whited wall, a painted sepulchre, no life or virtue to the soul, no good or example to one's neighbor. Let us not flatter ourselves; we can never be the better for our religion, if our neighbor be the worse for it."**** (The Life of William Penn by Janney, 331-334.)

Notwithstanding all the charges against Penn, his friends became active, and upon 20 August 1694, the Crown, by
formal Royal Letters Patent, reinstated Penn's government and reasserted the validity of his title. (Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penna. Vol. I, 472.)

By this time Penn's resources had become crippled. He had often misplaced his confidence and was probably a poor manager. In 1708, he and his son William Penn, Jr., his heir apparent, mortgaged almost his whole estate in Pennsylvania and the three Lower Counties, to Henry Gouldney, Joshua Gee, Sylvanus Grove, John Woods, Thomas Callowhill, Thomas Oade, Jeffery Pennell and Thomas Cuppage, to secure the payment of £6600, within two years with interest, and granted these mortgagees power to sell in default of payment. Penn died at the age of 74, 30 July 1718, and by his will, which was not dated, but which was republished 27 May 1712, devised the Government of the Province, to his friends: the Earls of Oxford, Mortimer, and Poulett, to dispose of it to the Queen or any other person to best advantage they could. He devised all his land in Pennsylvania or elsewhere in America to trustees, to sell sufficient thereof to pay his debts, and then to convey to the three children of his son William Penn and to his daughter, Mrs. Letitia Aubrey, 10,000 acres each, and finally to convey the residue of his interest in the Province, to the children of Hannah Callowhill, his second wife, in such proportion as she might direct. (General Title of the Penn Family to Pa. (1900) 8, 10, by Cadwalader—Rawle.)

**The Title of Penn's Heirs**

After Penn's death, questions arose as to whether the devisees under his will of the Government of the Provinces took as against his heir-at-law; whether he had not already carried out the trust by a contract with the Queen to sell the Government of Pennsylvania; and whether the effect of this contract was not a legal conversion, upon equitable principles, so that his interest therein became the property of his widow. The trustees were afraid to act, except by order of the Court. Suit was thereupon entered, and the Court of Exchequer decreed, 4 July 1727, establishing Penn's will as against the heir-at-law.
Hannah Penn, 18 November 1718 had made disposition of the Province, in accordance with Penn's will, and afterwards, 7 January 1725, had made a new appointment. After her death her surviving children by deed dated 5 July 1727, agreed that half of the Province should be conveyed to John Penn in fee simple, and the other half to Thomas and Richard Penn in fee simple as tenants in common.

The mortgage debt of £6600 having been repaid in full, Joshua Gee and John Woods, the surviving mortgagees, in whom the legal title to the Province had become vested by right of survivorship, released their interest by Lease and Release, January 13 and 14, 1729.

In 1731, the descendents of Penn by his first wife, Gulielma, released their claims, excepting their own private holdings.

In 1735, Samuel Preston and John Logan, the surviving trustees under Penn's will, likewise released to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn.

In 1743, John, Earl Poulett, son of Earl Poulett, survivor of the devisees of the Government of the Province, surrendered the Government to John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, so that the entire title, both to the soil, and the Government became vested finally in John, Thomas, and Richard.

The three sons had entered into articles of agreement, in 1732, that each, upon his death, would devise his share to his eldest son, in tail-male, with remainder to other sons in like manner.

John Penn died in 1746, unmarried. He devised his share to his brother Thomas for life, with remainder to the first and other sons of Thomas.

Richard Penn died in 1771, and devised his share to his son John for life, with remainder to John's first and other sons in tail-male.

Thomas died in 1775, having limited his share by the provisions of his marriage settlement, to himself for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively in tail-male.
The Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War ended the political supremacy of the Proprietaries, and it was manifestly contrary to the policy of any Commonwealth, to allow the ownership of the soil to remain in a single family. The Assembly took up the matter in 1779, and submitted certain questions to Chief Justice McKean, who answered that in his opinion, the Penn title was absolute and free from trusts for the benefit of the settlers. A Committee of the House was therefore appointed, who took an opposite view, and, while admitting the validity of the Proprietary title, held that it should be considered as a public trust for the benefit of those who had settled in Pennsylvania, and concluded that Penn had no right to reserve quit-rents which were badges of slavery. They recommended that the title to the soil be vested in the Commonwealth and the quit-rents be abolished. Upon 27 November 1779, the Assembly adopted the views of its Committee and passed an Act vesting the estate of the Proprietaries in the Commonwealth and abolishing the quit-rents.

This Act is the basic title of all subsequent conveyances. It sets forth that the Charter was granted Penn, to enlarge the bounds of human society, and for the benefit of the settlers in the Province, and that the claims made by his descendants were inconsistent with the safety, liberty and happiness of that society. By a sweeping exercise of the right of eminent domain, the Act vested the soil of Pennsylvania in the Commonwealth, and committed its disposal to the Legislature, excepting the estates which the Proprietaries possessed in their private capacity. All quit-rents reserved by the Proprietaries were abolished. The books and papers of the old Land Office were transferred to the officers of the new Government, and an appropriation of £130,000 Sterling was made to the Proprietaries out of regard for the memory of the Founder and for the welfare of his family.

The invalidity of this Act is apparent upon its face. It has been questioned by the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania, but whatever doubt might have existed as to its legality was finally settled by the fact that the Penn family accepted the
appropriation and is now forever barred from questioning the title of the Commonwealth.

THE TITLE OF THE INDIANS

It has been stated that every acre of land in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, can be traced to Indian titles, but the late Lawrence Lewis, Jr., in his learned essay on "Original Land Titles in Philadelphia," denies this, and points out convincingly that the vague descriptions of the Indian grants are difficult to identify, and that Indian titles were not really titles at all.

It was generally recognized by all the American Colonies that the Indian right was merely one of possession and nothing more, and that while the Indians could convey this right, each Province possessed the exclusive privilege of purchasing within the limits of its respective grants. While the Indians were not forced to sell their right of possession, their market was restricted to one purchaser.

No Indian grants within the limits of Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution were valid unless made to the Proprietor or made with his consent. A contract of purchase by a private citizen from an Indian, without leave from the Proprietor, conveyed no title and in fact was actually void by an Act of Assembly. (Laws of Pa. published by Franklin in 1742.)

The Lenni Lenape Indians occupied the region of the Delaware in the early part of the seventeenth century, and there are many conveyances by them to the early Swedes and Dutch, but the boundaries are uncertain, and in many instances the Indians themselves denied their own deeds.

It is probably impossible now to trace, with any approachable accuracy, the Indian titles for the land whereon Philadelphia is built. Lewis lists all the Indian deeds which can be supposed to convey any part of Philadelphia. Most of them are unrecorded and exist only by copies in the Land Office.

No release by Indians to Penn is known for any part of what is now the built-up portion of Philadelphia. The reason
for this is doubtless the fact that the land now covered by the City was more or less occupied by former Dutch, Swedish, or English settlers, and Penn properly construed the fact of settlement as sufficient evidence that the Indian titles had been already extinguished.

In considering the Indian titles, it is of interest to note, that the ordinance promulgated by the Governor and Council at New York, 14 June 1671, for the Government of the Delaware settlements, provided that the tenure of all land was to be "in free and common socage, as his Royal Highness by his Majesty's patent holds all his territories in America, that is to say, according to the custom of the Manor of East Greenwich, only with this proviso, that they likewise pay the quitrents, reserved in their several patents, as an acknowledgement to his Royal Highness." (Duke of Yorke's Book of Laws, 1676-1682, 449.)

The Duke of York's laws, which were put in force on the Delaware, 25 September 1676, expressly provide as follows:

"No Purchase of lands from Indians After the first day of March 1664 shall be Esteemed of good Title without leave first had and obtained from the Governour and after leave so obtained, The Purchasers shall bring the Sachem and right owner of such lands before the Governoure to acknowledge satisfaction and payment for the said Lands whereupon they shall have a grant from the Governoure And the Purchase so made and prosecuted is to be entered upon record in the Office & from that time to be valid to all intents and purposes." (Ibid., 31.)

The title of the Indians, who had occupied the land from the time the great ice sheet which extended across North America from east to west had retired and made the land fit for human habitation, was ignored, and treated as a mere right of occupancy as against a right of ownership.

**Penn's Land Scheme**

After Penn secured the title to his Province, he advertised it extensively, and his very attitude in preaching incited emigration by those desiring religious freedom.
The proposal he issued to adventurers is a masterly document and exhibits consummate skill. He begins by an argument in favor of the establishment of colonies in general and shows the advantages which will accrue to England by such establishment and draws parallels from ancient history. He argues that the industry of those who go to a foreign colony is worth more than if they stayed at home, and that the product of their labor is of greater value there than in the old country. He shows that in Virginia the ordinary industry of one man produces 3000 pounds weight of tobacco and 20 barrels of corn yearly and enables him to feed himself and export part of his product to England. He shows that such as could not marry in England, but hardly live and allow themselves clothes, do marry in the Province, and enjoy more necessaries and conveniences for themselves, their wives and children, both as to apparel and household stuff, than is possible in England.

"1st. Country people are so extremely addicted to put their children into gentlemen’s service, or send them to towns to learn trades, that husbandry is neglected, and after a soft and delicate usage there, they are forever unfitted for the labour of a farming life.

"2d. The pride of the age, in its attendance and retinue, is so gross and universal, that where a man of £1000 a year formerly kept but four or five servants, he now keeps more than twice the number; he must have a gentleman to wait upon him in his chambers, a groom or two, a butler, a man-cook, a gardner, two or three laqueys, it may be an huntsman, and a falconer; the wife a gentlewoman, and maids accordingly: this was not known by our ancestors of like quality. This hinders the plough and the dairy, from whence they are taken, and instead of keeping people to manly labour, they are effeminated by a lazy and luxurious living; but which is worse, these people rarely marry, though many of them do worse, but if they do, it is when they are in age, and the reason is clear, because their usual keeping at their masters’ is too great and costly for them, with a family at their own charge, and they scarcely know how to live lower, so that too many
of them choose rather to vend their lusts at an evil ordinary, than honestly marry and work, the excess and sloth of the age not allowing of marriage and the charge that follows; all which hinders the increase of our people. If men, they often turn either soldiers or gamesters, or highwaymen. If women, they too frequently dress themselves for a bad market, rather than know the dairy again, or honestly return to labour, whereby it happens that both the stock of the nation decays and, the issue is corrupted.

"3d. Of old time, the nobility and gentry spent their estates in the country, and that kept the people in it, and their servants married, and sat at easy rents, under their masters' favour, which people the place; now the great men, (too much loving the town, and resorting to London,) draw many people thither to attend them, who either do not marry, or if they do, they pine away their small gains in some petty shop, for there are so many, they prey upon one another."

Penn promises colonists power to enact such laws as they please, except those against allegiance, and that he shall begin a scheme or draft with his colonists which shall give ample testimony of his sincere inclination to encourage planters and settle a free, just and industrious colony.

He invites three classes of adventurers, those who will buy, those who will take up land upon rent, and lastly servants.

To purchasers he offers 5000 acres free of any Indian incumbrance for £100, and 1 shilling quit-rent for 100 acres, the quit-rent not to begin until 1684.

To those who rent the land, 1d. per acre, not to exceed 200 acres.

Servants that are carried into the Province by their masters, earn a bonus for their master of 50 acres per head, and 50 acres are awarded to every servant also, when his time expires.

He shows that the persons most fitted by Providence for the plantation were industrious husbandmen and day laborers, "that are hardly able (with extreme labour) to maintain their
families and portion their children. Laborious handicrafts, especially carpenters, masons, smiths, weavers, tailors, tan­
ers, shoemakers, shipwrights, &c., where they can be spared, or are low in the world; labour will be worth more there, and provisions be cheaper.”

He points out that younger brothers of small inheritances are desirable, “because they would live in sight of their kindred, in some proportion to their quality, and cannot do it without a labour that looks like farming, their condition is too strait for them, and if married, their children are often too numerous for the estate and are frequently bred up to no trades, but are a kind of hangers on or retainers to the elder brother’s table and charity.”

Penn cautions emigrants, “that none may delude them­selves with an expectation of an immediate amendment of their conditions, so soon as it shall please God they arrive there; I would have them understand that they must look for a winter before a summer comes, and they must be willing to be two or three years without some of the conveniences they enjoy at home.”

The passage for master and mistress, will be at most £6 a head; for servants £5 a head, and for children under 7 years of age 50s, except they suck, then nothing.

And finally, he advises that all who go to the new Colony should have the permission, if not the good liking of their near relations, for that is both natural and a duty incumbent upon all, and by this means will natural affection be preserved, and a friendly and profitable correspondence be maintained between them. (Hazard’s Annals, 505–513.)

In the Concessions of 11 July 1681, Penn directs that a certain quantity of land shall be laid out for a large city in the most convenient place upon the river, for health and navigation, and every purchaser and adventurer shall, by lot, have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion which he hath bought or taken up upon rent.

William Penn availed himself, in preparing his scheme for colonization, of the advice of persons he deemed capable
of helping him. One of these was doubtless the celebrated Sir William Petty, whose original letter of 14 August 1682, to Penn who was then in London, is preserved at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is remarkable for the following clause:

"Old ffriend—My Opinion is, that not onely Pensilvania, but all ye habitable Land upon the fiace of ye Earth, will, (within ye next 1500 years) bee as fully Peopled as England is now, that is to say, that there will bee a head for every four acres of Land, whereas in Ireland there are about 10 acres to every head, the medium whereof is 7."

Fifteen hundred years, added to 1682, extends to 3182, and from present increases in population all over the world, Sir William Petty's prediction may prove true.

Penn's scheme, while entirely honest, was as skillful as any a modern real estate operator could invent. Not that it bears any resemblance, however, to such a scheme as was recently adopted successfully by a real estate speculator of Camden who purchased a large tract of land near the Delaware River Bridge. He divided his purchase into building lots, on paper, then staked them out on the ground, and advertised a sale at which every woman attending would receive a pound box of candy, whether she purchased or not. He secured an attendance of over two thousand women, and, within a few weeks after he had acquired it, sold his land for a sum four times more than it had cost.

In the Frame of Government of the Province of Pennsylvania, (1682) the language used must have been singularly attractive, as it is to-day to those who love liberty and order. He says in the Preface "Any Government is Free to the People under it (whatever be the Frame) Where the Laws Rule, and the People are a Party to those Laws, and more then this Tyranny, Oligarchy or Confusion".***** "Governments, like Clocks, go from the motion Men give them; and as Governments are made and mov'd by Men, so by Them they are Ruin'd too: wherefore Governments rather depend upon Men, than Men upon Governments. Let Men be good, and
the Government can't be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it; but if Men be bad, let the Government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their Turn."

In the Laws agreed upon in England, which followed the Frame of Government, Penn's words in reference to religious liberty are as follows:

"That all Persons living in this Province, who confess and acknowledge the One Almighty and Eternal God, to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World, and that hold themselves obliged in Conscience to live peaceably and justly in Civil Society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their Religious Perswasion or Practice in matters of Faith and Worship, nor shall they be compelled, at any time to frequent or maintain any Religious Worship, Place or Ministry whatever." (The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania in America, printed 1682.)

The Great Law, or the body of the laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, passed at Chester, (Upland), "the 7th day of the 10th Month called December, 1682," contained many attractive provisions. Here is one:

"Almighty God, being Only Lord of Conscience father of Lights and Spirits, and the author as well as object of all Divine knowledge, faith, and Worship, who only can enlighten the mind, and persuade and convince the understanding of people. In due reverence to his Sovereignty over the Souls of Mankind, Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person, now, or at any time hereafter, Living in this Province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, And who professes him, or herself Obliged in Conscience to Live peaceably and quietly under the civil government, shall in any case be molested or prejudiced for his, or her Conscientious persuasian or practice. Nor shall hee or shee at any time be compelled to frequent or Maintain anie religious worship, place or Ministry whatever, Contrary to his, or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his, or her, Christian Liberty in that respect, without any Interruption or reflection. And if any
person shall abuse or deride any other, for his, or her different persuasion and practice in matters of religion, such person shall be lookt upon as a Disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly. But to the end That Looseness, irreligion, and Atheism may not Creep in under pretense of Conscience in this Province, Be It further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That, according to the example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the Creation, Every first day of the week, called the Lord's day, People shall abstain from their usual and common toil and labour, That whether Masters, Parents, Children, or Servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth at home, or frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad, as may best suite their respective persuasions." (Duke of Yorke's Book of Laws 1664-1682, 107.)

The attention of the people of England was attracted to the American Colonies. Many became weary of the strife at home, discontented with the present and apprehensive for the future. Emigration seemed to afford the much desired relief. Crossing the ocean, possible conflict with Indians, or the danger of contracting diseases in a new climate upon an unbroken soil, were insignificant when compared with their fear of political and religious persecution.

While Penn sanctified his holy experiment by attributing its conception to Providence and its success to the will of God, the worldly devices he adopted in order to further it, were exceptionally shrewd, and so designed that he had everything to win and nothing to lose. He advertised the proposed Province extensively, and especially among those persecuted sects, which his ministry had reached on his Continental visits, Walloons, Mennonites, Ladivists, the different Reformed Dutch and Reformed German sects, both Protestant and Roman. The terms he offered were simple and clearly stated. Hardships were pointed out with candor. Disappointment was forestalled; imaginary perils laughed at; inconveniences were made attractive rather than appalling to such hardy adventurers as he sought to reach.

Penn said in a letter to James Harrison, 4 September 1681: "I shall persuade none, 'tis a good country, with a good
conscience it will do well. I am satisfied in it, and will leave it with the Lord.” (Original at The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

PENN’S LETTER
TO THE INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has in its possession a letter which Penn prepared with his own hand about a year and a half before he visited America. It is dated at London, 8 April 1681, and was sent to his deputy to be read to "The Inhabitants of Pennsylvania":

"My Freinds—I wish you all happiness, here & hereafter. Thes are to lett you know that it hath pleased god In his providence to cast you within my Lott & care. It is a business, y't though I never undertook before, yet god has given me an understanding of my duty & an honest minde to doe it uprightly. I hope you will not be troubled at y't chainge & the Kings choice, for you are now fixt, at y' mercy of no Governour y't comes to make his fortune great, you shall be govern'd by laws of y't own makeing, & live a free & if you will, a sober and industrious people. I shall not usurp the right of any, or oppress his person. God has furnish't me w'th a Better resolution, & has given me his grace to keep it. In short, w'ever sober & free men can reasonably desire for y't security & improvement of their own happiness I shall heartely Comply w'th & in five months resolve, if it pleas god, to see you. In y't mean time, pray Submitt to y't commands of my deputy so far as they are consistant w'th y't law, & pay him thos dues, (y't formerly you paid to y't order of y't Governour of new york) for my use & benefitt, & so I beseech god to direct you in y't way of righteousness, & therein prosper you & y't children after you. I am

your true Frd
Wm. Penn"

PENN’S CONVEYANCING

Penn’s Charter contained the usual provision that for his failure to respond in such damages he might incur for violation of the laws of England, the King and his successors might resume the government of the Province, but it was expressly
stipulated, that "notwithstanding any such seizure or resumption of the Government, nothing concerning the propriety or ownership of any Lands, Tenements or other hereditaments, or goods, or chattels of any of the adventurers, Planters or owners," should be anyway affected or molested thereby. (Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penna. Vol. I, 23.)

The power to sell lands in the new Province was ample. Penn was given full and absolute power, license and authority to sell any such parts and parcels as he might think fit and as his purchasers might be willing to take "in fee simple or fee tail, or for the term of life, or lives, or yeares, to be held of the said William Penn, his heires and assignes as of the said Seigniory of Windsor, by such services, customes and rents, as shall seeme fitt to the said William Penn, his heires and assignes, and not imediately of vs, our heires and successors." (Ibid., 24.)

Every Purchaser from Penn of a City lot got a bonus of so much land in the country and purchasers often settled and lived on the bonus while they held their City lots for a rise. In the same manner every purchaser of a large tract in the country got a bonus of a lot in the City, and to make the scheme more acceptable, as a sporting proposition, a lottery feature was provided—the City lots were selected by chance.

So successful was Penn’s scheme, that by June 1682, long before he himself had even left England for America, he had made the extraordinary sale of five hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred acres of land in the New Province, in parcels of from two hundred and fifty acres to ten thousand. (Hazard’s Annals, 576.)

He made large reservations of choice City lots in every section for himself. One fifth of the standing timber was to be left, the oaks reserved for ship-building and the mulberries for the cultivation of the silkworm.

In selling and renting land, Penn gave no warranty of title whatever. He simply cleared the King’s and the Indian titles. The purchaser paid the surveyor, and also the scrivener who wrote out the deed.
SIR EDMUND PLOWDEN'S CLAIM

In thus withholding any warranty of title, Penn doubtless had in mind the grant of King Charles, 21 June 1634, to Sir Edmund Plowden (or as his name is frequently written Ploy­den), knight:

"a certain island and regions hereafter described, in certain of our lands, to the western part of the globe, commonly called North Virginia, inhabited by a barbarous and wild people, not having any notice of the Divine Being."

The boundaries of this grant to Plowden were: "all that entire island, near the continent or terra firma of North Virginia, called Island of Plowden, or Long Island, between 39° and 40°, together with part of the continent or terra firma aforesaid, near adjoining described; to begin from the point of an angle of a certain promontory called Cape May, and from thence to the westward, for the space of 40 leagues, running by the River Delaware, and closely following its course by north latitude, unto a certain rivulet there, arising from a spring of the Lord Baltimore, in the lands of Maryland, and the summit aforesaid to the south, where it touches, joins and determines in all its breadth; from thence takes its course into a square, leading to the north by a right line for 40 leagues, &c.; thence likewise by a square, inclining to east, in a right line, for the space of 40 leagues, to the river and part of Reacher Cod, and descends to a savannah, touching and including the top of Sandheey, where it determines; and from thence toward the south by a square, stretching to a savannah, which passes by and washes the shore of the island of Plowden aforesaid, to the point of the promontory of Cape May, above mentioned, terminates where it began." (Hazard's Annals, pp. 36, 109-113.)

The grant then continues in the then usual terms: "with all and singular, islands and isles, floating, or to float, and being in the sea, within 10 leagues of the shore of the said region."

This extraordinary grant has perplexed many writers. Some have regarded it as mere fiction. It manifestly included much of the territory subsequently granted to Penn.
Sir Edmund Plowden certainly had a show of title, but whether he was ever in this country and indeed whether there ever was such a person, has been questioned. He is said to have visited America in 1642, and to have sailed up the Delaware. Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts records in his Journal in 1648, that in Boston "arrived one Sir Edmund Plowden, who had been in Virginia about seven years. He came first with a patent of a county palatine for Delaware Bay, but wanting a pilot for that place, he went over to Virginia, and there having lost the estate he brought over, and all his people scattered from him, he came hither to return to England for supply, intending to return and plant Delaware, if he could get sufficient strength to dispossess the Swedes." (Ibid., 109, 110.)

JOHAN PRINTZ REPORTS ON PLOWDEN

That Plowden really was in this country, seems to be definitely settled by the report of Governor Johan Printz, preserved in the Royal Archives of Sweden, and recently translated and published by Dr. Amandus Johnson. (Instruction for Johan Printz, 114.) Governor Printz says in his report of 11 June 1644, to the Noble West India Company in Old Sweden:

"In a like manner I have also in my former writings spoken about the English knight, how he last year in Virginia wished to go from Heckemak to Kikathanss with a bark and his people, 16 persons in all, and when they came into the Virginian Bay the skipper, who had conspired beforehand with the knight's people to destroy him, took his course, not towards Kikenthal but to Cape Henry. When they had passed this place [and had come] close to an island in the big ocean, called Smeed's Island, they counselled together how they should kill him and they found it advisable not to kill him with their [own] hands, but to put him on the said island, without food, clothes and guns, where there were no human beings, nor any other animals, but [where] only wolves and bears lived, which they also did. But 2 young pages of the nobility, whom the knight had brought up and [who] did not
know of this conspiracy, when they saw the misfortunes of their master, threw themselves out of the bark into the sea and swam ashore and remained with their master. On the fourth day thereafter, an English sloop sailed past Smeed’s Island, so near that these young pages could call to it. This sloop took the knight (who was half dead and black as earth) on board and brought him to Hackemak, where he recovered again. But the knight’s people and the bark came to our Fort Elfsborgh on May 6, 1643, and asked for ships to Old England. Then I asked for their passport and whence they came, and since I immediately observed that they were not right in their designs I took them with me (with their own consent, however) to Christina in order to buy flour and other provisions from them, and I examined them so long until a servant maid (who had been employed as washerwoman by the knight) confessed and betrayed them. Then I caused all the goods they had on hand to be inventoried in their presence, and I kept the people prisoners until the same English sloop which had saved the knight arrived here with the knight’s letter, written not only to me but to all the governors and commanders of the whole coast from Florida [northwards]. Then I delivered the people unto him, bark and goods altogether, according to the inventory, and he paid me my expenses, which amounted to 425 Rix-dollars. The foremost of these traitors the knight pardoned (?), but he himself is yet in Virginia and (as he represents) is expecting ships and people out of Ireland and England. He gives free commission to all sloops and barks which come from there to trade here in the River with the Savages, but I have not allowed any one to pass by [our Fort Elfsborgh up into the River], and will not do it, until I receive a command and order from H[er] R[oyal] Maj[esty], my Most Gracious Queen.”

The description in Plowden’s Patent was so indefinite, though it undoubtedly covered an important part of what was afterwards Pennsylvania, coupled with his failure to complete his title by actual occupancy, that the Royal conveyancers would seem to have been justified in ignoring it, when they made out Penn’s patent nearly fifty years later.

31
PHILADELPHIA AS THE SETTLERS FOUND IT

It is not easy for us of this generation to appreciate the conditions as they were in the early days of the Province. The site of the City was covered with lofty spruce and pine trees, oaks and walnuts, and its gently rolling ground was divided by streams of clear water, rising in numerous marshes between the Delaware and the Schuylkill.

The immediate banks of the Delaware in front of the City were some 25 feet above the water level. They were high and dry, and into these banks many of the first settlers dug caves, which they used as family huts, until houses could be built. The caves extended several feet into the gravel bank, with protruding sides of sod, and the roofs, of underbrush and wood obtained by clearing the neighboring ground, were thatched with flags cut from the swamps. One-half of the huts being thus underground, they made warm dwellings in winter and cool ones in summer.

Some of these caves had been constructed by the Indians and others by the Swedes, long before Penn arrived, and were vacated from time to time in favor of succeeding emigrants, who were thus at once housed while permanent homes were being built. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, he, who had so much trouble recently to get his statue unveiled because of his German blood, lived in one of them, and while that village was being laid out, lots were cast in his cave for choice of location. In another, called the “Pennypot,” John Key was born, the first child of English parents to be born within the City limits. Some of the caves were afterwards transformed into taverns and became public nuisances to those Quakers who did not drink.

The Provincial Council on 9 mo. 5, 1685 “Ordered yt publick Notice be given to all ye families that live in Caves of Philadelphia to appear before ye Councill ye next sitting.” In the 37th Court on 1 mo. 3, 1685/6, it was “Ordered by this Courte (& that in pursuance of the Governors Letter read in Courte) That ye high & pettie Constables high & under Sherrifes doe forthwith view what emptie Caves doe stand in
Sketch of Philadelphia as it was supposed to look in 1702. Dock Creek with its dock in the foreground and its pond at 4th and High Streets may be clearly seen, also the high river bank in which the first settlers dug their caves.
the kings highway in delaware front street (which way or
street is sixtie foot broade) and that they forthwill pull down
& demolish all emptie Caves as they shall find." (Ms. Phila.
Court Records, 1685-1686, 18, The Historical Society of Penn­
sylvania.) Patrick Robinson, who was Clerk of the Privy
Council, and lived in one of the caves, asked a month’s grace
to pull his down.

Many of the “F.F.P’s” were originally troglodytes, and
for a generation or more, their descendants could point with
pride, (though it is doubtful whether they ever did), to “the
family dug-out.” The Main Street of Penn’s Town (Front
Street), ran along the bluff which overlooked the Delaware,
and the “dug-outs” were on that street.

All the early houses built in Philadelphia were near the
River, and “Delaware Front” lots were those in demand. The
woods were thick, and the ponds deep, between the Delaware
and Schuylkill. West of the Delaware front there were no
streets and scarcely any paths. No fact is better established,
concerning the site of the City, than that when Penn arrived,
it was densely overgrown with woods. The forest was primeval,
except where marsh prevailed or the tidal waters prevented,
and the reason the Swedes settled “down in the Neck,” and
the Dutch and Quakers “close to the river,” was because they
found the task easier to dyke and reclaim the low land, than
to clear the forest and drain the swamps.

Captain Markham, Penn’s agent, when he first reached the
site of the City, wrote, “It is a very fine country, if it were
not so overgrown with woods.”

These conditions with respect to the site of Philadelphia,
prevailed for several decades after the City was founded, and
it is recorded that between the Delaware and the Schuylkill,
a “pair of hoppled horses lost there, were not recovered for
several months.”

The last of the original forest, was a grove of black walnuts,
on the north side of Chestnut Street between 5th and 6th, and
which remained after the State House was built, until the year
1818.
The settlers suffered from the depredations of the wolves and on 2nd mo. 6, 1688 the Provincial Council resolved "y[e] Govr and Council, when desired by ye respective Magestrates of any Court, will grant their Order for ye Incourageing ye Indians to ye Destroying of Wolves beyond ye provision made by Law." (Minutes of the Provincial Council, vol. 1, 217.)

**THE VICINITY OF THE FOURTH STREET PROPERTY**

Pool Street, (now Walnut), referred to in Penn's Warrant of 1683 to John Fisher, which we will mention later, was so called "because it lead to the Dock Creek water." Dock Creek was in the center of the present Dock Street, which was laid out thirty feet wide each side of the Creek.

Several streams fed the Creek. One arose where the First Presbyterian Church now stands, at 7th and South Washington Square, then ran eastward towards the site of the African Church, subsequently built at 5th and Adelphia Streets and since torn down, from thence along what was afterwards called "Beake's Hollow," traversing Walnut Street, and then under an arch at 4th Street into Dock Creek near Girard's Bank. The hollow got its name from Joe Beake, a porter, who lived at the northwest corner of 4th and Walnut, and from the rear of whose house the land went down hill to the Run.

Another stream, which had its rise at 10th and Arch Streets, entered Washington Square near Sixth Street, and from thence flowed into Dock Creek. The latter stream was encountered by the Curtis Publishing Company, when excavating for the foundation of their magnificent building facing the Square.

Where the First Presbyterian Church now stands was a duck pond, as late as 1745, according to Timothy Matlack.

Washington Square and the four other old City squares, including "Centre Square" where City Hall now blocks traffic upon Market and Broad Streets, were all upon Penn's Plan. Washington Square was called Southeast Square; Rittenhouse—Southwest; Franklin—Northeast; and Logan—
Brown's Book Store, Northwest Corner of 4th and Arch Streets

St. Thomas' African Protestant Episcopal Church in 1859 5th and Adelphia Streets
Northwest. Washington Square was so named by order of City Councils, 9 May 1825.

Upon Holme’s Map of the City, it is recorded “There is also in each quarter of ye city a square of 8 acres to be for the like uses as the moorfields in London.”

SOUTHEAST OR WASHINGTON SQUARE

Southeast Square was assigned by William Penn, in 1704, as a public burying ground, and for many years there was a plot in the centre of it, some forty-feet square, enclosed with a brick wall, in which the Story and Carpenter families, by some right or other, buried their dead. For a long time the whole Square was in general use as a Potter’s field—and many years elapsed before it was improved. It was always noted for its luxuriant grass, and, as late as 1813, was advertised by City Councils for lease as a pasture. The part of the Square now west of Seventh Street, if that Street were cut straight through, was used for a long time as a cattle market, but in 1816 Councils ordered the whole Square to be fenced, according to the description in Penn’s Patent, and a street called Columbia Avenue, now Seventh Street, was laid out along its western side. Doing this, was poor city planning. Traffic, north and south upon Seventh Street, was blocked without the slightest excuse or necessity, but our ancestors, even with all their vision, doubtless never realized the immense growth the City would attain and that many thousands of its inhabitants would spend many of their waking hours on wheels.

Traffic is blocked by the other central City Squares. The evil should be remedied by carrying the streets thus blocked, straight through the squares, and devoting the parts cut off to public use for parking cars or for markets overt, where farmers upon certain days of the week could sell their products directly to buyers. In the case of Logan Square, now Logan Circle, 19th Street should be carried under the Parkway, or, what would be better still, the entire trolley line on 19th Street should be abandoned from north to south. It is a great mistake in City planning to block traffic by monuments, or
circles, or other needless obstructions which consume time and gasoline to get around. To imagine that such obstructions assist traffic, is as logical as to use a throttle to increase the flow of steam, or a tourniquet, the circulation of the blood.

Washington Square is one of the most interesting in the City, and this is to be expected, because of its proximity to the old town. It was used for some time as an outing place for the slaves belonging to our ancestors. The negroes were accustomed to meet there and sing their native songs.

During the Revolution, the Square was used as a burying place for many of the soldiers who died in service, and during the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 many hundreds, probably thousands, of the victims of that great epidemic, were there interred. The custodian told John Adams, in 1777, that two thousand soldiers had been buried in the Square.

Many efforts have been made to divert the Square from its original purpose of being, "an open place forever." In 1805 it was proposed to build a market house on it; then the University of Pennsylvania made some effort to get it for a Medical College; but finally, in the beginning of the 19th century, George Bridport laid out the grounds as a public park, with gravel walks, and Andrew Gillespie superintended the planting of its trees and shrubbery. The date of this planting was about 1818, from which may be dated the age of the magnificent trees, the handsomest of any Square in the City, which still shade its walks.

It was lighted with oil lamps with reflectors, after having been converted into a park. In 1837, when gas came into general use in Philadelphia, it was lighted with gas. The tall iron fence, with which the square was enclosed, remained until 1880, when it was removed, and the gravel walks replaced by those of flagstone.

In 1832, when the 100th anniversary of Washington's birth was celebrated in Philadelphia, a movement was started to erect, in the center of the Square, a magnificent monument to his memory. Council authorized such use, and on 22 February 1833, the corner-stone of the proposed monument was laid with great ceremony, by the Society of the Cincinnati,
in the presence of a vast concourse of people, but nothing further was done as years went by, until finally, the proposed memorial became the present equestrian statue, at what was formerly the Green Street entrance of Fairmount Park. From this position Washington was moved until he halted his horse in the Plaza in front of the new Art Museum at the head of the Parkway. Here it is hoped he will remain. Some people insist that the architecture of the Museum and of the monument clash, and that Washington must move again. They may not be satisfied until he is mounted on wheels and hauled around to the different wards of the City, thereby "bringing art home to the people"—with about as much sense as hauling the Liberty Bell around the Country on a railroad truck.

Washington Square had a narrow escape in 1870, when the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorized the Public Buildings Commission, to erect a new City Hall on Washington Square, or on Penn (Centre) Square. The choice was submitted to popular vote, which resulted in 51,623 votes for Penn Square, and 32,825 for Washington Square. The plans for the buildings at Broad and Market Streets, showed a picture of four Court Houses, one upon each of the four squares into which Penn Square was then divided by the intersecting streets, each building to be occupied by one of the then four Courts of Common Pleas. The buildings were to face the intersection of these streets, thereby forming a great Plaza, octagonal in shape, both streets being left open for traffic. The demand upon the Commission for space in the new City Hall was so great that the plans which the Commission finally adopted, blocking the streets, except for foot traffic and placing the tower in the intersection of the streets, thus prohibiting its removal for all time to come, were an entire departure from the plans submitted to the voters for approval. A madder and more deceived set of electors Philadelphia never had.

THE WARRANTORS OR THE 4TH STREET LOT

The lot of ground the building at 208 South 4th Street stands on, includes parts of three several lots warranted to "first purchasers." These lots fronted on Walnut Street and are shown on the original plan of the City as laid out by
Thomas Holme, Penn’s Surveyor. It includes also, on its western end, part of another Walnut Street lot granted by Patent from Penn’s Commissioners to Valentine Bird, in 1692.

The earliest warrant was issued to John Fisher, 1 mo. 21, 1683, for a lot on the southwest corner of 4th and Pool Streets (now Walnut), 49½ feet wide and 220 feet in depth on 4th Street.

The adjoining lot on the west was warranted to Robert Holgate, of the same width, and the lot further west to Edmund Cartlidge, also of the same width, and the lot still further west, to Valentine Bird, 94 feet wide, all the lots having the same depth, 220 feet. (Ms. Rent Roll in the handwriting of James Logan, Land Office, Harrisburg.)

Edmund Cartlidge and Robert Holgate afterwards assigned their lots to Fisher.

Penn’s warrants for land were issued to his purchasers for a “lot” or for “so many acres,” to be laid out by his surveyor, and the title of the purchaser was completed when the Survey was made and recorded.

**JOHN FISHER**

John Fisher, who was the Warrantee of the lot at the southwest corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, and who later purchased from the other Warrantees, Robert Holgate and Edmund Cartlidge, the two lots immediately to the westward, is said to have come over with Penn on the “Welcome,” Robert Greenway, master, “of 300 tons,” which sailed from “The Downs Off Deal and Ramsgate” about 31 August 1682, and reached the Capes of the Delaware, 24 October, the voyage taking about 53 days from shore to shore, about ten times as long as would be taken by a modern steamship. The “accommodations,” judged by modern standards, were unspeakably wretched. There were about one hundred passengers, chiefly members of the Society of Friends, and most of them were from Sussex. Smallpox broke out among them, thirty passengers—one-third of the whole company—died on the voyage.
Warrant for a Town lot for John Fish (Fisher), signed by William Penn
That John Fisher came over on the "Welcome" is based solely upon a manuscript memorandum in the hand of Joshua Fisher (1707–1783), his grandson.

This is the memorandum in question:

"John Fisher, the Emigrant, removed from Clitheroe, in Lancashire, in old England, and came over to Pennsylvania on the ship Welcome which arrived at Philadelphia on the 24 October 1682."

The family tree is as follows:

1. John Fisher, the emigrant, d. 1686.

2. Thomas Fisher (1669–1713) who came to America with his father.

3. Joshua Fisher (1707–1783) who was born 21 years after the death of his grandfather John, and who was only about six years old when his father Thomas died, had among others,


4. Thomas Fisher (1741–1810) who married Sarah Logan. They had, among others,

5. Joshua Fisher (1775–1806) who married Elizabeth Powell Francis, they had only one child,

6. Joshua Francis Fisher (1807–1873) who married Eliza Middleton. They had, among others,


That Thomas Fisher, son of the emigrant, was born in 1669 seems to be incorrect. He must have been of age in 1685 when he was sued by Everett and when he joined his mother in executing a bond. He was certainly of age when he became a party to the deed to Atkins in 1686. (Infra, pp. 42, 41.)
It seems that Joshua Francis Fisher (1807–1873) made a search "at the north of England for the Paternity of the family," and "concluded that the Ancestor could not have come from Clithero in Lancashire," because there were no persons of that name resident there, nor had there been for many years preceding the settlement of Pennsylvania. He says: "It is better to identify the residence of our ancestor with the families in Yorkshire—an Elector of Yorkshire, John Fisher, whose name is at the head of a very respectable list of Quakers on their Petition, *** presented to the newly elected members of Parliament ***—calling upon them to use their influence to relieve them from their Grievances under the unjust action of Laws intended only to guard against the machinations of the Papists." (Ms. Memoirs of Gilpin Family in England and America, 82.)

However this may be, in the will of Thomas Fisher (1669–1713), he mentions his "uncle John Hindle, the son of Benjamin Hindle of Clitheroe."

The memorandum, in the handwriting of Joshua Fisher (1707–1783), if Joshua Francis Fisher's conclusion be correct, is wrong in stating that the family came from Clitheroe. It is certainly wrong when it says that the "Welcome" arrived at Philadelphia October 24, which is the date she arrived at the Delaware Capes, and it was not for a long time thereafter that she reached Philadelphia. The memorandum was probably based on mere family tradition.

The Petition John Fisher, of Yorkshire, signed, is dated 1 mo. 3, 1678, The Preamble is as follows:

"We have at this Time made our Appearance with the rest of our Neighbours at this City, in order to elect Persons to sit in Parliament as the Representatives of this County, [Yorkshire] and you being now elected, we look upon it our Duty to acquaint you with our Grievances, desiring that ye would endeavor to redress them." (Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers, Vol. 2, 144.)

John Fisher, the emigrant, may have come from Yorkshire, but the evidence seems to show that he came from Clitheroe,
Residence of Joshua Fisher, 37 Walnut Street in 1745
in Lancaster. The records of the Yorkshire Monthly Meeting record the births of the children of a John Fisher and Sarah, his wife, but contain no references to a John Fisher whose wife was named Margaret.

Our John Fisher was a Quaker, that is sure. His name appears more than once in the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. It is recorded that at the Meeting held 9th mo. 6, 1683, he, together with Thomas Holme, Thomas Wynne, John Songhurst, Benjamin Chambers, John Parsons, John Goodson, John Day, Edward Roofe and Charles Picking (Infra, p. 59) agreed that each of them would provide a form of fourteen feet long for the service of Friends in the Meeting House. The "forms" were "pews," and as each man made one form, they probably did not match in size or shape, but only in uncomfortableness.

John Fisher purchased 250 acres in the new Province. A warrant dated 11 mo. 23, 1682, was issued to him for his purchase; for 250 acres additional, for "head land" for him, his wife, son and two servants "about Nashameni Creek" and also for 400 acres, upon rent, near "Schoolkill River." When a settler arrived he received 50 acres "head land" for himself and the same amount for each one he brought with him.

Fisher's wife, Margaret, and his son Thomas, a minor, came with him. He did not settle on his grant in the country, but in a cave on the banks of the Delaware, as did many of the early settlers, by reason of the scarcity and expense of building materials. The cave he lived in was sold after his death by his widow, Margaret, and his son Thomas to Samuel Atkins, by deed dated 30 April 1686, and is described as "a certain House or Cave in the Bank of the River Delaware (which he, the said John Fisher bought from Thomas Wynne) for the remainder of the term of 3 years from, 2d September 1684 and longer if the Governor shall please." (Deed Book E No. 1, p. 226.)

John Fisher, who was a glazier by trade, sued Andrew Ball "in an Action of ye Case" before the Second Court held at Philadelphia, 12 mo. (Feb.) 7, 1682–3, The Record says: "An-
drew Ball promised before Thomas Wynn, Elizabeth Wynn, and Wm. Bewsy to pay him for Glazing the “Blue Anchor,” amounting to 3£, 2s, 2d. (Watson's Ms. Hist. of Phila. p. 45b.) This was the Inn near which Penn landed when he came to Philadelphia.

On 1 July 1685, a declaration was filed by E. Everett, “who sues Thomas Fisher for a boat.” He is called, “Thomas Fisher, son of John Fisher, Glazier.” A bond in this suit was filed by “Margaret Fisher—and her son Thomas Fisher, both of Lewistown, in the County of Sussex,” they having evidently moved to Delaware by that time. (Memoirs Gilpin Family in England and America, p. 89.)

**MARGARET MATSON’S TRIAL FOR WITCHCRAFT**

Fisher served as a member of the Second Grand Jury which convened in Philadelphia—the one which indicted Margaret Matson for witchcraft.

The Grand Jury which found a true bill of indictment against Margaret, must be judged with the mind of that day, and not with the enlightenment of the present age. Witchcraft in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was regarded as a heinous crime, and hence it was that Margaret’s trial was before William Penn himself as Governor, and before his Council sitting as a Superior Court.

The defendant, who was charged with this imaginary crime, lived near the mouth of Crum Creek, and seems to have been in good circumstances and fully as respectable as those who accused her.

The following is the record of the trial from the published Minutes of the Council, “held at Philadelphia y’s 27th of the 12th month, 1683,” (February 1684).

“Margarit Matson’s Indictmt was read, and she pleads not Guilty, and will be tryed by the Countrey.”

“Lasse Cock attested Interpriter between the Propor and the Prisoner at the Barr,” (evidently Margaret could not understand English, nor Penn, Swedish).
"The Petty Jury Impanneld; their names are as followed:—

"Henry Drystreet attested, Saith he was toldd 20 years agoe, that the Prisoner at the Barr was a Witch, & that severall Cows were bewitcht by her; also, that James Saunderling's mother tould him that she bewitcht her cow, but afterwards said it was a mistake, and that her Cow should doe well againe, for it was not her Cow but an Other Person's that should dye."

"Charles Ashcom attested, saith that Anthony's Wife being asked why she sould her Cattle; was because her mother had Bewitcht them, having taken the Witchcraft of Hendrick's Cattle, and put it on their Oxen; She myght Keep but noe Other Cattle, and also that one night the Daughter of y° Prisoner called him up hastely, and when he came she sayd there was a great Light but Just before, and an Old woman with a Knife in her hand at ye Bedd's feet, and therefore shee cryed out and desired Jno. Symcock to take away his Calves, or Else she would send them to Hell."

"James Claypoole attested Interpritor betwixt the Propor and the Prisoner."

"The affidavid of Jno. Vanculin read, Charles Ashcom being a Witness to it."

"Annakey Coolin attested, saith her husband tooke the Heart of a Calfe that Dyed, as they thought, by Witchcraft, and Boyled it, wherupon the Prisoner at y° Barr came in and asked them what they were doing; they said boyling of flesh; she said they had better they had Boyled the Bones, with several other unseemly Expressions."

"Margaret Matson saith that she Vallues not Drystreet's Evidence; but if Sanderlin's mother had come, she would have answered her; also denyeth Charles Ashcom's Attestation at her Soul, and Saith where is my Daughter; let her come and say so."
“Annakey Cooling’s attestation concerning the Gees, she denyeth, saying she was never out of her Conoo, and also that she never said any such things Concerning the Calve’s heart.”

“Jno. Cock attested, sayth he Knows nothing of the matter.”

“Tho: Balding’s attestation was read, and Tho: Bracy attested, saith it is a True copy.”

“The Prisoner denyeth all things, and saith that ye Witnesses speake only by hear say.”

“After wch ye Govr gave the Jury their Charge concerning ye Prisoner at ye Barr.”

“The jury went forth, and upon their Returne Brought her in Guilty of having the Comon fame of a witch, but not guilty in manner and forme as Shee stands Indicted.”

“Neels Mattson and Antho. Neelson Enters into a Recognizance of fifty pounds apiece, for the good behavior of Margaret Matson for six months.” (Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penna. Vol. 1, 95, 96.)

The Record does not disclose the charge to the Jury given by Penn, but the verdict, though in some respects ridiculous, was doubtless the result of his wise advice.

This was the first and only trial in Pennsylvania for witchcraft.

**JOHN FISHER’S INDICTMENT**

The manuscript “Memoirs of the Gilpin Family in England and America” to which we have already referred, tell us that the Grand Jury which indicted Margaret Matson, filed a protest in March 1683. It was in the following language:

“Unto the County Court of Judicature for the City and County of Philadelphia, setting forth:—

“That whereas Wee are deeplie sensible of the yester-dayes abuses done us by some of your Bench, and that Wee intend to Remonstrate the same to your and our Superiours—
If before the dissolution of this Court, satisfaction be not given as openlie as we are abused,—and since it is not ours to forgive this injurie, being done to Persons in a public capacitie—We therefore desire your answer therein.”

This protest was signed by seventeen members of the Jury, (eight of whom being Swedes, could not write their names). The signature of John Fisher followed that of Patrick Robinson, the Foreman, and was in a distinct, good hand and, as far as could be judged from autography, had boldness and character in it.

The account continues that the next notice of John Fisher is the following indictment:—

“In the King’s name, and By The Authority of The Proprietary and Governor of The Province of Pennsylvania, and Territories thereto belonging:—

“Thou, John Fisher having wickedly and maliciously defamed, reproached and denied the Kings Authority and Legislative power of the Governour, The Provinciall Counsell and General Assembly of this Province &c to the great prejudice and danger of the same.

“Therefore Thou art hereby Indicted and Arraigned at the Bar of the Kings Court held at Philadelphia, the fifth day of the Seventh Month next ensuing where thou art to be judged (or Justifyed) of the above named crime. Given at Philadelphia the 11th day of the 6th Month in the year 1683.

Subscribed by us Thomas Holme Pres’t Thomas Wynne John Songhurst Lasse Cock Swan his mark Swanson”

It is further stated that the originals of both the protest and the indictment were in the possession of the late Joshua Francis Fisher, and that there were no records to show whether John Fisher was acquitted or punished.
This account is in error in connecting these matters with the Matson case. Patrick Robinson was not a member of the Grand Jury which indicted the defendant, and her indictment and trial took place in 12th month 1683, some months after the events recorded in the Gilpin papers.

In spite of his indictment, Fisher, with that characteristic independence of thought and action still possessed by his descendants, was evidently unsubdued. He seems to have been a hard nut to crack. On the back of the recorded verdict of a Jury, rendered during the Sixth Court at Philadelphia, is the following:

"Memorandum—That a Mittimus be drawn to commit John Fisher to the Sheriffs Custody for affronting The Court." (Memoirs of Gilpin Family in England and America, 88.)

At the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends, 4 Mo. 1, 1685, Barnabas Willcox complained "that John Fisher had greatly abused him, with bad words, and names." The meeting appointed Thomas Fitzwater, John Songhurst and James Claypoole to speak with him about the same, and to bring his answer to next meeting, and if possible to persuade him to give Barnabas satisfaction.

JOHN FISHER MOVES TO DELAWARE

At the Quarterly Meeting, 7 Mo. 12, 1685, the difference between Barnabas Willcox and John Fisher being again mentioned, "John Moon and John Goodson are appointed to write to William Clark and other friends below, respecting said Fisher," the word "below" referring to the fact that Fisher had moved to Sussex County, Delaware, where he owned 900 acres of land. Rather than give Barnabas "satisfaction," he seems to have preferred to leave the Meeting and to flock by himself. He lived less than a year, after he moved to Delaware, but his descendants lived there for two or three generations after him.

The date of his birth in England is not known, but he died sometime between the date of his will, 6 of 12 mo. 1685/6
and 14 April 1686, the date his executors, his wife and son, made a deed to Samuel Atkins. His will was proved in Sussex County, Delaware, 30 April 1686. Among his descendants are found in addition to those above mentioned, the names of James Logan Fisher, Eli Kirk Price, William Redwood Wright, Sydney George Fisher, and many others equally familiar to Philadelphians.

Some interesting information concerning the Fishers is contained in Scharf's History of Delaware, page 1228. He says that John Fisher and Margaret, his wife, and their two sons—John and Thomas, the latter of whom was Penn's private secretary, came over with Penn on the "Welcome." Unfortunately there is no evidence to support this conclusion.

John Fisher, Thomas' brother, settled near Lewes, and left three sons, the eldest of whom was John, whose son Jabez Fisher was the father of Thomas Fisher. Their mother was Elizabeth Wright, the daughter of Thomas Purnell, of Maryland, widow of Hezekiah Wright.

Jabez Fisher settled on a farm near Lewes, where his son Thomas was born, 14 June 1763.

Scharf writes that in the severe Winter of 1779 and 80, when Thomas had just entered his seventeenth year, he was seized by a press gang and carried on board the British Frigate, "Roebuck," then lying near Cape Henlopen. Word was sent to his father Jabez, from the press gang, that Thomas had been captured as well as a negro slave Samuel, and that they could be ransomed only by the delivery of 100 bullocks on board the English frigate.

While doubts may be cast upon the number of bullocks, an English frigate in those days being a comparatively small vessel, it seems that Jabez from his own herd and by contributions from neighbors, succeeded in getting the bullocks over the ice some two or three miles from the shore and delivered to the frigate, and Thomas and the slave were liberated.

Upon the death of Jabez Fisher in 1786, Thomas, the eldest son, then but 22 years of age, was left to care for the family,
the youngest member of which was John Fisher, who afterwards became a distinguished lawyer at the Dover Bar and Federal Judge of the District of Delaware.

General Thomas Fisher was the Sheriff of Sussex County, and being a man of commanding presence and affable manners acquired great popularity and was repeatedly elected to public office.

Scharf relates that shortly before the massacre in San Domingo, Stephen Girard, who was at that time doing business upon a rather small scale in Philadelphia, started for that island, but the vessel on which he took passage was driven through stress of weather into Lewes Creek, which then afforded a comparatively safe harbor, the present Delaware Breakwater not being in existence. While Girard’s vessel was detained at Lewes, some of his creditors in Philadelphia sent an express messenger to Lewes, which was then the County Seat, and obtained writs for Girard’s arrest and imprisonment as an absconding debtor. They were placed in the hands of Sheriff Fisher, who repaired to the hotel where Girard was staying and made known his business. Girard in a sudden burst of passion, struck at Sheriff Fisher with a Spanish knife, but the Sheriff parried the blow by a counter-stroke on Girard’s elbow, and with the other hand felled him to the floor. He was arrested and held until he had given bail to appear at the ensuing term of Court.

After having been liberated, Girard proceeded to San Domingo, where there were many wealthy planters and merchants, and made arrangements with them to take back to Philadelphia large amounts of gold and silver money, jewelry, and other valuable property, said to aggregate between five hundred thousand and one million of dollars. Terrible was the destruction of life by the massacre of the white inhabitants of the Island. Many families were completely wiped out and left no legal representatives to claim the property entrusted to Girard for safe keeping. He held on to it, and Scharf says that it was “the basis of the colossal fortune which he subsequently amassed.”
alnut Street, South side between 3rd and 4th in 1850
No. 68, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society
No. 66 the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives
and Granting Annuities

Girard Bank in 1869, 3rd Street below Chestnut

Walnut Street, South side between 3rd and 4th in 1859
No. 68, the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society
No. 66 the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives
and Granting Annuities
ROBERT HOLGATE

Robert Holgate, warrantee for the lot adjoining Fisher on the west, obtained a warrant for the lot, 2 mo. 16, 1683. He was born 1 mo. 12, 1661–2, at Sawley, in Gisbuen, now Milton Parish, West Riding, of Yorkshire, on the border of Lancashire. This place, notable for its ruins of a Cistercian Abbey founded in 1147, is picturesquely located in the Ribblesdale, which gives title to widow Ava, Baroness of Ribblesdale, daughter of the late Edward Shippen Willing, of Philadelphia, and formerly the wife of Col. John Jacob Astor. Near at hand towers Pendle Hill, upon which George Fox had his vision in the initial days of Quakerism as depicted by Violet Oakley in her series of paintings in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg.

Holgate's parents were among the early Quaker converts, in membership at Twiston Meeting. Robert's father, William Holgate, husbandman, in 1682, for having a Quaker meeting at his house, suffered imprisonment and the loss of his household goods, to the value of £26, 19s, 8d. (Besse's Sufferings. Vol. 2, 148.) He was the author of a Quaker work entitled, "To all who Desire Satisfaction in the Case of Oaths," published in London, in 1683, by Andrew Sowle, father-in-law of Pennsylvania's first printer, William Bradford.

It is recorded in the minutes of Marsden Monthly Meeting, Lancashire, 12 mo. 16, 1681, that Robert Holgate, "intends to sail for America;" accordingly, 1 mo. 16, 1682, a "certificate of removal" was granted him. Before his departure, he became a First Purchaser from William Penn, of 250 acres of land in Pennsylvania. Then, it would seem, he crossed the sea, preceding Penn to the Province, and 7 mo. 11, 1682, procured from William Markham, the Deputy Governor and the Commissioners, a warrant which caused his land to be surveyed, the 25th of the same month, on the east bank of Neshaminy Creek, in Bucks County, (between present Langhorne and Newtown), and adjacent to the land of Alexander Giles, Thomas Croasdale's widow, and other Quakers from the same region in England. The original return for the tract, of date, 3 mo. 18, 1686, and signed by Thomas Holme, Surveyor General,
is on file in the Land Office, in the Capitol Building at Harrisburg. On the same day, the tract was patented. On the following day, 3 mo. 19, 1686, Holgate conveyed this land to Robert Heaton, Sr. Its location in the name of Holgate may be seen on Thomas Holme's Map of Pennsylvania, printed in 1687.

In the same files at Harrisburg, is the unsigned land warrant, issued in the name of William Penn, at Philadelphia, 2 mo. 16, 1683, 'At ye Request of Robert Hollgate, Purchaser of' 250 acres, directing the survey of his Philadelphia lot, 'proportionable to his Purchase.' Two days later, the 18th, the lot, 49½ x 220 feet, was surveyed. (Original Return of Thomas Holme, dated Philadelphia, 3 mo. 25, 1688.) Holgate, at a later date, conveyed this lot to John Fisher.

At the date of conveyance of his Bucks County land, Robert Holgate is styled "Planter," of Sussex County, Delaware, and about that time he witnessed marriage certificates in the Town of Lewes, Sussex County, but there all trace of him ends. As most of us will, he disappeared into the ocean of obscurity, without leaving a ripple.

EDMUND CARTLIDGE

The third Warrantee was of Riddings, Parish of Alfreton, County Derby, England. The warrant and survey issued to him for the lot adjoining Holgate's, is recorded in Book B, page 52. About two months after the survey was made he sold the lot to John Fisher. Cartlidge was one of William Penn's "first purchasers," of 250 acres of land, by deed of lease and release, dated April 10 and 11, 1682. (The original documents in 1880 were in possession of Samuel G. Levis.)

Edmund Cartlidge was married 11 mo. 28, 1682, at Friends' Meeting, in Nottingham, to Mary Need, of Arnold Parish, Nottinghamshire, daughter of Nathaniel Need. (When Thomas Coates of Philadelphia, made his return visit to England in 1694, Edmund Cartlidge sent by him a shilling each to his father-in-law Nathaniel Need, and his brother-in-law, Richard Smith, of Riddings, "to drink with him.")

50
Warrant for a Town lot for Edmund Carltidge, signed by William Penn.
Bringing a certificate of removal, issued to him, 12 Mo. 8, 1682, by the Quaker Monthly Meeting at Breathouse, Edmund Cartlidge and his wife arrived in Pennsylvania, early in 1683, and were received as members of Darby Monthly Meeting.

By Warrant, signed by William Penn, at Philadelphia, 5 mo. 2, 1683, 150 acres of Cartlidge’s Purchase, were surveyed the 12th of the same month on Darby Creek, now Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, and there Edmund Cartlidge made his settlement. His acreage was Patented to him, 12 mo. 5, 1683.

He served as Constable at Darby, 1685; as Supervisor in 1693; and as Viewer in 1698.

Dr. George Smith, in his “History of Delaware County,” suggests that the opinion is perhaps universal, “that our ancestors, who came from the County of Derby, in England, corrupted the spelling of the name of their former place of residence when they, in kind remembrance, adopted it for their home in America.” He points out that the corruption, if it be one, was effected in England before they migrated to America, and that “in the ‘New World of Words’ published in 1671, Darby and Darbyshire are given, but not Derby nor Derbyshire; and in the certificates brought over by early Friends, it is almost universally spelled with a instead of e.” The settlers in the New World, probably spelled the name just as it was pronounced.

Edmund Cartlidge died 2 mo. 26, 1703. His will, signed five days before, on the 21st, mentions his wife Mary and son John; his brother-in-law Joseph Need; also his daughter Mary; and sister Mary, wife of Richard Smith; and her children, Thomas, Richard and Matthew; and another sister, Helen Black.

His tombstone is now built into the wall of the Friends’ Graveyard, at Darby. It was unearthed about 1862, by John H. Andrews of Darby, while he was digging a grave in the burial ground. It had probably been sunk out of sight inten-
tionally, because of its somewhat ornamental character, or because of the pertinacity with which Friends had insisted for many years, upon the removal of all grave stones, as a protest against the vainglory and extravagance of monuments to the dead. If such views were generally accepted, monuments to the dead might be restricted (or even prohibited by law in these days of prohibition) and vast sums, now held in trust for the preservation of cemeteries, could be released for better uses.

Edmund Cartlidge often served on juries in the early days of the Province, and his name recurs in the "Record of the Courts of Chester County, 1681–97."

Some of the cases he sat on are quaint pictures of the times. In 1686, he tried Edward Hulbert, tailor, "for stealing several goods and merchandize out of the house of Jeremy Collett." The prisoner "was Arreigned and Pleads nott Guilty," and "refers himselfe to God and ye Country." The old docket recites that after hearing the evidence:

"The Petty Jury returne their Verdict and finds the Prisoner not guilty of the Indictment butt guilty of Suspicious circumstances in relation to the Indictment," and he was thereupon "bound to appear att the next Court."

How the Jury held Hulbert, after acquitting him, is hard to understand.

John Cartlidge (1684–1722) and his brother Edmund Cartlidge (1689–1740) sons of the first Edmund, were noted Indian traders and agents. John was an interpreter for the Delaware Indians and Indian agent of the Penn Proprietary. He was the first of the King’s Magistrates in what is now Lancaster County.

After residing some years in Plymouth Township, now in Montgomery County, where Quaker meetings were held at John’s house, the brothers removed, about 1712, to what at that day was the frontier region of the Conestoga, in the present Lancaster County.
John Cartlidge's new abode was on a 300 acre tract adjoining, on the south, the historic Conestoga Indian Town, in what is now Manor Township, Lancaster County, four miles southwest of Millersville, on the road to Safe Harbor.

In 1721, as noted in a July issue of The American Mercury, Sir William Keith, the Governor, and all his Company, "were hansomly entertained and treated at the House of John Cartlidge, Esq; during their Stay at Conestogoe" for the Indian Treaty.

THE INDIAN MURDER

In February 1721–2, a Seneca warrior named Sawantaeny was hunting in the region of Monocacy River, a northern affluent of the Potomac River, in the then debatable borders of the Penns and Lord Baltimore. The Cartlidges came to trade for skins. They treated him to rum three times and then sold him more. He and the Cartlidges' guide, a Genesee, got drunk that night. The next day Sawantaeny demanded more rum, as not having received the full quantity, and when he persisted, John Cartlidge knocked him down. Sawantaeny went into the cabin kept by his squaw and brought out his gun, when William Wilkins, a servant of John Cartlidge, got hold of it and struggled for it. Edmund Cartlidge coming to the assistance of Wilkins, got the gun and broke it beating the Indian, who, as he sat on the ground with blood running, was kicked by John Cartlidge. The Cartlidge party, after gathering up their goods, departed. The Indian died the next day.

When the news of the murder was brought to Governor Keith, he sent Secretary James Logan and Colonel John French to Conestoga to investigate. It was impossible to view the body, which had been buried by two Indians who found it while the squaw was looking for help. Logan and French took the Cartlidges into custody, and sent "two Strowd coats" to the Seneca Indians, in order, in the poetic phraseology of those to be appeased, "to cover our dead Friend," and a belt of wampum "to wipe away Tears." The Five Nations having previously sent word to stave in and empty all kegs of rum,
the Pennsylvania traders received orders not to resist. (Minutes of the Provincial Council, Vol. 3, 148–155.)

It seems that the Five Nations, protesting that "the two Strowd coats" were not accepted as pecuniary satisfaction, sent back the very justifiable message, that two members of the Council were not enough to smooth over the matter, that it took a great number of people to answer for the whole country, that the Governor must come in person to the Senecas' Castle, and that on his coming peace would be made. (Ibid., 164.) Governor Keith, in reply, explained that English law did not permit satisfaction in money or goods to be given to the relatives of one murdered, that the Cartlidges would be treated as if the person killed had been a white man, but that the English law distinguished between premeditated murder and killing in hot blood. (Ibid., 170.) Keith agreed to go to Albany, if the Governor of New York would be there at the time, or send an Embassy.

Keith sent a mourning ring off his own finger to be worn by Sacouneuta, the Chief Seneca, a relative of Sawantaeney, explaining that with such a ring the English mourn their nearest relatives. To the Sachems of the Five Nations were sent five of the finest calico shirts, five pairs of fine silk stockings, five pairs of silk garters, and five silk handkerchiefs. (Ibid., 169.)

John Cartlidge and his brother Edmund Cartlidge, were finally released from prison through the intervention of the Indians themselves.

The Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania (Vol. 3, 189) record that in 1722, Civility, Tehanoote, and Diahanse, Indian Chiefs, waited on Governor Keith and spoke thus:

"The great King of the five Nations is sorry for the Death of the Indian that was killed, for he was his own flesh and blood; he believes the Govr. is also sorry, but now it is done there is no help for it, and he desires that John Cartlidge may not be put to death for it, nor that the Govr. should be angry
William Penn Deed for 250 acres of land, to Edmund Cartledge, April 10, 1682
and spare him for some time and put him to death afterwards; one life is enough to be lost, there should not two die.*****

John Cartlidge has been a long time Bound, and they desire he may be bound no longer.”

ISAAC NORRIS’ ACCOUNT

In Isaac Norris’ Ms. Letter Book, 1716-1730, pages 294-296, (Historical Society of Pennsylvania), there is an unpublished letter from him, dated 2 mo. 9, 1722, to the London Quaker, Henry Gouldney, in whose house George Fox died, giving a contemporary account of the affair as follows:

“"There is a Case lately happen’d w't may ti’s feard prove dangerous to ye peace of the province—Two Brothers John & Edmund Cartlidge Children of fr’ds bro’t up in our way & ye first Still retaining in Some Sort ye Council, being Settled at Connestoga & falling into ye Indian Trade went w't 2 Serv'nts & Indian guides this Winter ab’t 90 Miles westward of ye place & finding near an Eastern Branch of Potowmack an Indian Hunter one of ye Sinekas or 5 Nations w't his Sqaar or wife only in a lone Cabbin possest of qty of Skins ye Effect of his Winter Labour, Enter’d into Trade w't him & after having given or Supply’d ye sd Indian w't Rum over night wherew’t ti’s too probably he overheated himself—they dealt ye next Morning Bartering goods for Skins Soon after ye Indian (as their way is when once Enter’d) demanded more Rum w't Cartlidge refusing he as they Say grew Troublesom & Impertinent so ye one of ye Broth’ (John) thought fitt to Strike him, or as himself allidges only push’t him down, & falling disadvatageously Against a Lying Tree was Stunn’d—& Soon after recovering went hastily to his Cabbin—his Coun­tenance & resentme giving ye Umbrage they follow’d—one of ye Serv’nts first met ye Indian Coming out of his Cabbin w't a Gunn Struggled to dispossess him of it, but failing of it, Edm’d a Strong Man did it and then, altho Safe & ye fellow in his pow’ & undoubtedly according to their Common Temper would have been quiet—he reeked his revenge by breaking ye Gun on ye Mans head & Should’ So ye his head had 3 Wounds & his Collar bone broken—. After this Some of ye
Indians Say John hit him, as he sat, wth his Knee & trampled on him to ye breaking of his ribs But this is deny'd by Jn°.—they Came away an hour or two after leaving ye poor Creature thus Mortally wounded with no further Concern or Care with only his wife who says he dyed ye next day & his last words to her were ye fr°s had Kill'd him—this was Secreted for 6 weeks or two Months & ye Murmur getting among ye back Inhabitants was bro to Town. The Govr° Immediately Call'd a Councill where 'twas resolv'd ye 2 of ye board Should go up on ye Enquiry & prop' Directions were thought of and given, & ye next day they Set out.—There they made Enquiry, possest ye Indians wth ye Abhorrence of this Governm't to such facts, Shewing our Concern and Trouble y' Such a thing (as Never before in Near our 40 y° Neighbourhood) Should now happen, as ye deceast was one of ye 5 Nations they dispatch'd a Message wth a belt to y'm—which wee Expect back in ab° 14 days more—The Cartlidges were bro in Custody to Town—There being no Jury of Enquiry to be had (so remote) on ye Body nor any thing but Indian Evidence—their Serv's being Suspected to favour their Mast's in ye Narrative—Murd' Could not be directly Charg'd upon ye° only Suspicion ye° for Manslaughter—Upon wch they were advis'd and did demand as their English Right to be admitted to Bail all ye Councill Could not readily fall Into it, Considering ye° Inconvenience many Ways of their returning among ye° Indians and ye° peace of ye° province & our League & long Brotherhood (as 'tis Call'd) wth those people was deep­ly Concern'd & therefore this differ'd from° Common Cases like Circumstance to a Naturall born Subject where all parties ought to Know & Stand Contented wth ye° Course of our Laws —But 'twas Rul'd they Should be admitted to Bail & wch they accordingly were in 2 Thous° pounds Recog'nizance to appear at Philad° ye° 20° Ins° ab° wch time ye° Messeng° fro° Sinckaas is Expected to return."

The unfortunate death of the Indian—who was, as far as we know, the first killed by an Englishman in Pennsylvania—so preyed on John Cartlidge's mind, that he died in 1722, a short time after returning to his home.
To all men by these Presents, know ye that we, the undersigned Indians, in behove of all good neighbors and friends of our late friend Edmund Cartledge, his heirs and assigns, do hereby give, grant and convey unto you, Edmund Cartledge, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the same to a certain piece of ground formerly my plantation lying in a certain tract of land called by the name of a certain point to be hereafter called Edmund Cartledge's piece and upon the same are various offices of value, viz., a mill, a house, and all others thereon. I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eight day of March, Anno Domini, 1725.

[Signature]

[ SEAL] Indian deed to Edmund Cartledge
He was born at Darby, Delaware County, 3 mo. (May) 5, 1684 and was married, in 1705, to Elizabeth Bartram, an aunt of John Bartram, (1699–1777), the celebrated botanist. After John's death, his widow married Magistrate Andrew Cornish, and they lived at the Cartlidge house, which was used as the headquarters of Governor Gordon and his Council when they met the Indians to settle the dispute between the Shawanese and the Conestogas.

Edmund Cartlidge (Junior) afterwards purchased from Chief Wiggoneeheenah, of the Delawares, a tract adjoining his own plantation, lying in a turn of Conestoga Creek, called Indian Point.

Among the Logan Mss. in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is the original deed, dated April 8, 1725. Indian Point is southeast of Lancaster City, and may be seen, to the rear of the Alms-House, from the elevation of the Lincoln Highway, in the eastern part of the City.

Here is the Indian deed:

"Know all men by these p'ssents thatt I Wiggoneeheenah Do In behalf of all ye Dellaware Indians Concerned for and In Consideration of the Greatt Love and Resspectt as well as for Divers Large presents made unto mee by my true and Loveing friend Edmund Cartlidge Do hereby Give Grantt and Disspose unto ye Sd Edmund Cartlidge all The rightt Tytle Intriestt Claim and Demand of my Selfe and the restt Con­cernd of In and to a Certain peice of Ground formerly my plantation Lyeing In a Turn of Conestogoe Creek Called by the name of ye Indian pointt to bee held by my Sd frd Edmund Cartlidge his heirs and assigns forEver from mee and my heirs and all others In peaceable quiett possession. In witnes­sereof, I have hereunto Sett my hand and Seale Dated this Eighth day of Aprill Annoq Dominy 1725,

Sealed and Deleivered
In the p'ssence of us

And A Cox"
Edmund Cartlidge, Junior, had married Ann, widow of Edward Lane (by whom she was the ancestress of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker) and daughter of Samuel Richardson, Provincial Councillor and Philadelphia Judge. His Conestoga settlement was about seven miles, as the crow flies, up the Creek from that of his brother John, on a loop of Mill Creek, a tributary of the Conestoga, in present West Lampeter Township, a little to the south of the City of Lancaster and about a mile east of Lyndon. Amos Funk is now the owner and occupant of the main part of the tract, which contained originally 300 acres.

Edmund Cartlidge continued his activities in the Indian trade, chiefly with the redmen of the Trans-Allegheny region, his peltry in 1731 approaching £600. In 1732 he was employed in negotiations with these Indians for the Province of Pennsylvania.

About that time he reestablished himself in his final home, on a grant of land from Lord Baltimore, westward of the South Mountains, near Antietam Creek and the Philadelphia Wagon Road, then in Prince George County, now Washington County, below Hagerstown, Maryland. He is stated to have had "considerable influence in those parts."

"Cartlidge's Path" and "Edmund's Swamp" (now Buckstown, Somerset County, Pennsylvania) named for him, are notable landmarks in Pennsylvania colonial cartography.

CHARLES PICKERING

From Fisher, Holgate and Cartlidge, the first Warrantees, the title to the greater part of the Fourth Street property passed, 1688, under John Fisher’s will, from his relict Margaret and son Thomas, by deed dated, 3 mo. 26, 1688, to Charles Pickering.

He paid £45 for the entire lot, 148½ feet on Walnut and 220 feet on 4th Street, together with 300 acres of land. Prices have risen since, but none of this property was improved and it probably brought in no rent, and even £45 at interest, for say 200 years, would mean quite a tidy sum.
Pickering is one of the most interesting characters connected with the early history of the settlements on the Delaware. He was a many-sided young man. He seems to have been engaged in transporting Quakers to Pennsylvania. On 7 mo. 4, 1682, "Douglass, Isle of Man," it is recorded; "here was a ship with Friends lay here eight to ten days which was bound for Pennsylvania, one Charles Pickering was part owner and one Wallace was Master. Several of them was ashore pretty often."

He had turned Quaker and continued as such for some years, although he seems to have died "out of meeting."

At the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 8 mo. 2, 1683, it is recorded: "Charles Pickering, a member of the meeting, offering to undertake the making of a fence about the present burying place, is by the meeting accepted of, who promise unanimously to Reimburse him his charges."

He was one of those who, at the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting held 9th mo. 6, 1683, joined with John Fisher, his predecessor in title to the lots at the southwest corner of 4th and Walnut Streets, in agreeing to build forms for the service of Friends in the Meeting House. (Supra, 41.)

Pickering was admitted to the Bar in 1683, or more accurately, was practicing in the Courts at that time. He came from Ashmore, Cheshire, England, and is generally supposed to have crossed the ocean with William Penn, but the supposition is probably wrong. If all the people supposed to have been on the "Welcome" had been really aboard, they would have been packed like sardines under deck, and hung from her rigging and yard arms like curing hams.

He was a "first purchaser," an "adventurer," in the ancient sense of the word, and probably also in its modern. In the list of lands sold by Penn in England, Pickering is credited with 1,000 acres—a large purchase, much above the average. He paid £20 for the land. The receipt is signed by Penn, and as if that did not suffice Pickering, is witnessed by Thomas Rudyard, Harbt Springett, and Tho. Coxe. (March 15 and 16, 1681, Lease, Release and Receipt, Ms. Book of
Lease and Release, A 1. 114.) He was evidently a man of education and of means, "when he set out for the woody land of Penn." He brought with him from Ashmore a young wife named Mary. In a deed, 11 mo. 17, 1682, Philadelphia Deeds (E 2, Vol. 5, 3), he is described as "of Halton, Cheshire, now resident in Philadelphia."

He wrote one of the earliest descriptions of Philadelphia, in a letter to J. Tyzack:

"Philadelphia will flourish, here are more good Houses Built this Summer than ever was in one Year yet; things, that is, provision and Corn, are very plentiful, and we are like to have a fine Country, a Free-School is set up, and has an able Master, George Keith.

"An Oil-Mill is erecting to make Coal and Rape-Seed-Oyle &c. Several Saw-Mills are Built that go by Water, and more Building, and Abundance of Corn-Mills in many places of the Country." (Some Letters and an Abstract of Letters from Pennsylvania Containing the State and Improvement of that Province, Published to prevent Mis-Reports. Printed by Andrew Sowle, London, 1691, p. 8.)

At the first Court held in Philadelphia, 1 mo. 11, 1682/3, he was foreman of the Petit Jury—the first ever called in the City of Brotherly Love. The Court's sessions were held in a frame Meeting House on the west side of Front Street north of Sansom—the first erected by the Quakers in Philadelphia. It was about forty feet wide and fifty deep, and in it Penn preached, and many of the Session Laws were passed, when the Provincial Assembly met there. Albert Cook Myers has recently located its site, as the present 122 South Front Street, the place of business of J. Bateman & Co., Wool Merchants. The lot was sold by Penn through his land office on Lombard Street, London, to Christopher Taylor who was a schoolmaster and really came over with Penn. It was 102 feet wide on Front Street. Taylor sold the southern half to Thomas Hooten, and retained the northern, and upon the latter the meeting house was built.
Almost as soon as Pickering was settled in his new home, he wandered up the Schuylkill in search of treasure and discovered on the banks of the Creek, which is now named the "Pickering," what he thought was silver. He accordingly obtained from Penn a grant of 5,000 acres in Charles Township, also named after him. He may have found nothing but iron pyrites or "fool's gold,"—at any rate he sent a quantity to England for assay but with what result does not appear. Traces of his excavations are said to be still visible on the banks of the Creek. More or less mystery has always surrounded Pickering's venture. He may have succeeded in really finding silver in paying quantities. It seems that all of the early settlers had large expectations of finding gold and silver in the new country. William Penn himself was no exception, and had such expectations himself. In fact 16 March 1703/4 he appointed Colonel Friderick Redegeldt his Assay Master General for the Province of Pennsylvania, reposing special confidence in his skill and experience in the discovery and working of mines and minerals.

An ex-monk named John Gray, alias Jathan, of the Benedictine Congregation of St. James, seems to have joined Pickering and others in making a survey of ore lands. (Pa. Arch. 2 S. vol. 19,7.) The King ordered Gray to return, and Penn declared the survey irregular, perhaps because contravening the rule retaining the ore lands for the Proprietary. Penn was accused by those who wished to prove him a Papist in disguise, of having the monk kidnapped and taken back to England to be delivered to those whom he had forsaken. The monk, however, insisted that Penn was not guilty, and returned to America before 20 October 1688, and became an important man in the Province of New Jersey, where he lived with a wife Elizabeth, and left a surviving son. In the New Jersey Calendar of Records, he is described as John Gray, alias John Tatham.

Pickering was appointed guardian of the Boundary Line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, and according to the Colonial Records, he kept a wary eye for trespassers who might be acting under the direction of Lord Baltimore.
Pickering seems to have been an intimate friend of William Penn. When David Lloyd arrived in the Province in 1686, with a commission from the Governor, as Attorney General, he commissioned Pickering "to plead as attorney to the King." The case was that of Edward Hulbert, the tailor, before referred to, in which Edmund Cartlidge sat as one of the Jurors.

He must have been a sore trial to the Quaker Governor. His name appears often on the early Court Records, and not always as a lawyer in behalf of others, but sometimes as charged with crime himself. One record of the Court sitting at Chester, reads, 1 mo. 8, 1691-2:—

"We of ye Grand Inquest present Charles Pickering and James Standfield for that since ye Last Co't the did hunt take up and detaine for about Twenty four hours the swine of Daniell Humphreys and Humphrey Ellis to ye number about seven or eight." (Records of the Courts of Chester County, Pa. 1681-1697, 255.)

Probably they (the swine) had been rooting in Pickering's truck patch, and decreasing the cost of living for Humphreys and Ellis, while increasing it for Pickering. Standfield was, perhaps, Pickering's servant. Some sort of servitude was common among the early settlers, so common in fact, that it has been said that one-half of all the immigrants arriving between 1682 and 1683, were indentured servants who sold themselves for a term of years to pay their passage.

**EARLY CASES IN COURT**

Few of the cases in the early Courts required much knowledge of the law to hear and decide and even less to prosecute and defend, and without any special training as lawyers, men like Pickering, of good education and keen wit, were quite equal to them.

Here are some, recorded in the "Records of the Courts of Chester County":—

1. Hans Urian, (at times spelled Urine) "was fined five shillings for being Drunke upon Tenicum Island," (p. 85)—a
harmless place surely to get drunk on, and especially as there has been much drinking there since. His offense may have been aggravated, in the opinion of the Court, because he had chosen for one of the first recorded cases of intoxication in Pennsylvania, land surrounded by water.

2. "Andrew friend was fined five shillings for Swearing" (p. 94)—a fine spelled with two "f"s" must have been doubly effective.

3. "James Saunderlaine was fined 5s. for Suffering Robert Stephens to be Drunke in his House." (p. 101.)

4. Thomas Bowles was tried at Chester, 1 mo. 10, 1687, for shooting at his neighbors' swine. John Henrickson testified that while he was at Darby Creek, he heard "two gunns goe of and when he came to ye place he heard dogs barque & Thomas Boules with his Gunn Presented and did Shoote att his Neighbours Hogs and that James Hayes was with him ye said Boules and further saith that he ye said James s'd that Boules was an Old fioole for shooting twice and missing." (p. 123)

Bowles was convicted. He ought to have been for missing twice.

5. "Att a Court held att Chester for ye County of Chester ye 14th day of ye 4th month, 1692 . . . . Robertt Browne came into Courtt & acknowledged himselfe Gilty of Lying with a yonge woman and haveing ye Carnall knowledge of her Contrary to ye Law in that case made and provided, and Cast himselfe upon ye mercy of ye bench to doe what ye pleased with him; And the Courtt Considering the unlawfull act of unclainess seeing the woman is not to be found and ye sd Browne Humbly submiting himselfe & promising for ye future to be carefull & doe so noe more The Courtt have been pleased to show him mercey and doe fine him forty Shillings." (pp. 259, 260.)

Browne was his own accuser, informing against himself, and appearing in propria persona.
6. At a Court held at Chester 7 mo. 13, 1692, the Grand Inquest reported:

"We doe also p'sent John Maddock for abuseing John Simcock & John Bristow being y^e King & Queens Justices of y^e peace, for calling them a pack of roagues." (p. 274.)

Bristow was presiding Judge and Simcock one of his associates. Here is the Record:——

"John Maddock was called to y^e bar to Answer to a p'sentment of y^e Grand Inquest for abuseing John Simcock & John Bristow two of y^e King and Queens Justices of y^e peace in calling of them a pack of Roaugs & y^e Jury was called & y^e s^d Maddock did then in Open Court still afirm that y^e s^d p'tyes was two of y^e greatest rouges that ever came into America; whereupon y^e Courtt Gave Judgement that he pay a fine of five pounds and Cost of suite &c. The s^d Maddock was also fined 5 s. for swearing." (p. 266.)

The fine of five pounds may have convinced Maddock of error and thus reformed him, but whether the fine of five shillings for swearing, was before or after judgment, the record sayeth not—most likely it was afterwards. Maddock having expressed his opinion of the Court, probably paid the fine gladly but swore more rather than less in consequence of the fine of five shillings.

Swearing might not be a bad subject for modern taxation—the tax could be collected "at the source."

The early Colonial Laws were aimed at everything not in accord with Quaker ways. So many small rules were prescribed that when the Pennsylvania Code came before Queen Anne for approval, her ministers rejected about half of its provisions denomiating misdemeanors, because the law "restrained her Majestys subject, from innocent sports and diversions." Horse racing was prohibited, Christmas mummary, and the firing of salutes by arriving and departing ships.

In the "Germantown Records of the Courts 1691–1707," the original manuscript volume of which is in the possession
of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are some early presentments by the Grand Jury:

Peter Keurlis, of Germantown, in 1695, was charged with refusing to appear in Court when so notified, with failing "to lodge travellers," with selling "Barley-malt beer 4 pence a quart," and violating a local law by selling a Germantowner "more than a gill of rum or a quart of beer every half a day." Peter answered that he had not appeared in court, "because he had much work to do;" that he did not lodge travellers because he did not "keep an ordinary," merely sold drink, that he had no knowledge of any four pence a quart law, and with respect to the local statute, the people he sold to were able to carry more than the regulations permitted, and "he could nor would not obey that law." (p. 15.)

The Court forfeited his license and forbade him to sell any drink at all under a penalty of £5, but if the Germantowner then was as independent as he is now, Peter continued to sell—or to give away in consideration of a present—or to "boot- leg"—or to have his wife do the selling—or he engaged a dummy bartender for those more thirsty than the local rule contemplated—or sold his alcoholic liquids for external or medicinal use only and not for swallowing.

Of course swearing and lying were not confined to Germantown, and if the accused confessed his fault and begged the Court's pardon, he was usually forgiven.

Reiner Peters, 20 of 11 mo. 1702, was fined 20 shillings for calling the sheriff a "Rascal and lyar." (p. 28.) Who got the money is not clear. The sheriff was entitled to it, whether he was a liar or not—unless Reiner was such a liar himself, that nobody ever believed him. The 20 shillings were probably absorbed by the Court as costs.

The case of Smith vs. Falkner (both Germantown names still), was continued because when it was called, 28 December 1703, it "was the day wherein Herod Slew the Innocent." (p. 33.)

George Muller, 8 of 12 mo. 1703/4, was imprisoned five days for drunkenness and "to pay the Constable two shillings
for serving the warrant in the case of his laying a wager to smoke above one hundred pipes in one day.” (p. 33.)

Among the presentments of the Philadelphia Grand Jury, was one against John Simes who gave a Christmas masquerade party.

Dorothy, wife of Richard Canterill was presented for masking in men’s clothes the day after Christmas, “walking and dancing in the house of John Simes at 9 or 10 o’clock at night.” She was not on the streets, and was not so charged. Poor Dorothy! Her descendants do not begin to dance now-a-nights until 11 or 12.

Sarah Stiner was presented for the same offense, but on the streets, “dressed in man’s cloathes, contrary to ye nature of her sects, **** to ye grate Disturbance of well minded persons, and incorridging of vice in this place.”

John Smith, who lived in Strawberry Alley, was likewise presented, “for being maskt or disguised in women’s apparell; walking openly through the streets of this citty from house to house, * * * it being against the Law of God, the Law of this province and the Law of nature, to the staining of holy pro­fession and Incoridging of wickedness in this place.” The New Year Mummers are now awarded prizes by City Council.

Simes, who gave this party, was charged with keeping a disorderly house, “a nursery to Debotch ye inhabitants and youth of this city * * * to ye Greef of and disturbance of peaceable minds and propigating ye Throne of wickedness amongst us.”

Peter Evans, “gentleman,” was presented for challenging Rev. Francis Phillips to fight with swords. His challenge read: “Sir: You have basely slandered a Gentlewoman that I have a profound respect for, And for my part shall give you a fair opportunity to defend yourself to-morrow morning, on the west side of Jos. Carpenter’s Garden, betwixt seven and 8, where I shall expect to meet you. Gladio cinctus, in failure whereof depend upon the usage you deserve from y’, etc.

Peter Evans,
I am at ye Pewter Platter.” (Infra, 83.)
Rev. Phillips seems to have been loose generally with his tongue. He was presented and arrested for contriving to "deprive, annihilate, and contemn" the authority of the Mayor and Recorder by saying: "Tell the mayor, Robert Hill, and the recorder, Robert Assheton, that I say they are no better than Rogues, Villains, and Scoundrels, for they have not done me justice, and might as well have sent a man to pick my pocket or rob my house as to have taken away my servant," etc. Servants seem to have been scarce even then—probably the servant was a cook.

The Grand Jury complained three times about the necessity for a ducking stool, "for the just punishment of scolding, Drunken Women." Why scolding drunken men were not also ducked does not appear. "We, the Present Grand Jury, do Earnestly again present the same to this Court of Quarter Sessions for the City, desiring their immediate Care, That those public Conveniences may not be any longer Delay'd."

In Thomas Holme's "Portraiture of the City of Philadelphia," Charles Pickering is shown as the owner of Lot 22, on Delaware Front Street, midway from High (Market) to Chestnut, and on which a house is indicated. Like all the lots in this block, some six or eight in number, it extended through to Second Street. The owner of each city lot received a grant as heretofore stated, of some land in the country. Pickering was also owner of part of lot 76, which was near 17th and Market Streets. These were in addition to the 4th and Walnut Streets lots and his land in Charles Township.

**Pickering Indicted for Counterfeiting**

Pickering was certainly a remarkable character, malster, ship-owner, merchant, lawyer, miner, planter, yeoman, copper and iron worker, forest-ranger and counterfeiter.

When he turned Quaker, only one side turned—the other remained old Adam.

In the same year in which, on 8 mo. 2, 1683, he proposed as a member of meeting, to make a fence "about the present burying place," on 9 mo. 6, he "made his appearance in the
meeting offering to submit himself to the will and pleasure of the meeting, and to do anything that the meeting should order, which might Remove any Scandal that the truth was likely to Suffer through him by being concerned in paying and passing moneys not Current."

Here is the Colonial record of his trial:

24th of 8th mo. 1683. Hearing before Privy Council. "Wm Penn, Prop'r and Gov."

"The Govr informed ye board that it was Convenient Warrant should be sent from this board to apprehend some persons upon suspicion of putting away of bad money."

Charles Pickering, Samuel Buckley and Robert Fenton were put to their trial for "Quining of Spanish Bitts and Boston money."

Circulating money was probably scarce, and Pickering concluded to issue something to relieve it, and incidentally relieve himself also. No moral turpitude seems attachable to his conduct. He was not issuing English money, and the record of his trial shows no real crime.

"The foreman of the Jury desired that ye Prisoner [Charles Pickering] would tell him who he had the money of that he payd to severall people but he sought to Evade it saying the Money that any p'son receiv'd of him he would change it and that noe man should Loose any thing by him."

The Governor, William Penn, charged the jury, and afterwards (the verdict of the jury being given), gave the sentence of the Court, that Charles Pickering should make "full Satisfaction in good and Currant pay to Every Person that shall within y' Space of one Month bring in any of this false Base and Counterfitt Coyne," to be called in by proclamation and that it "shall be melted into gross before returned to thee and that thou shalt pay a fine of forty pounds into this Court, towards y' Building of a Court house in this Towne, and Stand comitted till payd and afterwards fined Security for they good abearance."
Buckley, who had been a member, with Pickering, of the first jury ever impaneled in Philadelphia, was fined £10, "the Court Considering thee to have been more Engenious [frank] then he that went before thee." Fenton, because he was a serv vant and by reason of his "Ingenuity" [candor] was merely set an hour in the stocks. The stocks and whipping post were in the Market Place, and after criminals had been marched around the streets, their ensuing punishment was one of the public attractions of market day.

According to the evidence at the trial, Fenton received from Pickering "24 pounds of Bard Silver," and added the alloy, as the standard bits were at that time mixed with copper. Buckley and Fenton "confessed ye fact," Buckley and Pickering made the money, "ffenton" cut the "seales," and that "the mint was not in this Province which was declared by both of ye aforesaid Prisoners."

On 10 mo. 27, 1683, "The Sherriff having brought in the Grevance of ye People Concerning the new betts" and Pickering "saith that he will give in Money and plate to Satisfie them." (From original Minutes (Ms.) p. 31 &c at Harrisburg.)

This he afterwards did.

No loss of standing in the community followed Pickering's conviction, although the Grand Jury had found "ye bill as being a Heynous and Grevious Crime."

He continued to appear in the courts as attorney, and nearly as often as plaintiff or defendant, so that his enforced contribution towards the "Building of a Court House," must have appealed to the sense of humor of his friends.

The Privy Council of the Province, 3 mo. 14, 1685, adopted a formal resolution declaring:

"It is ye sence of this board that the Petionr [Pickering] in reference to privileges and ffreedom, Stands in an Equal Capacity with other Persons of his Station in the Province."
In fact, he was elected, 31 May 1690, a member of the Assembly.

**Pickering's Silver Mine**

Where Pickering got his "Bard Silver" is unknown.

The West Chester *Daily Local News*, 16 December 1919, says, in an interesting article:

"There are still living some residents in Northern Chester county who will remember the lead mines on what was known 70 years ago as the John Christman farm, in Schuylkill township, near the 'Corner Stores,' a hamlet which was once noted for its activities.

"It was there that a village sprung up and the residents were miners and their families, the most of them coming direct from England to develop the mines which promised to yield abundantly of lead, zinc and some silver for the money and labors expended in the work of development."

****** "Mining operations have been resumed near Phoenixville, Pa., on a site where friends of William Penn dug for silver about the time Philadelphia was founded and where thirty years ago, about 400 miners were employed in lead and zinc operations." ******

"Fourteen hundred tons of lead and zinc ore, some of which is said to carry about eight ounces of silver to the ton, is lying in the dumps outside two shafts into the mine, awaiting the completion of the concentration mill." ****** "Shafts have been extended until one is 150 and the other 220 feet deep. A tunnel 950 feet long has been run from one, and another tunnel 1,100 feet long from the lower shaft."

The mine is now owned by the Eastern Mining and Milling Company with offices in Phoenixville. It is situated at Williams Corners, the home of the "Toonerville Trolley," about two miles southwest of Phoenixville, and can be easily found by visitors. The old "Trolley" is still to be seen, and amply justifies the "comics" appearing in the daily papers.

70
When the Schwenksville Mining Company, which owned the old copper mine near the home of the late Governor Pennypacker, was reorganized in 1918 with Constant Minieri, an Italian mining engineer as President, it took over Pickering's old mine which Minieri had been operating on a two-man basis, one to shovel the ore into buckets, and the other to hoist it up with a hand windlass. Minieri uncovered a vein measuring from three inches to two feet across, carrying lead and silver, but when the writer visited the mine during the War, work had been suspended temporarily, the high price of coal and the expense of pumping the water from the shafts, being prohibitory. It was hoped that all the machinery of the mine might be operated with electricity from Phoenixville. Mr. Minieri said that according to tradition the first mineral discovered by Pickering was some silver ore, found while he was washing the sand along the river, that he then drifted on the hillside and sunk a shaft 35 feet, which has since been deepened to 250 feet. Prior to 1891 some fifty stone houses for employees were erected in the vicinity of the mine, but only six of these houses now remain. In some of the workings old oaken wheelbarrows, of a style long out of date, were found in a condition good enough for use, and also some old tallow dips, some of them stamped 1856, which had been used in the lower levels.

Charles Pickering was certainly a man of great enterprise. He owned, in whole or in part, a ship, probably more than one, which traded to England. He got into a scrape as usual. He had a row with his seamen, and the Provincial Council decided, 1 mo. 28, 1683, that the seamen "had done their duty," except one named John James, and awarded them, probably because they were joint traders with Pickering, "6 month pay and 5 lb. given them over & above."

Futhey and Cope in their History of Chester County, say that Pickering was lost at sea on a voyage to England, but this is a mistake. In the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, page 413, is the following:

"A Record of Burials of such as are not friends for the year 1694." Then appears this: "2 Mo. 12, Charles Picko-
ring," and later, on page 417, 1698, 2 mo. 14 "Ann Pickoring, wid. of Chas. Pickoring." In his will Pickering calls himself "merchant," and mentions his wife Anne, brother Richard Griscom, sister Mary Lancaster, Richard Thompson of Chester County and others. It is dated, 25 January 1693-4, and was proved at Philadelphia, 20 April, 1694.

Pickering’s large grants of lands were divided among 16 of his friends, probably partners with him in his mining claim. In the assessment for 1715, as given in the History of Chester County, by Futhey and Cope, 169, their names appear as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Shillings</th>
<th>Pence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David Lloyd</td>
<td>1600</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Buckley</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Moore</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Jones</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Pidgeon</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tho: Tress</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joshua Carpenter</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam. Carpenter</td>
<td>1620</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Sanders</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Richards</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffith Pritchet</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Jones</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry ffower</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam. Richardson</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Shippen</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>francis Rawles</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list reads like a "Blue Book" of the time. It certainly includes many prominent men of the City and Province.

After Pickering’s death, the title to his real estate passed to the Trustees under his will, John Moore, Andrew Robeson, and Joseph Willcox.

**JOHN MOORE**

John Moore was born in England about 1658, son of Sir Francis Moore and grandson of Sir John Moore, who was knighted by Charles II.
He was well educated. In 1680 he emigrated to South Carolina with his brother James.

He married in 1685 Lady Rebecca, daughter of the Landgrave Daniel Axtell, Hereditary Peer of the Dominion of Carolina under the Government of the Lords, and Lady Rebecca (Holland), his wife.

Daniel Axtell, the grandfather of the wife of John Moore, was Governor of Kilkenny under the Protectorate, and an active participant in Pride's Purge, and the preceding events leading to the execution of Charles I. He was excepted from the Bill of Amnesty in July 1660, and the pardons granted the following August. He was arraigned at Old Bailey, charged with commanding the soldiers at the High Court of Justice, threatening to shoot Lady Fairfax for interrupting the proceedings, and for personal insults to the King.

To the first, he plead the order of the Commander in Chief; to the second, the exigencies of the occasion; the third he utterly denied. The sentence of treason was fully carried out, and his head was set on the further end of Westminster Hall. (Ludloc's Memoirs, State Trials.)

Landgrave Daniel Axtell, son of the regicide (will proved in London circa 1692), had several children besides Rebecca, John Moore's wife. (Moore of Fawley, p. 17, by David Moore Hall.)

John Moore moved to Philadelphia between 1687 and 1690, with Robert Quarry, who afterwards became Judge of the Vice-Admiralty, and a thorn in the side of poor Penn. Next to David Lloyd, Moore was the most eminent lawyer in the Province.

What standing Moore and Lloyd had as lawyers in England is not known, but at the time of Penn's second visit, it seems clear that six or seven trained lawyers had come to Pennsylvania. Before that time, those who practiced as lawyers were probably mere clerks—men of sufficient education and address to appear in Court and plead another's cause.

John Moore was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia, and became Attorney General of the Province; Register General,
1 January 1693—29 March 1703; Register of Wills, 17 May 1701—27 June 1704; and Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, 24 June 1703 or 4, which office he held until his death, 25 November 1732. He is buried in Christ Church, Philadelphia.

His wife, Rebecca, is buried in St. Peter's Church, in the Great Valley, Chester County. Her will is dated, 23 November 1749, and was proved 15 January 1750, and names her son William as her sole executor.

John Moore was appointed Attorney General for the King, and afterwards reappointed by Penn. He was Deputy Judge of the Vice-Admiralty, 1695-1703.

Judges at this time, instead of being salaried by the year, were allowed ten shillings a day for their services, and jurors eight pence,—both being paid only when they worked.

Moore was a man of great importance, not only by reason of his official positions, but also as a member of Friends' meeting.

**MOORE, AND PENN'S SECOND VISIT**

When Penn landed at Philadelphia for his second visit, Sunday, 3 December 1699, from the "Canterbury," upon which he had sailed accompanied by his wife, his daughter Laetitia and his Secretary, Moore was one of those who received him at the wharf and escorted him to the house of Governor Markham, who was at that time unwell.

Penn's arrival had been heralded with a military salute and he was well received by all classes. After having made a formal call upon Markham, he went to the Friends' Meeting, at Second and High Streets in the afternoon and delivered a short address.

Everything indicated that he would have a long and happy sojourn in his Province. He had been acquitted by the King, in the winter of 1693, of all the charges against him, and restored to royal favor.

New Letters Patent had been issued to him in August 1694, and his Government thereby confirmed.
He would have come to Pennsylvania sooner but the death of his first wife, and his disordered finances had detained him. In the meantime he had appointed his cousin William Markham to be Deputy Governor.

Penn's second visit to his Province was not, however, altogether a pleasant one. He had something else to do than wear a blue sash around his stomach, as Benjamin West pictures him, and be rowed on the Delaware in an eight-oared barge. He found two political parties in existence, one led by Colonel Quarry, the Crown Admiralty Judge and backed by Moore the Crown Prosecutor, and the other led by David Lloyd, Attorney-General of the Province, and popular leader in the Assembly. The first party aimed to overthrow entirely the Proprietorship, while the other sought to curtail it by procuring a new Charter from the Crown or by radically amending the existing one.

Penn's position was embarrassing. He had the sympathy of neither side. Markham, Lloyd and the Council were in a bitter controversy with Quarry, who had denounced testimony taken in a certain piracy case as unworthy of credit and in fact no legal testimony at all because it had been given upon affirmation and not upon oath, and it was probably hoped by those who aimed to upset Penn's Government entirely and convert the Province into a mere fief of the Crown, that Quarry would apply this ruling when Penn returned to office and thus provoke an open issue. It was rumored that Penn could not resume his active functions as Governor, because he would be unable, on account of his religious beliefs, to take the necessary oaths prescribed by Parliament. Quarry and Moore, however, greeted Penn at the water's edge upon his arrival from England, and such greeting was generally taken as an admission that his authority was not to be impeached.

The Germans and the older Quakers who were generally Penn's supporters, were anxious for a settlement of all feuds and the maintenance of stable government.

Penn had a personal interview with Quarry. Much courtesy was shown by each to the other. It was agreed that by
mutual concession upon the part of both sides to the controversy, a modus vivendi could be reached between the conflicting interests, but no such agreement was arrived at, and the controversy continued until Penn's diplomacy finally secured the removal of Quarry from the Bench.

Penn had aroused the animosity of Attorney-General Lloyd, by rebuking him for his attitude towards Quarry, and Penn's efforts at amicable relations with Quarry, seemed to Lloyd, to indicate that he and Governor Markham were wrong in their dispute with the Crown Officers. Like many peacemakers, Penn was more or less distrusted by both sides. Logan in one of his letters to William Penn, Jr., refers to Lloyd, as "a man very stiff in all his undertakings, of a sound judgment and a good lawyer, but extremely pertinacious and somewhat revengeful."

Lloyd resolutely defended all that he had done. He opposed the Governor's efforts to end existing differences by conciliation. Penn could not tolerate Lloyd's obstinacy, and, unfortunately, made of Lloyd a life-long enemy. He was an enemy indeed. He was one of the most daring, and, in some respects, one of the ablest men in the Province. Lloyd's audacity was shown at a County Court, when the Marshall of the Admiralty produced a Commission under the broad seal with "his most sacred majesty's effigy" stamped upon it. Lloyd took up the seal, and holding it before the people exclaimed: "What is this? Do you think to scare us with a great box and a little baby? 'Tis true fine pictures please children, but we are not to be frightened at such a rate."

The situation was further complicated by the fact that Lloyd was the leader of the popular party, and all the younger Quakers sided with him, and were bent upon securing from Penn a more liberal charter. Penn delayed calling together his Council until he had studied the situation.

The charge had been made against Lloyd that he had advised the Justices to take certain goods out of the King's Warehouse at New Castle by force, which was in contempt
Garden of the Mutual Assurance Company, Southwest Corner of 4th and Locust Streets
of the Admiralty Court, because the goods had been legally seized by the Marshall of the Admiralty in the name of the Crown.

Penn finally called his Council, 21 December 1699, and invited Quarry to attend. Quarry's charge against Governor Markham was, that the Justices of the Court of Philadelphia had issued a writ of replevin directed to Sheriff Claypoole, against the goods stored at New Castle, when they knew the goods were already in the custody of the Marshall, that the Justices had personally treated him with insolence, challenged his commission from the Crown, claimed coextensive jurisdiction with him, and authority to unloose as fully as he had authority to bind, and that the sheriff made a mere pretense of keeping certain pirates in custody, while in fact they roamed the town at large.

Governor Markham upon the other hand repudiated the writ and reproved the sheriff, but he claimed that Quarry was in contempt of the Proprietary Government, because the pirates whom he had arrested had been within its jurisdiction, and because he had sent them to Barbadoes for trial upon the pretense that the Provincial officers were not qualified to try them, they having taken an affirmation, rather than an oath, to perform their duties.

At a meeting of the Council, 22 December 1699, Anthony Morris, the chief of the offending Justices, surrendered his commission. He pleaded his sacrifices for the public service, and stated that he had issued the writ of replevin in good faith: "In psuance (as hee thought) of his duty, believing hee was in the right, & yt hee was induced yrto by advice of those that hee thought wer well skilled in ye Law, who told him yt was the priviledge of the subject; and further said, yt hee had no interest in the owner nor goods, nor no self by nor sinister end in so doing."

Penn said "That his signing y" sd replevin was a verie indeliberate, rash & (in his opinion) unwarrantable act." (Minutes of Provincial Council, Vol. 1, 566.)
Morris made it plain that he had acted under Lloyd's advice, but Penn seems to have made a scapegoat of him.

Lloyd was present and could not but feel incensed, that a Justice of the Provincial Court, who had acted under the advice of the Attorney General, should be rebuked and his writ repudiated.

Penn informed Quarry that it was the intention of his Government to suppress piracy and illegal trade, and in this intention he desired the assistance of the Judge and of all the other officers of the Crown.

Shortly after this meeting, Robert Turner, Griffith Jones, Francis Rawle and Joseph Willcox petitioned the Governor for a revision of the Charter and requested to be heard, and it was decided to call the Assembly to consider the matter of piracy and Constitutional Amendment.

At another meeting of the Council, 24 January 1699-1700, Judge Quarry and Justice Morris were again present. Quarry, backed up by Moore, said that "this his action, was no less then to Question whether his Matie or ye sd Anthonie has most power. The acts of parliamt is for us, & hee cannot pretend ignorance, having been so Long a Justice yt hee became verie insolent, & by this his action, he has affronted yee king." He asked that Morris be prosecuted for "violaons," and compelled to make good to the King the appraised value of the things replevied. (Ibid., 575.)

Morris rejoined that he issued the writ through ignorance, and not from malice, and he hoped he would be excused, as it would be very hard, if any Justice should be made to suffer from an error of judgment. He believed the security given, when the writ was issued, was ample to cover the value of the goods replevied.

Penn, who was a past master in the art of conciliation, said that he would see that the value of the things taken would be made good to the Marshall and that if Quarry "was not satisfied wt Anthony Morris's being outt of Comission of the peace, & wt his psent submission, Hee might propose in wriitting
what other satisfaction hee expected, and it should be con­
idered of. To wch Coll. Quarry made ansr, yt hee had no
psonal animositie ag' Mr Morris, and yt for his pt hee was
well satisfied with y" pror. & Gor's promise, & Mr Morris'
submission.” (Ibid., 575.)

While Quarry may have had no “psonal animositie”
against Morris, he called him “Mr.” as soon as that poor
devil’s commission was revoked.

While Quarry was always hostile to Friends, he believed,
or pretended to, that Governor Markham was actually in
league with the pirates. The Lords of Trade in England had
charged that Philadelphians had harbored Avery, a pirate,
and systematically encouraged smuggling by the Scotch and
Dutch. These charges had been laid before Penn in 1697, and
he had written a letter from London, dated 5th 7 mo. 1697,
to Markham and the Council. (Ibid., 527.)

Suspicious circumstances, to say the least, connected
Markham with the pirates. Avery and Blackbeard undoubt-
edly harbored in the Delaware, and while some of Avery's men
were nominally in prison in Philadelphia, Quarry complained
more than once, that their confinement was a farce as they
were allowed to go where they chose and were treated very
leniently. One of Avery's men, Birmingham, had actually
intrusted his money to Markham's keeping, and another,
James Brown, a member of the Assembly from Kent, was
expelled because of his relation with the pirates. Penn had
him arrested in 1699 and he is supposed to have been Mark-
ham's own son-in-law, the husband of “Mrs. Ann Brown,”
and so assumed to be by Penn, in his letter to Markham, 27
January 1699-1700; “Cosin, Markham When I was with thee
to-day thou offered to be bound for thy son-in-law should
he bring the into trouble it is all the Portion I believe he
has with thy daughter.” (Pennsylvania Archives, 1st Series,
(1852), I, 126.)

The truth of the matter probably is, that smuggling and
piracy were fashionable, and the “higher ups” got involved
in the profits.
During his second visit, Penn lived in Philadelphia for a time, at Edward Shippen's "Great House," or "Governor's House," which was on the west side of Second Street north of Spruce, and was enclosed on two sides by a garden extending to Laurel (later Levant, now American) Street. Then he took up his residence in the "Slate Roof House," which was his city home during the remainder of his stay in Pennsylvania, until, 1 November 1701, when with his (second) wife Hannah, his daughter Laetitia and his infant son John, he sailed on the ship "Dalmahoy" for England—never to return. This old house was on the southeast corner of Second and Sansom Streets (formerly Norris Alley, afterwards Gothic Street). It was built by James Porteus for Samuel Carpenter about 1698, and Penn was probably its first occupant. It was bought by Isaac Norris in 1709, and actually continued in the Norris family until 1868, when it was bought by the Chamber of Commerce, torn down and replaced by the hideous structure now on its site. Its demolition is a lasting disgrace to the City, owning as it does unlimited ground upon every side.

Although Penn found the City considerably grown since his former visit, matters were generally still primitive and continued to be so for many years thereafter. It is recorded that at a meeting of City Council, "at the Coffy House," 1 December, 1704, it was "ordr'd that John Budd & Henry Badcock, do winter the Two Town Bulls, untill the first of June next & that they shall have four pounds a piece."

In 1705, it was resolved that some method be thought upon, "that that part of the City between Broad Street & Delaware be Grug'd Clear'd from all its Rubish in order to p'duce English Grass, which will be of great use & advantage to the inhabitants keeping Cattle therein." The town beadle collected 6 pence for each milch cow kept by the people.

The town beadle—poor devil—must have had a hard time of it. In 1713, William Hill, who was then beadle, "having lately in a heat broke his Bell & given out that he would Continue no longer at the Place, but now Expresses a great Deal of sorrow for his so doing, & humbly Desires to be Continued therein During his Good Behaviour," was permitted to do so.
Pine Street Meeting House
South side of Pine Street, East of 2nd

Slate Roof House
Southeast Corner of 2nd and Sansom Streets in 1860
 Acting as Beadle, or even in the somewhat exalted position of Constable, in the early years of the Province, was no joke.

In 1704, Solomon Cresson, one of the Constables of the City, while on his rounds one night, discovered at one o'clock, a riotous assembly in a tavern and immediately ordered them to disburse, "when John Evans, Esquire, Governor of the Province, happened to be one of them, and calling Solomon into the house, and flogged him severely, and had him imprisoned two days."

In the catalogue of "particulars," prepared to accompany the Assembly's Letter, of 4 Mo. 10, 1707, with reference to the Lieutenant Governor's conduct, he is charged with sending Solomon Cresson "to Prison, where he was kept till the Afternoon of the Day following, for no other Cause that we can find, but bidding a lewd Tavern-keeper disperse her Company, where the Governor happened to be about One a Clock at Night, though the Constable knew not of his being there till he called him in, and began to beat him."

Poor Solomon seems to have sounded an alarm for help, and the chief officers of the City came to his rescue. Deborah Logan quotes a tradition, "that the lights being put out, Joseph Willcox, who was an Alderman, seized one of the roisterers, and beat him. This happened to be the Lieutenant-Governor himself, and that when Willcox, became aware whom he had hold of, he beat him again. The next day, the Attorney-General formally complained to the Governor and Council of the abuse of some gentlemen by the watch, and the support given to the latter by the Mayor, Recorder, and an Alderman, and asked whether, as it was impossible to try them in the Mayor's Court, a trial in another court should be ordered." On examination of the Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman Willcox, the Governor and Council wisely decided that these officials had been in no way concerned in the disturbance except to quell it. (Keith's Chronicles of Penna. 443, 444; Minutes of Provincial Council, Vol. 2, 171.)

The late Howard W. Jenkins, our distinguished fellow townsman, in his, "Family of William Penn," has shown that the "great affray" just referred to, has been confused with
the beating of young Penn. Scharf and Westcott in their History of Philadelphia, 182, give a somewhat different account:

"Evans wanted to regulate tavern licenses. Probably he had a reason for it. At any rate, he, young Penn, Sheriff Finney, Thomas Gray, and Joseph Ralph, roysterers all, were concerned in a night broil and affray at Enock Story's tavern, in Coombs Alley. The constable, James Wood, and night-watchman, James Dough, entered the place; there was a quarrel about Evans' militia, the argument ended in blows; Penn called for a pistol, Wood and Dough and Story were beaten; outsiders came in, including Aldermen Wilcox, who beat Penn, under excuse he did not know him. The party were fetched before the mayor; Penn was defiant, played gentleman, and was rated sharply. The Council took the matter up, making it appear as if 'some gentleman' had been greatly abused by the watch, backed by the mayor, recorder and Alderman Wilcox; a trial in another place than the mayor's court was asked, but the Council would not interfere. Penn and his companions were indicted, but the Governor forbade the trial by proclamation. After this indictment young Penn renounced the Quaker principles and faith, and his personal friends were indignant. But the community was indignant likewise at such behavior, and with good reason."

"'I wish things had been better or that he had never come,' wrote Isaac Norris; and not many were sorry when he took short occasion to depart."

One thing is certain, Alderman Joseph Willcox did the beating but whether he beat Evans or young Penn, these citations leave in doubt. Both deserved the beating and it is to be hoped they both got it.

During Moore's term as Collector of the Port, he was concerned in several exciting events. One of them is thus told by Charles P. Keith and could not be better told:

At the close of 1714, the Reverend Francis Phillips, temporarily in charge of Christ's Church, quite disrupted the Church of England in the City by his conduct, and especially
"Moon and Seven Stars" in 1807, Southwest Corner of 4th and Chestnut Streets
by his indiscreet boasting. One faction of the Church believed that the charges he made with reference to certain ladies of the highest social standing were heinous slanders upon spotless innocence, but the great majority of the congregation took part with Rev. Phillips, who claimed that he was the victim of the spite of one of the persons who had pretended to report his statements.

Writs were obtained against Phillips by Collector John Moore, the father of one of the ladies said to be slandered, and by Counsellor Trent, the husband of the other. Peter Evans, the Sheriff, who wished to marry Miss Moore and was accordingly bitter against Phillips, arrested him as he was going to bed, Saturday night, 22 February 1714–5, not allowing him to put on his stockings, but taking him with bare legs to jail. The next day, Sunday, two or three hundred young men and boys, partisans of Phillips, gathered around the jail and threatened to pull it down if he were not set at liberty, and they extorted a promise that he would be released that night. Immediately afterwards, he was allowed to go home by an order from the prosecutors. The mob, in retiring, attacked the residence of the chief informer against Phillips, but was dispersed by the Governor. The next day the mob broke Moore’s and Trent’s windows.

Balked at making Phillips uncomfortable in jail, Peter Evans determined to show himself the champion of Miss Moore, his suit for whom was not favored by her family, so on March 10th he challenged the Rev. Francis Phillips, as heretofore told, to fight with swords. The clergyman did not appear at the time and place given in Evans’ note and Evans was indicted for sending a challenge. (Supra, 66.) The jury returned an alternative verdict, leaving to the judges to say whether a demand given “Cinctus gladio” was a challenge or not. The Court took the matter into consideration but the decision is not known. The court may be still considering it.

Neighboring clergy were satisfied that Phillips was guilty of slander, but were unable to induce him to leave the Province, so they requested the Bishop of London to remove him. Pending action upon this request, Phillips, with the congre-
gation back of him, held Christ's Church, and the friends of Moore and Trent worshipped in the Court House. Peter Evans, the Sheriff, married Miss Moore without her father's permission, but found it hard to support her, because the revenue of the shrievalty fell off. Her father, however, became reconciled to the match.

Friends interposed to shield Phillips from removal and invoke "the benefit of clergy," an excuse wholly obnoxious to the principles upon which the Colony had been founded. The Quakers wished to try him for various offenses which he was said to have confessed, but when they brought the parson into Court, the Lieutenant Governor stood by him, and bade him sit within the bar, and when the Mayor bid the accused stand up, he refused, replying that he belonged to the Bishop's Court—not to theirs.

The Mayor forced him to give bail until the next Court, at which he was fined twenty pounds, but the Lieutenant Governor said: "Mr. Phillips you may go home if you please, I'll forgive you your fine."

At the next Court the Sheriff was sent to bring him in, but the Lieutenant Governor with his cane drove the Sheriff away and went to the Court himself, and cleared the accused by proclamation and discharged his bondsmen.

The Bishop of London finally sent an order that Phillips should vacate Christ's Church, and, in 1715, Logan speaks of "the parson who has so long tormented this place," going as a passenger for London. (Keith's Chronicles of Pennsylvania, II, 564-567.)

**WILLIAM MOORE OF MOORE HALL**

John Moore's son, William, settled at "Moore Hall," on the Schuylkill on a part of Pickering's tract, near Phoenixville, and became a man of great note. His attacks upon the General Assembly, as published in Franklin's Gazette, and his fearless political conduct in general, led to his arrest and imprisonment, but when he was tried before the Governor and Council, he was purged from every charge and pronounced perfectly innocent.
He was born in Philadelphia, 6 May 1699, and was married in 1722 to Williamina Wemyss, (1704-1784), who came from Scotland to America in 1716 with her two brothers, and with their uncle, William Loch, M.D. of Loch Eden, County Anne Arundel, Maryland.

William Moore was Justice of the Peace; Member of Assembly; President of the County Court of Chester (1742-82) and in 1755 was commissioned as Colonel of His Majesty's (Chester) Regiment of Foot Soldiers.

His will, dated, 24 May 1783, proved, 3 June 1783, is mainly a tribute to his wife Williamina, his sole executrix, of whom he says: "Never frightened by the rude rabble or dismaid by the insolent threats of the ruling power—happy woman, a pattern to her sex and worthy of the relationship she bears to the Right Honorable and noble families from whence she sprang."

This venerable pair rest together in St. David's Churchyard at Radnor, Pa. (Moore of Fawley, p. 73.)

At the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, William Moore was an old man of about seventy-six years and much troubled with the gout. He was, however, keenly alive to the importance of the struggle, and his sympathies, like those of the great number of men who had secured wealth, position and reputation under the old order of things, were entirely on the side of the Crown. The rebels he regarded as rude rabble.

Jacob Smith, a sort of political eavesdropper, made an affidavit, that he heard Moore say, at Moore Hall, on the 7th of May, 1775, that the people of Boston were a "vile set of rebels," and that, "he was determined to commit every man to prison who would associate or muster."

There was much excitement abroad, and it was the way of the new men who were coming into power, to compel by force those who were suspected of Toryism to recant. On June 6th, the Committee of Chester County, of which Anthony Wayne was Chairman, visited Moore Hall for this purpose. Broken with years and ill in health, the Judge was brought to
bay, confronted with a power which Great Britain, in eight years of war, was unable to subdue. The spirit, however, with which two decades earlier he had defied the Assembly and suffered imprisonment, was still undaunted, and the paper he signed said, "I also further declare that I have of late encouraged and will continue to encourage learning the military art, apprehending the time is not far distant when there may be occasion for it." The latent irony was entirely unnoticed, and the Committee unanimously resolved that a perfectly satisfactory answer had been given.

On another occasion a party from the American army, among whom was Isaac Anderson, afterwards a member of Congress from this district, which was sent to deprive the Tories of arms, went to Moore Hall and found its haughty occupant confined to his easy chair. Among other things, they discovered a beautifully wrought sword, whose handle was inlaid with gold and silver, which had probably been an heirloom. They were about to carry it off, when the Judge asked permission to see it once more. It had scarcely been given to him, before, with his foot on the floor, he snapped the blade from the handle. Then, clenching tightly the hilt, he threw them the useless blade, and with a gesture of contempt and eyes gleaming, cried, "There, take that if you are anxious to fight, but you have no business to steal my plate." (Futhey and Cope, Hist. of Chester County.)

William Moore died at Moore Hall, Chester County, 30 May 1783, at the age of 84. He and his old enemy, Wayne, are buried in the graveyard at Radnor. Moore lies directly in front of the door, and worshippers who enter the church pass over the remains of one, who was probably, in his day, "the most conspicuous and heroic figure in the County of Chester."

ANDREW ROBESON

Of John Moore's co-Trustees under Pickering's will, Andrew Robeson and Alderman Joseph Willcox, a further word should be said.
Moore Hall, Schuylkill, Chester County, Pennsylvania
Andrew Robeson was a member of the Provincial Council, and when Governor Benjamin Fletcher of New York was made Captain General of Pennsylvania, by Royal Patent, 24 October 1692, and came to Philadelphia 26 April 1693, to have his Letters read in the Market Place, Robeson and the other members of the Council, except Thomas Lloyd, took the usual oath of allegiance.

The French and Indian wars, and the non-interference of the Quakers, together with the fact that Penn was in hiding in England with an indictment against him, had been made the pretext for taking from him the government of his Province. Fletcher had been sent from New York to "swear in" the officials.

Andrew Robeson came to this country about 1676, with his wife Elizabeth, and nephew Andrew (2nd).

Upon 28 February 1676-7, "one share of propriety" in West Jersey was conveyed to Andrew Robeson Esq. "late of London, merchant, now of Clonmell, Ireland."

Tradition has it, that Andrew sailed for the New World in his own ship. He landed at New York.

He afterwards moved to Philadelphia and purchased "Shoomac Park" of Joshua Tittery, who had bought it of Robert Turner, to whom it had been granted directly by Penn in 1684. It consisted of five hundred acres on the Schuylkill and up the Wissahickon and became his home and the home of the Robeson family for many generations.

Andrew Robeson was a member of the Governor's Council, in 1693, for the term expiring in 1695, but he died in November 1694, and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground, though it is stated he was not a Friend. His wife Elizabeth, and his son Samuel, who died without issue, were also buried there.

Andrew Robeson left all of his estate to his wife Elizabeth: "Intreating my friends Robert Turner & John Moore to the assisting to my said Executrix in ye execution thereof." He
added a codicil leaving to "Andrew Robeson, yeoman, of West Jersey and his heirs, 250 acres of land on Raccon Creek" ***
"to be laid out next adjoining ye fishing place," and to Robert Turner and John Moore five pounds each.

Letters Testamentary were taken out by his wife, 24 December 1694, and mindful of the uncertainty of life, she made her own will the same day. She left all her estate to her son Samuel, then under age, and appointed her late husband's friends, John Moore and Robert Turner executors, but as one died and the other renounced, Andrew (2nd) became sole administrator in 1703.

The widow, Elizabeth, was buried, 30 September 1695. Samuel, her son, died 23 September 1699, unmarried, leaving a considerable estate, and directing that his lands be sold to the best advantage and the proceeds divided between his two uncles: "Thomas and David Robeson, my father's brothers living in the Kingdom of Scotland." Andrew (2nd) was Samuel's sole executor.

**ANDREW ROBESON (2ND)**

Thus ended the line of Andrew Robeson, one of Charles Pickering's executors, but Andrew (2nd) who came to America with his uncle in 1676 and first settled in Gloucester County, New Jersey, left hundreds of descendants. He lived in Jersey until 1702, when he moved to Philadelphia and occupied "Shoomac Park." He was appointed Assessor of Taxes for Gloucester County, 1 February 1687, by the Grand Jury, and as he seems to have bought: "one share of Propriety in West Jersey Province," 12 December 1687, he became a member, from 1698 to 1701 of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey. He was made a Judge of Gloucester County in 1692, and a member of the Governor's Provincial Council, 1697–1701, and curiously enough, he was also Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, from 1693 to 1699.

Of this Andrew Robeson, Martin's "Bench & Bar" says: "He was the first of the Prior Judges that I find called 'Chief Justice' but I have indicated each Prior Judge before his time
5th and Sansom Streets, showing the Library Company of Philadelphia, Mercantile Library and Philadelphia Dispensary
as 'Chief Justice'." The Judges referred to were Arthur Cook, 1681-84; Nicholas Moore, 1684-85; James Harrison (declined to serve); Arthur Cook 1686-90; and John Simcock, 1690-93. Previous to the appointment of Arthur Cook, William Penn writes, August 18, 1681, that he will send over his cousin, William Crispen to be "Assistant Chief Justice." William Crispen died 1681, before assuming his duties.

The fact that William Penn speaks of the position as "Chief" Justice, doubtless led Mr. Martin into giving this title to each. These facts are given at length, because it is a mooted question, whether Andrew Robeson was the first or fifth "Chief" Justice; it has also been the subject of controversy, as to whether Andrew (2nd) or his uncle, Andrew, held that office. (Robeson Genealogy, p. 2.) However, the fact that Andrew Robeson (Sr.) died in November, 1694, would seem to be conclusive proof that it was the nephew who was Chief Justice.

Andrew Robeson was indicted in 1698, in Gloucester County, New Jersey, for creating dissensions among "his Majesties peoples." The indictment is printed in full in the Pennsylvania Magazine, Vol. 28, page 106.

He moved to Amity Township, Philadelphia County (now Berks), where he became interested in the iron industry. He died, 19 February 1719-20, near Douglassville, Pennsylvania, and is buried in St. Gabriel's Church by that town. He was born, presumably in Scotland, about 1654. (Robeson Genealogy.)

In 1685, he married Mary Spencer, who died at Philadelphia, 12 November 1716, and is buried in old Swedes (Gloria Dei) Churchyard, Philadelphia, at the right of the walk near the entrance door of the church. They had eleven children, and their descendants can be found in almost every State in the Union, and even in Africa, France, Great Britain and the Philippine Islands—a family immortality—the certainty of which depends on children, rather than on faith.

Among these descendants, familiar names are: Hon. William W. Rockhill; Anna Lea Merritt; Mrs. Hampton L.
Carson; Hon. Spencer F. Baird; Rear Admiral Farquhar; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, and George Maxwell Robeson, Secretary of the Navy in the cabinet of President Grant, who was appointed in 1869 and held office until 1877, and who afterwards became a member of Congress from New Jersey from 1879 to 1883. A well studied genealogy of "Andrew Robeson and his Descendants," by Susan Stroud Robeson, compiled, edited and published by Kate Hamilton Osborne (Lippincott 1916) is worthy of emulation as a recital of facts rather than fancies, differing in this respect from the usual family history. Genealogy is a science, and is worse than worthless, if not absolutely true.

Andrew Robeson made "Shoomac Park" his home as long as he lived in Philadelphia, and it is a remarkable fact, that it remained in the ownership of his descendants until after 1860, nearly 200 years, when the mill site it contained was taken over by John and James Dobson. In 1872, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park bought most of the original tract upon both sides of the Wissahickon for nearly a mile. The old homestead was altered into a wayside inn.

"Shoomac Park," or "Roxborough," as it was called later, must have been a sightly abode. The Philadelphia Press, 11 August 1890, says of the old dwelling: "This building now known as the 'High Bridge Mansion,' still retains somewhat of its old time appearance, tho' the little front porch has been removed, and a wide porch built across the front and one side. The grading of the grounds necessitated the felling of the lofty plane and buttonwood trees, and also did away with the arbor and summer house and the whitewashed stone wall, which surrounded the garden. The pretty little summer house, standing upon the top of the rocky crag at the upper end of the knoll, is well remembered by the older inhabitants of that section; as is Ezekiel Williams and his old ox-cart, and his familiar: 'Gee up there. Jonty Robeson's oxen.'"

JOSEPH WILLCOX

Joseph Willcox, the other trustee under Pickering's will, was an important man in his day. In the Tax List of 1693,
he appears assessed for £150. He was a member of Assembly, and was one of those who drew up the Remonstrance of 1704, addressed to Penn, which gave so much offence.

He was especially prominent as a Quaker, and seems to have been universally trusted and respected, notwithstanding the fact that he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia by Common Council, 2 October 1705, and served his term.

After the two terms as Mayor which Edward Shippen filled, that office was held successively by Anthony Morris, Griffith Jones, and Joseph Willcox, who was, therefore, the fourth man to hold the office. The Mayors held office for one year only. Probably they were unwilling to serve longer, or the citizens were not satisfied to grant them a further extension of power.

Joseph Willcox owned "a large and curious rope walk," referred to by Gabriel Thomas, whose account of the City was written in 1697.

In Minute Book D—"Meeting of Commissioners, 8th of 9 ber 1690," it is recorded:

"The Commiss'rs takeing into Consideration the Request of Jos. Wilcox for a Conveniency to Sett up a Rope yard, did Resolve that he ought to be encouraged thereunto,"****"And for a Rope yard or walk, to begin on the West side of the said Cable lane, over against the said Lott and with the same breadth of 50 foot, as if Continued with the Lines of the said lott, Straight unto the third Street, Skipping or passing over the streets already laid out, which is not to be Surveyed unto him; granted him and his Heirs for Ever for a Rope yard at the yearly rent of 5s English p'r an." (Penna. Archives, 2 Ser. vol. 19, 50.)

BARNABAS WILLCOX, THE EMIGRANT

Joseph Willcox was the son of Barnabas Willcox who came to Pennsylvania shortly after Penn's first voyage in 1682, and who complained to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting that John Fisher "had greatly abused him with bad words and names."
Barnabas was a member of the Society of Friends and came from Bristol, England. Shortly after his arrival he desired to purchase eight hundred acres of land "but the Prop'ry advised him to buy a whole thousand, promising him for an Inducem't, the priviledge of a first Purchaser, that is 20 foot for a Lott in the front Street and proportionable in the High Street, to which Barnabas agreed, and thereupon went over with his Son Joseph to Bristol to bring over his family, having first seen his Lots surveyed to him in the said Streets and in convenient Places, but upon his Return the next Year found the Lotts Surveyed to him before his Departure laid out to and in the Possession of others who had begun to improve them." (Penna. Archives, 2 Ser. vol. XIX, p. 210.)

When he remonstrated, he was advised to rest satisfied until the return of the Proprietor, who contemplated a voyage to England. Barnabas Willcox then settled on the Schuylkill, waiting until such time as the Proprietor should return.

Barnabas died, still waiting for Penn's return, and his remonstrance remained for his heirs to adjust. His son Joseph wrote the following letter to Penn, the original of which is in the possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. (Penn-Physick Manuscripts, vol. 1, 15.) The letter is particularly interesting, one reason being the statement attributed to Penn that he intended "to make Skoolkill the place" and that there he had resolved "to Dwell, which will Draw Business hither." It is inscribed "To the Worthy Proprietor & Governour."

"Esteemed Governour

When my Father first left ye Land of his Nativity, and all his family (save my Self) behind him therein, he came with A Desire both to See this Country, and to Understand what Encouragem't would be given him by thee, to remove his family from the Sweet & pleasant Settlem't he had of his Own in England; And Indeed, I must do thee the justice to Say, that After thou Understood him to be a p'son of An Estate; And withall his Occupacon Such as Might render him very Serviceable to the country, thou wast not wanting in Such Oblidging Expressions, as were very Encouraging to a man
of his Temper; And particular in this, that he Should be Accommodated w'th Lotts in the Towne, as tho he had been One of thy first Purchass'. Insomuch, as that when he Intended to Purchase but Eight Hundred Acres of Land; thou p'swaded him to buy 1000 Acres, for that Otherwise he could not have a front Lott; but told him, y' if he bought 1000 Acres, he Should (as ye Purchass') have Two Lotts, One in ye front, ye Other in high Street; which he presently complying withall, thou wast thereupon pleased to Give Ord'rs to Tho: Holm, to cause said Lotts to be Surveyed; w'h this remarkable Expression, w'h (with the rest mentioned) I well remember, (viz) (besure let Barnaby have Good Lotts, for he will build none of ye worst Houses;) this was at thy going to Take water for Yorke; Imedately my father, (Excited by this Kindness to hasten for his family) Prevailed w'h Tho: Holm, to Cause the said Lotts to be Surveyed, w'h was done by his Dep'ty Rich'd Noble; ye one in ye front of 20 foot, the other in the High Street, next ye 2d Street, of 40 foot front to ye High Street; & ye length of said Lott, being 306 foot, fronting ye 2d Street; my father, Jn° Barnes, & my Self, being p'sent, w'h the Survey'r's and his men at ye doing thereof, w'h being Dispatched, we hastned for England, and in About Eight months time return'd w'h ye whole family, After which; we found Wm Stanly possesst of ye front, And Arthur Cook of the Other of said Lotts; my Father being fatigu'd, & Hurried, w'h the Trouble and Cumber Incident to New Settlements, Especially with Great families; refrain'd to make Application to thee for Confirmacon of said Lotts, (or indeed any of his Lands) till Some Months After his Arrivall, but upon his Acquainting thee that his Lotts were Taken by Other p'sons, thou wast pleased to Assure him he should have Sattisfaction in Lotts Elsewhere; which he (Confiding in thy promises) was Tollerably well pleased with, till Pretty neare ye time of thy Embarqueing for England; before w'h my father, Self, & others, being with thee upon (that called) Fair-Mount, (where, by thy Order Jno Gardner was then Opening a Stone Quarry) my Father; who (for Some time had been Uneasy and) thought himself Delayed About his said Lotts; tooke that Opportunity of Acquainting thee therewith; at w'th time Thou in Answer Exprest thy Self to this Purpose; Barnaby, I would Advise
thee not to be Uneasy, About those Lotts on Delaware side; I repent that Such A Progress hath been made there as is already, whereby we have helpt our Neighbours, & hurt our-selves, I am resolved to make Skoolkill the place, And upon this Hill will have a House built; wherein I resolve to Dwell, which will Draw Business hither; And when I come back, will Accomodate thee here with Lotts, in Leiu of those at Delaware, to thy Sattisfaction, for I am resolved to Settle at Skoolkill, and by that Means will Turn Your Lead into Silver, and Your Silver into Gold.—But So it hath hap'ned, that ye Disappointm't thou hast sithened [since] Met withall, having rendred that design Abortive; these p'sons who had Lotts at Skoolkill, have not Improved their Intrest thereby. However, Neither my father in his Life time, nor Self, Since his Decease; hath to this day had Either our Own Lotts, at first Promised, & Surveyed to us, nor any Other in their Stead, the want thereof, is ye cause of my giving thee this Trouble, wherein I have Used the greater Prolixity, & Plainness, in hopes it may bring ye Matter better to thy remembrance. Requesting & Entreating thee, to take some Speedy care therein, Either to Accomodate me with Lotts Elsewhere, to ye Same Vallue (being without Prejudice to ye Improvers these cannot now be had) or Such Other Method of doing me justice, as may be Equivo­lent thereunto; for tho' I have been long Aggrieved, through want of my right, Yet was loath to be Troublesome, till I Understood, the Lott I formerly Spoke to thee oil; Adjacent to me, is like to be Granted to Another, whose right I Presume, is Neither prior to, nor better than Mine: Wherefore I Once more Begg and Entreat thee, to Consider ye Promises, And Grant Speedy relief by doing right, to him who in Sincerity is thy real & faithfull And (for thy Justice herein will also be)

Thy Oblighed ffriend and 
Ready to Serve Thee

Joseph Willcox

Philadelphia the 1st of ye 6th mo 1701.''

Barnabas Willcox left a Nuncupative Will. Its terms and proof are interesting:

"Wee whose names are underwritten doe declare that the absolute will & desire of Barnabas Willcox dec'd was whilst
hee was alive & in p'fect health & memory (as wee have heard him oftentimes declare) that all the Reall & p'sonall Estate that it had Pleased God to Endue him withall, should bee Equally divided amongst his Children, the younguest having sufficient allowed them out of the whole to Educate & bring them up, and this wee doe declare & affirm that his reall will & desire was that his dear wife Sarah Willcox should have the Possesion & occupacon of whole Estate during her Life, & that shee should have full Power to dispose of Either of her Childrens Respective shares to Either of her Children Respectively, If shee in her wisdome should see occasion and the whole to bee disposed of as above (vzt) that each first or Last may or might have alike after her decease (vzt) what shall then re­maine thereof, And this wee declare was his reall will and desire as Witness our hands this 20th of the seventh month called September.

George Willcox
Joseph Willcox
John Bristow"

1690, Fourth day of Eighth month, Sarah Willcox, "Wid­dow" was appointed Administratrix of her husband's estate, her sureties being her sons George and Joseph. (Administration Book A page 113 &c., Phila. County.)

Sarah, the mother of Joseph, and the "Widdow" of Barnabas, survived her husband but two years. Her will, (No. 85, 1692) describes her as "of scookill in the County of philadelphia," and as "now being very sicke & weak of body but of perfect memory"*** and continues:—"first of all as it is the dutie of all Christian men & women I freely resign my Spirit to God that gave it & Comit my body to ye ground & from whence it Came, to be buryed in decent ord' when ye Lord shall so dispose it."

From her will it appears that her husband Barnabas had bought a mill from William Clayton which was about to be "new Built."

Widow Sarah's will is dated "20th day of ye 5th mo. 1692," and, as often occurs in old Pennsylvania wills, appoints "asis-
tants to my Executors for the performance of my last will." These were Jo^n Bristow of Chester and Paul Saunders of "scoolkil."  

Correct spelling was not a strong point, nor uniform spelling, with those who wrote or recorded 17th or 18th Century documents.

The letter "Y" in such documents is an alteration or abbreviation of the old Saxon character called "thorn," which had the sound of "th." The word "ye" is therefore pronounced "the," and "ye," as "them;" and "y," as "that;" and "yoff," as "thereof." The capital letter "F" was commonly written as two small letters, thus: "ff."

"Barnabas Willcox was buryed ye 14th day of the 7th month," 1690. Sarah Willcox, widow of Barnabas Willcox, was buried "ye 21st day of the 9th month 1692." (Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Records.)

Barnabas Willcox, while still waiting for Penn's return from England, seems to have become a man of some importance. He was a member of the Assembly 1685, and a Justice of the Peace, 1686, 87 and 1689.

JOSEPH WILLCOX (Continued)

Joseph Willcox was born in Bristol, England, 19-4 mo. 1669. He married Ann Powell, step-daughter of Griffith Jones, a Philadelphia merchant. Their marriage settlement is on record (Deed Book, E 1, 505) dated the 12th day of the 12 mo. 1686. It was made by Griffith Jones and Joan, his wife, of the one part, and Joseph Willcox, second son of Barnabas Willcox, and Ann Powell, daughter of the said Joan by a former husband, of the other part. In it the said Griffith Jones and wife, in consideration of the marriage to be had between the said Joseph and Ann, and of 400 acres settled and assured by Barnabas Willcox, unto the said Joseph and Ann by another conveyance of even date, gave and granted unto the young people 500 acres of land in Bristol township, County of Philadelphia, called by the name of "Annsberry Farms," and adjoining lands of Barnabas Willcox, and part of 5000 acres sold by the Proprietary, William Penn, to Griffith Jones.
In the Pemberton papers Vol. 60, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there is a release dated 27 August 1706, by Joseph Willcox, in which he is described as “Merchant Son and heir of Barnabas Willcox, late of Philadelphia aforesaid Ropemaker deceased and Brother and Heir of George Willcox, also deceased.” “Edward Shippen of Philadelphia aforesaid Merchant and Esther his Wife One of the Daughters of the sd Barnabas Willcox” joins in the release; as does “John Roades of the County of Philadelphia Yeoman, and hanah his Wife another of the Daughters of the said Barnabas Willcox And Elisha Gatchell of Philadelphia aforesd Cordwainer and Rachel his Wife another of the Daughters of the said Barnabas Willcox.” In consideration of five shillings paid by Samuel Powell carpenter and Abigail his wife, another of the daughters of Barnabas, they all release unto Samuel and Abigail Powell a messuage and tenement on the banks of the Delaware.

The will of Elisha Gatchell who married Joseph Willcox’s youngest sister Rachel, contains a quaint but somewhat usual provision. It is dated 1753—Rachel was then sixty-eight. It recites that “Being arrived To old age and in Parfit Mind and Memory and Coling to Meind ye unsartenty of this Life & Knowing y’ I Must Dye” he leaves her an annuity of Ten pounds out of his estate on the River bank between Front and Water Streets, and ten pounds further annuity out of the mill, and then directs that “Rachel Whilst She Lives My Wido to have y’ East End of my Dwelling house in East Notingham to Live in & One of y’ Negro Woman & y’ Mlato boy Jack to Do for hir Whilst my Wido & two Cows Kepst for hir & a Cretuer for hir to Ride On When and Whear She Pleasis; y’ sd Cows & Riding Cretuer to be Maintaing On My Plantation in Notingham above said.”

In Colonial days parts of a farm house were not infrequently left to the widow, or to part of a family, which is one reason why old Colonial farm houses in Pennsylvania have two or even three front doors. It helped to avoid quarreling from failure to “wipe your feet” as you entered.

Joseph Willcox was one of the Aldermen named in Penn’s charter of 1701. As he was the step son-in-law of Griffith
Jones, brother-in-law of Edward Shippen and brother-in-law of Anthony Morris, his family connections were certainly of importance. Hence it was that James Logan (Logan Letter Book, Vol. 1, 233, Historical Society of Pennsylvania,) in a letter to William Penn in the spring of 1706, says: "J Wilcox is Mayor his father-in-Law was Last year, his brother that is to be in a few dayes viz E: Shippen was first & 2d & his Brother A Morris 3d so that it has still been in that family, And by the Conjunction of E S w'th that family they are now very Strong, & grow more so every day as the Govm't grows weaker."

Ann the widow of Joseph Willcox was buried the 17th day of 1st month 1734.

The Shippens

From John Moore and Joseph Willcox surviving trustees under Pickering's will, the title to the 4th and Walnut Streets property passed, 10 August 1704, to Joseph Shippen.

The original lots were laid out fronting on Walnut Street, and in a manuscript Rent Roll of the City of Philadelphia in the handwriting of James Logan (Proprietary Papers—Phila: Land Office, Harrisburg), the grantees on Walnut Street, south side at 4th Street are thus given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANTEES</th>
<th>FEET</th>
<th>RENT</th>
<th>POSSESSORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jno Fisher</td>
<td>49½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rob Holgate</td>
<td>49½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Joseph Shippen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmd Cartlidge</td>
<td>49½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine Bird</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Val: Bird</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fisher's lot was on the corner. All of the lots were 220 feet deep. They were made large because Penn had expressly instructed in a letter to his Commissioners, dated 30 September, 1681, that in laying out "this great town" * * * * "every house be placed, if the person pleases, in the middle of its plat, as to the breadth way of it, that so there may be ground on each side for gardens or orchards, or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt & always wholesome."
Joseph Shippen, who owned, in 1704, almost all the ground now covered by 208 South 4th Street, was a member of a family of great prominence in Colonial days, though it has since apparently become extinct except upon the female lines.

**Edward Shippen, the Emigrant**

Edward Shippen, the original emigrant, who built the “Great House,” in Philadelphia, in 1693, was born in Hillam, Yorkshire, England in 1639, the son of William Shippen. He came to Boston, in 1668, where he acquired a considerable fortune.

His family was of some importance in England. His brother Rev. William Shippen, D.D., was rector of Stockport, and his nephew, Rev. Robert Shippen, D.D., was Principal of Brasenose College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, while another nephew, William, was a leader of the Jacobites, the “downright Shippen,” referred to by Pope:

“I love to pour out all myself, as plain
As downright Shippen, or as old Montaigne.”

This William, was the Shippen, Wampole admitted to be proof against corruption, and whose courage and integrity in Parliament led to his commitment to the Tower in 1717.

Edward, the emigrant, was a member of the Established Church, but in 1671, after his arrival in Boston, he married a Quakeress, Elizabeth Lybrand, and joined the Society of Friends.

In 1693, a meteor appeared over Massachusetts, and it was taken as a signal for a renewal of the persecution of the Quakers and Baptists, though such persecution had never quite ceased. New England, in the olden time was not noted for religious tolerance, and many of her bigots acted as if they believed a fresh batch of martyrs were needed every year to keep pure religion undefiled.

Edward Shippen was banished. He naturally turned to Philadelphia. He bought a City lot from Penn and built on it “the Great House,” closed up his business in Boston and
removed his family. He is said to have erected a memorial “on a green” near the “gallows where several of our friends had suffered death for the truth and were thrown into a hole.” When he quit Boston he gave a piece of land for a Friends’ Meeting House. It was located in Brattle’s Pasture, on Brattle Street, near the site of the Quincey House, and upon it was afterwards built the first brick church in Boston.

Edward was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and had attained much prominence there. Whether he was actually banished by a decree of the law or left to escape persecution, is not quite clear, but he is a conspicuous instance, as the late Governor Pennypacker would say, of the fact that history often records things about people who have left Boston.

Edward soon obtained a great prominence in Pennsylvania. Penn bestowed many honors upon him, and his wealth doubtless procured him others. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1695, and chosen Speaker but two years after his arrival. In 1696, he was elected to the Provincial Council, of which he continued a member as long as he lived.

He was the first Mayor of Philadelphia, so named in Penn’s Charter of 1701; President of the Provincial Council in 1702-4, succeeding Andrew Hamilton. Commissioned a Justice of the Peace in 1697, he became a Judge of the Supreme Court about 1699.

He was ex officio Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania for almost a year in 1703 and 1704, before Penn sent over William Penn, Jr. and John Evans to supersede him.

In 1706, Edward Shippen married out of meeting, but remained upon good terms with the Society until his death in Philadelphia, 2 October 1712.

The “Great House” was on the west side of Second Street north of Spruce, and it was Edward of whom it was said: “he had the biggest house, the biggest coach and the biggest belly of any man in the Province.” In the garden of the old
Shippen house, built in 1693, were two tall pine trees, part of the primeval forest which remained as landmarks for many years.

Edward Shippen married, first, Elizabeth Lybrand, of Boston, who died there, 25 October 1688.

He married, second, at Newport, Rhode Island, 4 September 1689, Rebecca, widow of Francis Richardson, of New York, and daughter of John Howard of Yorkshire, England. She died in Philadelphia, 26 February 1704/5, and was buried in Friends' Burial Ground.

He married, third, at Philadelphia, in 1706, Esther, widow of Philip James, and daughter of Barnabas Willcox. She died in Philadelphia, 7 August 1724, and is also buried in Friends' Burying Ground.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN

Joseph Shippen, Edward's son, was born in Boston, 28 February 1678-9 and died in Philadelphia 1741. He continued in Boston, after his father's departure, until 1704, when he too left for Philadelphia.

Joseph, a man of science, joined with Franklin and others in 1727, in founding the "Junto" for "mutual information and public good." From it grew the present "American Philosophical Society for promoting Useful Knowledge," still keeping its ancient building on the 5th Street front of the State House Square.

Joseph Shippen's will, 30 December 1740, left his property to his three sons, Edward, Joseph (Junior) and William, and in 1745, they partitioned all their real estate, of which they owned a great deal, setting out to each son his respective purpart. Among the properties thus partitioned were those at 4th and Walnut Streets, which included most of the ground of the present building No. 208.

Upon 9 December 1767, Joseph Shippen (Junior) conveyed his purpart of the 4th and Walnut Streets holdings to Edward Shippen, Junior, the son of Edward (2nd) last mentioned.
In 1779, William Shippen, “Doctor of Physic,” and Edward, Jr., made a change in their mutual boundaries and confirmed their respective titles according to new lines. The Shippen family owned a considerable tract, extending south from Walnut Street and across Locust Street, which was not then opened. The new plan or alignment fronted the lots on Fourth Street. Fourth Street, at that time, was more important than Walnut, and then too, Edward may not have relished having the backhouses of Walnut Street too close to the north line of his large holdings.

Few indeed were the streets opened, even at that time, much to the westward of the river front. The section of the City lying west of Sixth Street and south of Washington Square, was not enclosed or built upon, until comparatively recent years.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, at the northwest corner of 6th and Spruce Streets, where Stephen Girard was buried, was, when built in 1788, far out of town, and it was a long muddy walk to reach it. There were no paved streets nor houses in the neighborhood. From thence to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the corner stone of which had been laid, 28 May 1755, and the eastern wing completed in 1756, was going quite into the country.

Few streets were marked through the waste lots. Wagon roads generally crossed at such places as the traveller’s convenience prompted and brick-kilns and ponds allowed.

As late as 1794, the entire section between Chestnut and Walnut, and 6th and 7th Streets, was a meadow under fence, when it was sold by the Gilpin and Fisher families who owned it.

The Shippen family has been so prominent in the history of Philadelphia, that mention should be made, even though briefly, of all those members who owned any part of the 4th and Walnut Streets property.

**Edward Shippen (2nd)**

Edward (2nd), (son of Joseph and grandson of the original Edward, emigrant), was born, 9 July 1703, in Boston and died
Dr. William Shippen, Junior, by Lambdin after Stuart
at Lancaster, 25 September 1781. He was brought up as a merchant and was in partnership with James Logan. He was Mayor of Philadelphia in 1744 and 1745, and for several years afterwards was one of the lay Judges of the Court of Common Pleas until he removed to Lancaster in 1752. He was one of the founders of the old Philadelphia Academy, from which the University of Pennsylvania sprang; of the Pennsylvania Hospital; and of the American Philosophical Society. He laid out the town of Shippensburg. (English Ancestors of Shippen Family by Thomas Willing Balch.)

WILLIAM SHIPPEN

William Shippen, (son of Joseph, and likewise a grandson of the original emigrant), was born, 1 October 1712, in Philadelphia, and died in Germantown, 4 November 1801. He was the "Doctor of Physic" who joined in the family partition, was a member of the Junto with Franklin, and also one of the founders of the University of Pennsylvania, and the first physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and Vice President in 1768 and for many years thereafter. He was a member of the Continental Congress in 1778-9, and was a man of remarkable physical vigor. When he was nearly ninety years of age, he would ride upon horseback from Germantown into the City and out again, in the coldest weather, without an overcoat.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JUNIOR

Dr. Shippen's son, William Shippen, Jr., who was born in Philadelphia in 1736 and died in Germantown, was, like his father, a "Doctor of Physic." He organized, in November 1762, the first Medical College in Philadelphia, delivering a course of lectures on anatomy, "for the advantage of the young gentlemen engaged in the study of physic in this and neighboring provinces, whose circumstances will not permit their going abroad for improvement to the anatomical schools of Europe." Tickets for the course were five pistoles and "to gentlemen inclined to see the subject prepared for lectures, and learn the art of dissecting, five pistoles more."
The first lecture was at the State House, and thereafter, at his father’s house on 4th Street.

In December, 1762, the body of a negro who had committed suicide, was turned over by the Coroner’s Jury to Doctor Shippen, and thereafter the bodies of all criminals, but trouble began at once. His dissections excited popular prejudice. He was forced to declare publicly that he had never robbed graveyards.

In 1770, the public became greatly excited over the report that bodies had been removed from City burying grounds to his anatomical theatre, and the excitement led up to what has been called “the sailors’ mob.” Doctor Shippen’s house was surrounded and his anatomical collections came nigh being destroyed. He was forced to publish a card in Bradford’s Journal, 11 January, 1770:——“To the Public. Many of the inhabitants of this city, I hear, have been much terrified by sundry wicked and malicious reports of my taking up bodies from the several burying grounds in this place; notwithstanding these fears are groundless, the reports false, and seem either made and propagated by weak prejudiced persons, or intended to injure my character, yet Humanity obliges me to suppress all feelings of resentment and contempt, and do all in my power to remove these, though groundless, fears; which I do, by declaring in the most solemn manner, that I never have had, and that I never will have, directly or indirectly, one subject from the burying ground belonging to any denomination of christians whatever.”

He seems to have reserved the right, by his careful wording, to trespass on public burying grounds and upon those belonging to Jews.

CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD SHIPPIE (JR.)

This son of the second Edward, was born in 1729, and admitted to practice at the Bar in 1748. He studied law with Tench Francis in Philadelphia, and afterwards at the Middle Temple, London, where he became a barrister in 1750. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was appointed Judge of the Vice-
Admiralty, 22 November 1752. He was President Judge of
the Court of Common Pleas in May 1784, Justice of the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1791 and Chief Justice in
1799. He married Margaret, daughter of Tench Francis, 29
November 1753.

It was Judge Shippen's daughter Margaret, who in her
father's house, on the west side of 4th Street opposite Willings
Alley, north of Prune Street, now Locust, and just below
"208," married Benedict Arnold, 8 April 1779. The house
was built by the Judge and was 42 feet front and 44 deep,
three stories high, of red and black brick. The doorway was
in the centre and had soapstone steps.

Judge Shippen lived in great style, the father of three
beautiful daughters, who were great belles. In one of his
letters to his father, 21 December 1778, he wrote, "the style
of life my fashionable daughters have introduced into my
family, and their dress, will, I fear, before long, oblige me to
change the scene. The expense of supporting my family here
will not fall short of four or five thousand pounds per annum,
an expense insupportable without business. * * * * I gave my
daughter Betsy to Neddy Burd last Thursday evening, and
all is jollity and mirth. My youngest daughter is much solic­
tited by a certain General, on the same subject; whether this
will take place or not, depends upon circumstances. If it
should, I think it will not be till Spring." (Balch "The Shippen
Papers."

During Howe's occupancy of Philadelphia, Judge Shippen
and his family continued to occupy their 4th Street house,
and his daughters are said to have attended the "Meschianza,"
given by the British Officers, 18 May 1778. It was held at
the Wharton homestead, where 5th and Wharton Streets now
intersect, and the best existing account of it is that by Major
Andre, who organized the fete. The account was published
in the Gentlemen's Magazine, for August 1778.

Judge Shippen died in his 4th Street house, 15 April 1806,
at the age of 77. His loyalty has often been questioned. It
is true that he opposed the separation from England, but in
this he was not unlike many others, and those of the most aristocratic class in the City, but he was never accused, nor even suspected, of any positive act of disloyalty.

Though the Shippen family has been one of the most prominent in the history of Philadelphia, it is remarkable that the name does not now, 1932, appear in the Social Register of the City, nor in "Who's Who in America." The family seems to blossom with pistils rather than stamens.

THE BURDS

Edward Burd took title from William Shippen, 1 December 1785, to part of the property in question, being a narrow strip of ground 12 feet wide and adjoining upon the south the house Burd lived in. This house was below the corner of 4th and Walnut Streets. On 30 September 1791, Burd took title from William Shippen to another part of the property in question, being a lot 24 feet 8 inches wide, thereby acquiring a total frontage of 36 feet 8 inches on 4th Street adjoining to the southward the house he lived in and rented from Mrs. Francis.

JAMES BURD

Edward Burd was descended from a distinguished family. His father James Burd, was born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, Scotland, 10 March 1726, the son of Edward and Jane (Halliburton) Burd, the latter the daughter of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

James Burd came to Pennsylvania, as a young man and settled on a farm in Lancaster County. He entered the Provincial Service at the first outbreak of hostilities with the French and Indians; was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in 1755; Major, 3 December 1757; and Colonel, 28 May 1758.

In December 1756, he was in command of Fort Augustus, near Shamokin, and his daily journal from 8 December 1756 to 14 October 1757, is published in the Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, Vol. 2, and gives a realistic picture of one of the frontiers of the Province at that time. He was a Justice of Lancaster County, 1764–70.
Mrs. Edward Shippen Burd
When relations with the Mother Country became strained, he became Chairman of a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster, 8 June 1774 “to oppose with decency and firmness every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges;” and “to abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the Members of the General Congress of the Colonies.”

He was a member of the Committee of Safety of Lancaster; assisted in the military organization of the County; and became Colonel of the First Battalion, but dissensions arose in the ranks and the recruits left the service at the expiration of their short term of enlistment, so that he became disgusted and resigned December 1776.

James Burd married Sarah Shippen, 14 May 1748, at Lancaster, and after his marriage lived at Lancaster, and later at Shippensburg, and finally at “Tinian” his seat near Harrisburg, in the present County of Dauphin, and there he died, 5 October 1793. Sarah Shippen was the only surviving daughter of Edward Shippen by his wife, Sarah Plumley, and was born in Philadelphia, 22 February 1730-31 and died 16 September 1784.

Edward Burd

Edward Burd, their son, was born 5 February 1750/1 and died at Philadelphia, 24 July 1833, at the age of 84. He studied law with his uncle, Chief Justice Edward Shippen, whose daughter Elizabeth he married, 17 December 1778. They were married by Rev. William White, of Christ Church. He was a member of the Berks County Bar, and practiced in Reading until 1776. He was commissioned Major of a Volunteer Corps during the Revolution and was captured at the Battle of Long Island, 23 October 1776. After being exchanged he was too much broken in health to re-enter the service, but not too much to marry Elizabeth, though matrimony is more arduous than soldiering.

He was appointed Register of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and on 1 September 1778, was appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, succeeding Edward Shippen, Jr. who continued in office until Burd was
appointed. Burd's appointment as Prothonotary seems to have been a wedding present, having been made three months before his marriage. He continued as Prothonotary until 29 December 1805, when he resigned.

Many of Edward Burd's letters are in existence. Some of them have been published. In one dated, 3 January 1779, about a month after his marriage to Elizabeth, who was his first cousin, he writes:

"Mrs. Francis has a neat new House at the Corner of fourth and Walnut Streets, which she intends to let me have the Use of for six or eight Months as well as of her Furniture; I paying the House Rent, Maid's Wages and replacing the Wood, flour and such other Articles as I shall consume when I leave the House. It is such a House as I would chuse. It is large enough, warm, convenient, and not 100 Yards from Mr. Shippen's and rents at £60 per Annum. Could anything happen more fortunately for a young Couple just beginning the World?"

This house was 36 feet 8 inches south of Walnut Street, was about 20 feet wide, octagonal in shape in the rear, with a 16 feet wide garden to the south and which Edward Burd widened in 1791, when he bought the additional ground from William Shippen. It was once numbered "88," stood about 20 feet north of the present "208," and was still standing, immediately south of the former Commonwealth Bank Building at the corner, until pulled down when the present large insurance building was erected.

When Edward Burd lived in No. "88," it was next to the shop of Conrad Hanse, which stood back from the 4th Street line at the corner of Walnut. Stafford's Philadelphia Directory for 1801, gives the house numbers as follows: Conrad Hanse, coachmaker, 86; Edward Burd, 88; D. W. Coxe, Merchant, 90 (the present 208); J. Ashley, 92; George Willing, 94; Deborah Stewart, 96; Edward Shippen, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, 98. These numbers were changed several times as new houses were built.
Stafford numbers his houses, south from Market Street, to the line of the City proper, at South Street.

Prior to his purchase of the 4th Street property, Edward Burd resided on 3rd Street between Arch and Market, in the neighborhood of several distinguished lawyers, all of whom then lived in the extreme eastern part of the City. William Bradford, Attorney General, was one of them; George M. Dallas, afterward Vice-President of the United States, was another. He lived on 3rd Street between Union and Pine.

Jared Ingersoll (1785) lived on Market between 3rd and 4th, and afterwards (1811) at 139 Walnut; Moses Levy, one of the best nisi prius practitioners of his day, lived (1811) on Chestnut Street below 7th, No. 221; William Lewis, who came from Chester County, lived at the southwest corner of 3rd and Walnut (1785); Joseph Moylan on Second Street between Walnut and Spruce (1785); Joseph B. McKean, on 3rd Street near Pine, and later (1811) at 185 Chestnut Street; Peter Stephen DuPonceau on Front near Market, and later (1811) at No. 15 South 6th Street, near the Northeast corner of Chestnut; Jonathan D. Sergeant on Arch (Mulberry), between 3rd and 4th, No. 113 (1811); William Rawle, on Arch, between 2nd and 3rd, and afterwards at 116 South 3rd Street (1811); Edward Tilghman on Walnut between Front and Second, and in after years at 124 Chestnut Street, above 6th; and James Wilson, whose original draft of the Constitution of the United States, in his own handwriting, is in the possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, lived on Chestnut Street between 4th and 5th Streets (1785).

PHILADELPHIA, THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

When Congress by the Act of 9 July 1790, fixed the permanent capital of the Nation in the District of Columbia, it provided that for ten years thereafter, the seat of Government should be at Philadelphia. Congress assembled here the following December, and by the end of the year all of the executive offices of the government were located in the eastern part of the City.
Biddle's Directory of 1791, gives the location of each. President Washington lived at 190 High Street (Market) below 6th, in a mansion built by Richard Penn and occupied during the Revolution by General Howe, then by Benedict Arnold; and lastly by Robert Morris.

Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, had his office at 307 High Street, the northwest corner of 8th, and lived at 274 High Street, the south side, the fourth house west of 8th. It was a large four-story house, afterward No. 806, and later occupied by the Washington Museum, and still later by Barrett's Gymnasium.

Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, had his office in the Pemberton Mansion, 100 Chestnut Street, southwest corner of 3rd; and lived at 79 South 3rd Street, the southeast corner of Walnut, where the old Delaware Insurance Company erected the building later owned and used by the still older Insurance Company of North America.

Oliver Wolcott, Auditor General, had his office at 44 South 3rd Street, on the west side below Chestnut, and lived at 121 South 3rd Street, east side, the third house north of Spruce. General Henry Knox, Secretary of War, lived at 120 South 2nd Street, below Dock, and the office of the Department of War was in Carpenters' Hall.

The United States Treasurer's office was at 71 Chestnut Street, north side between 2nd and 3rd Streets, and the office which was used to settle accounts between the Federal and State Governments, was at 52 North 4th Street, above Arch.

The Post Office was at 9 South Water Street, and the Custom House, of which Sharpe Delaney had charge, was at the southeast corner of Walnut and 2nd Streets.

It is quite evident therefore how important the eastern part of the old City was. All of these storied sites should be appropriately marked by memorial tablets.

Vice-President John Adams, either could not get suitable accommodations near his associates, or, Adams like, preferred to get away from them as far as he could, with decency. He lived in the Hamilton mansion at Bush Hill.
"Fort Wilson", residence of James Wilson, Southwest Corner of 3rd and Walnut Streets
In 1793, the yellow fever became epidemic in the City. Hundreds of people died each week, and by the end of August 22 per cent of the residents were dead. On 26 September, 1793, Burd wrote to Judge Yeates:

“My House is entirely Shut up—People dying all around it and no venturing there without risque, the Disorder being so easily taken that many people hardly know how they have caught ye Infection. From ye best Accounts I can collect there must have been 500 or 600 people buried last Week.”

Those who died, were generally buried in Washington Square, which had been set aside as a Potter’s Field. Penn’s Commissioners had granted its use as a Public Commons, and title to it was held, legally speaking, “as of the manor of Springettsbury, in free and common socage,” at the annual rent of one ear of corn. Rittenhouse, Franklin and Logan Squares are held under the same title.

During the epidemic, Burd took his family to a house at the Falls of the Schuylkill, 19 September 1793. He brought them back again to 4th Street, about November 15th.

FORT WILSON

Almost a year after Burd’s marriage, the riot occurred which culminated in the attack upon the home of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and an eminent lawyer. Wilson had made himself offensive by reason of his professional services to Roberts and Carlile, who had been arraigned, and were afterwards executed, as tories and traitors, and also by reason of his support of certain merchants who refused to regulate their prices by the town’s resolves.

Wilson’s residence was at the southwest corner of 3rd and Walnut Streets. On 4 October 1779 a mob gathered with the intention of assaulting his house and doing him bodily injury. His friends gathered around him. Including the Clymers, Mifflin, Allen McLane, Sharpe Delaney, Paul Beck, Campbell, and Andrew Robinson, there were some twenty-six altogether. They provided themselves with arms to defend him, but their supply of ammunition was small, consisting only of what they
could obtain from the arsenal at Carpenters’ Hall, while the mob was on its way to Wilson’s house.

A deputation of citizens was sent from a meeting held at the Coffee House, to prevail upon the mob to disperse. The City Troop saddled their horses and were ready to mount at a moment’s warning. A deceitful calm prevailed, but the mob, swelled to several hundred, many of whom were armed, marched down Chestnut Street to 2nd, from 2nd to Walnut and up to Wilson’s house, beating drums and hauling two pieces of cannon. They commenced firing on the house and the fire was returned by the garrison. The mob was charged by the City Troop and finally dispersed, but not until several people had been wounded, a man and boy killed in the streets, and Captain Campbell shot and mortally wounded in Wilson’s house.

The riot was almost City wide, and extended even to Germantown, where the mob surrounded the house of Major Lenox of the Troop. He was fortunately succored by the arrival of some of his associates before daylight.

The excitement ran so high that the Wilson garrison were advised to leave the City, but they held a consultation at Gray’s Ferry, and resolved to return. They came back and attended the funeral of Captain Campbell.

One of the causes of the riot, seems to have been the importation by Robert Morris and Blair McClenahan, of some flour during a time of scarcity, which instead of being sold to the Public, was turned over for use of the French Fleet, and another was that the Continental Currency was then greatly depreciated and the necessaries of life consequently high.

Poor Campbell seems to have started the firing by throwing up a window as the mob was passing, and brandishing a pistol while endeavoring to address them. He was killed in the entry way of the house, shortly before his assailants were finally repulsed, when more members of the City Troop galloped down 3rd Street from Chestnut. He had been married but a week. His widow, however, subsequently married Alexander Fullerton.
William Lewis
The mob called themselves "Constitutionalists," selecting, as so often happens, a good name to cover bad deeds.

Wilson's dwelling later became the residence of William Lewis, the lawyer, but the house was known for many years as Fort Wilson.

After Burd became Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania succeeding Edward Shippen, Jr., William Duane, who was the editor of the "Aurora," published an attack, charging him with packing a jury. Suit for libel was instituted, but Duane tendered an apology, and it was accepted. Duane attacked many of his contemporaries, was something of a nut, and was always getting himself in hot water by his impetuous statements, nevertheless he was a great power for good in his day.

**Edward Shippen Burd and His Family**

Edward Burd's son, Edward Shippen Burd, was born, 25 December 1779, at 88 South 4th Street, the house his father rented from Mrs. Francis. He married Eliza Howard Sims, daughter of Wooddrop and Sarah Sims, 20 August 1810.

Wooddrop Sims was born, 13 November 1758, at Philadelphia. He married, 21 May 1789, at St. Peter's Church, Sarah Howard Hopkins, the daughter of Thomas Hopkins of Hartford, Connecticut, who was born 29 August 1725, and married (1) Anna Richards and (2) Alice Howard of Hartford. Thomas Hopkins died in September 1793, at the age of sixty-eight.

Sarah Howard Hopkins, was a daughter of the second marriage and was born 15 May 1770.

Eliza Howard Sims, the daughter of Wooddrop Sims and Sarah Howard Hopkins was born 23 January 1793, and though her marriage with Edward Shippen Burd, seemed from every aspect, bound to result in happiness, it entailed a series of tragedies which culminated, though the couple had eight children, in the entire extinction of the family.

Their first son was born, about a year after their marriage, and was named Edward after his grandfather, but his death
occurred two weeks afterwards, and was the first of a succession of fatalities which ceaselessly pursued the sorrowing parents. A year after the death of their first child, a second Edward Burd was born, but he too died in a brief time.

A third son James Burd, was born in 1814, and doubtless his parents so named him with the hope, that the tragedies which befell both sons named Edward, would cease, but he died within ten days after his birth, and was buried as were his brothers in the old family vault at Christ Church Burying Ground on Arch Street.

About a year later, Elizabeth was born, their first daughter, and the great mansion at the southwest corner of 9th and Chestnut Streets where Edward Shippen Burd and his wife were living at the time, seemed at last likely to resound to the voice of a growing child.

Four years later another daughter was born, Margaret, and though the parents had no son to carry down the name of Burd to posterity, the two little sisters were a source of constant joy.

A year or so later a baby son was born, and the name of Edward was given him. Two years later, another son was born who was christened Wooddrop Sims after his mother's father.

The continuity of the family name now seemed assured, but unfortunately the third Edward died when three years old.

Then another son was born, and he, too, was given the name of Edward, but he died in a few months, leaving Wooddrop and his two sisters the surviving children of a family of eight.

They were raised and educated with all the loving care which wealth and position could bring them. Their parents took them to Europe upon more than one occasion, but upon one of these visits, Wooddrop died in Paris when fifteen years old, at a house in the Place Vendome, where his parents were living at the time.
Seven years later Margaret, who was twenty-five, also died, leaving Edward Shippen Burd and his wife, with but one remaining child, Elizabeth, and finally she, too, died when with her parents in Europe, thus leaving the stricken couple entirely childless.

Edward Shippen Burd never rallied from the shock which the death of his last child gave him. He died, 17 September 1848, in his 70th year. He and his wife were members of St. Stephen's Church on 10th Street above Chestnut. He was one of its founders and a member of its Vestry until his death.

**The Burd Orphan Asylum**

His widow, left alone in the great mansion at 9th and Chestnut Streets, devoted her life to charity, and, some six or seven years after her husband's death, conceived the idea of establishing a school for fatherless girls. She began the nucleus of her institution in 1856, by renting two houses on Sansom Street in the rear of her mansion and admitting twelve children whom she supported and educated.

She died, 6 April 1860, at the age of 67, and provided by her will for the establishment of the Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church. She defined an orphan as a child whose father was deceased and whose mother remained a widow, or one who had lost, by death, both father and mother.

Her will directs that, "children received into the Asylum, shall be faithfully instructed, as a part of their education, in the principles of the precious Gospel of my God and Saviour Jesus Christ, as they are held and taught by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and that no other system of religion shall be taught there, and, moreover, that all the worship held therein shall be according to the ritual of said Church & no other."

The terms of her will seem to have been inspired by the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, D.D., the rector of St. Stephen's. In fact the trustees named in the will were the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of St. Stephen's, and they were directed to establish, maintain, and support the institution,
which was to be called "the Burd Orphan Asylum of St. Stephen's Church, in honour of my late beloved husband Edward Shippen Burd."

Shortly after the death of Mrs. Burd, the trustees purchased a tract of land containing forty-five acres, between Market and Chestnut Streets, west of 63rd, and upon 18 October 1861, laid the corner-stone of that institution. They opened it in September, 1863. The chapel was consecrated by Bishop Alonzo Potter, 3 November 1866.

The buildings consisted of a group, connected by corridors, forming a Greek cross, and there was an out-building containing the kitchen, laundry, bake-house and dormitories for the domestics.

The style of the buildings was early English Gothic. They were built of light gray stone, quarried on the ground, laid in rubble, with facing of dressed Leiperville stone.

The dining room in the basement was capable of seating one hundred and fifty children, and there were play rooms, bowling alley, reception room, and nursery. In the center of the building upon the first floor, upon either side of a wide hall, which was ornamented with flower stands of cut glass, sconces of gilt and crystal, and an old hall clock formerly belonging to George Washington, were two large rooms. One, the parlor, contained Mrs. Burd's antique furniture, and an entire set of furniture upholstered with Gobelin Tapestry once belonging to Marie Antoinette and purchased by Mrs. Burd while in Paris. The other room was a library with some 4000 volumes, and here the family portraits and busts and various bric-a-brac were exhibited.

The Chapel, capable of seating three hundred and fifty persons, with lofty open roof, memorial windows, and an organ to the left of the chancel, was on the second floor.

The grounds were attractively laid out with numerous trees and evergreens and had a sloping lawn, some five acres in extent, ornamented with flowers and shrubs.
After the ground had been paid for and the buildings erected, an endowment remained of about $500,000.

As years went by, the neighborhood of the institution changed and the income was not equal to meet the expenditures. The somewhat narrow purpose of the institution, doubtless made it difficult for the trustees to raise money in its behalf.

The will of Mrs. Burd declared that the objects of the institution should be, “to maintain, educate, and, at a suitable time ***** to place out to be instructed in proper employments, first, the white female orphan children, of legitimate birth, of the age of not less than four years and of not more than eight years, who shall have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the City of Philadelphia; secondly, the same class of children, baptized in the said Church, in the State of Pennsylvania and thirdly, all other white female orphan Children, of legitimate birth, not less than four years of age and of not more than eight years, without respect to any other description or qualification whatever, except that at all times, and in every case, the Orphan children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church shall have the preference.” (Philadelphia Will Book No. 43,327.)

In 1920, the trustees sold the building and grounds. They sold Marie Antoinette’s antique furniture with its Gobelin Tapestry, and considerable other family belongings, and part of the library, and moved the institution to 4226 Baltimore Avenue, where its work is still conducted, and where the family portraits and busts are fortunately still preserved, under the watchful care of Miss Margaret Tappen, as principal.

No charge of any kind is made for board, tuition or vocational training, and the students are given opportunities to earn some spending money; parents and guardians being requested to supply certain clothing when the child is admitted.

When a girl reaches the age of thirteen she is given $2.00 a week for “dress money,” and if she has a mother or guardian $2.00 a week is expected to be contributed from this source.
As experience showed that it was impossible to compete with the system of instruction provided by the public schools, and as it was desirable for girls to be thrown with other children, they are now given, after completing their grammar school work successfully, an opportunity to be admitted to the West Philadelphia High School for Girls. When reaching the age of sixteen years, aptitudes are considered, and with the assistance of a vocational expert, each girl is started on a course of vocational training. Some of them take courses at the Drexel Institute in library work, domestic work, or at business colleges in stenography and bookkeeping, while others take courses in schools of industrial art or in schools for nursing, no girl being graduated from the Burd School until she has completed her vocational course and has either some permanent occupation or a home to which she can return.

THE COXES

During Edward Burd's residence at No. 88 South Fourth Street, where he lived for over twenty years, a frequent caller was Daniel W. Coxe, a successful young merchant of No. 8 Walnut Street.

He was attracted by Mr. Burd's sweet and lovely daughter Margaret and the young people became engaged. Mr. Burd built the present dwelling 208 South Fourth Street, as a home for his daughter Margaret. He built upon vacant ground, part of which had been the southern part of his own garden.

The construction of the dwelling was probably begun in the spring of 1798—building was a slow process in those days, all the work being by hand—and was probably completed in the late summer or fall of 1799. The lot was therefore vacant for upwards of 115 years, the successive owners paying taxes thereon while waiting for a sale.

Daniel W. Coxe, was born in Philadelphia, 20 September 1769, and died 4 June 1852. His wife, Margaret Burd was born, 30 August 1781, and died, 19 May 1845, and was buried at Christ Church. They had no issue.
Daniel W. Coxe and Margaret Burd were married, 9 January 1800, and seem to have been the first occupants of the house. His name appears in the City Directory for 1801 (which was compiled presumably in 1800), as "Daniel W. Coxe, merchant, 90 South Fourth Street."

Daniel must have been a welcome guest at Mr. Burd's house and was doubtless welcomed also as a son-in-law. He was a descendant of one of the oldest families in the City, the son of William Coxe and Mary Anne Francis who were married, 10 April 1750, and he was the grandson of Col. Daniel Coxe who married Sarah Eckley in 1707, and of Tench Francis who acted for many years as the agent in America of the Penn family, and was Attorney General of Pennsylvania.

**COLONEL DANIEL COXE**

Col. Daniel Coxe was baptized at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, London, 31 August 1673. He died, 25 April 1739. He emigrated to America in 1701, and rapidly became of great importance. He was Royal Counsellor of New Jersey; Justice of the Supreme Court; Speaker of the Assembly; Colonel of Militia, and Masonic Grand Master of the Middle Colonies. He was educated as a physician. He is buried in front of the Chancel at St. Mary's Church, Burlington.

The marriage of Colonel Daniel Coxe and Sarah Eckley, who was a Quakeress and a great heiress, created quite a sensation. It was one of the first indications that Philadelphia society was breaking away from the sober and somewhat somber influence which had theretofore ruled it. The couple eloped, and according to the current story, they chanced to meet, as they were hurrying through the woods of New Jersey by night, the Chaplain of Lord Cornbury, Governor of that Province, who performed the marriage ceremony while his attendants formed a ring of blazing torches around the belated pair—pine knots thus assisting the matrimonial one. Margaret Preston wrote of the event:—"The news of Sarah Eckley's marriage is both sorrowful and surprising."
DR. DANIEL COXE OF LONDON

Another of Daniel W. Coxe’s ancestors, was Dr. Daniel Coxe of London, who was born 1640, and died, 19 January 1730, in his ninetieth year. He was physician to Charles II and also to Queen Anne, and received by a royal patent, in 1680, a large tract of land in “West Jersey,” of which Province he became Governor and Chief Proprietor. He sent out the first ship which ever entered the Mississippi River from the Gulf of Mexico. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society; and Sole Proprietor of the Province of Carolina. (Penna. Mag. Vol. VII, pp. 317-337.)

When Daniel W. Coxe married Edward Burd’s daughter, he was thirty-one years old. He was one of thirteen children. His father was the Hon. William Coxe, who was born 27 April 1723, and died, 11 October 1801. William twice declined the mayoralty of Philadelphia; was a member of Council 1756; Alderman 1757; member of the Independent Company of Foot, 1756; Trustee of the College of Philadelphia, (now the University of Pennsylvania); and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

William Coxe married, 10 April 1750, Mary Anne Francis, daughter of the Hon. Tench Francis, son of the Very Reverend John Francis, Dean of Lismore and Rector of St. Marys, Dublin, Ireland. Tench Francis, early in life, removed to Maryland and practiced law there with success. He moved to Philadelphia after his marriage, 29 December 1724, to Elizabeth Turbutt, daughter of Foster and Bridget Turbutt, of Talbot County, Maryland.

Among the brothers of Daniel W. Coxe were the Hon. John Coxe, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, and Hon. Tench Coxe, a member of the Continental Congress, and a merchant with a wide and varied career.

Daniel W. Coxe lived until he reached his eighty-third year. His wife Margaret died in her sixty-fourth year.

Daniel W. Coxe and his wife lived at 208 South Fourth Street for some eight or nine years.
In 1804 he bought from John Ashley who lived next door, at 92 South Fourth Street in a house formerly belonging to William McMurtrie merchant (the present 210), a stable which fronted on Walnut Street and was in the rear of 208.

The Coxe house was a center of the social life of the day, and was also a domestic and family center, with the Shippen house to the south and the Burd house to the north.

Judge Shippen’s wife was Margaret Francis, the daughter of Tench Francis. Of Judge Shippen’s daughters, one married her first cousin Edward Burd, living at 88 South Fourth Street, another married William McLlvaine, and the third one married Benedict Arnold as heretofore stated.

In 1807, while Daniel W. Coxe was living in his still new house, he served as one of the managers of the Philadelphia Assembly, with John Mifflin, John Bradford Wallace, James Hamilton, Robert Hare, Jr. and Edward Shippen Burd, Edward Burd’s son.

They held the first Assembly of that year, at the Exchange Coffee House, formerly the Bingham Mansion on Third Street.

Daniel W. Coxe was one of the most prominent merchants of his time.

In 1800 he was owner or consignee of the ship “Missouri” in the English trade, and of the snows “Experiment” and “Polly” in the Continental trade—a snow, be it understood, is a sailing vessel with three masts, the foremast and mainmast rigged like those of a ship, while the mizzenmast has a trysail.

From 1800 to 1805, he was a director of the Insurance Company of North America.

In 1814 he was one of the founders of the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, of which Justice Tilghman was the first president, and which had a Reading Room in the second story of Matthew Carey’s bookstore at the southeast corner of 4th and Chestnut Streets.

He owned “Belleville,” a beautiful estate on the east bank of the Schuylkill adjoining “Rockland,” now within the limits of Fairmount Park.
He was associated with many incidents of the City's history. During the war of 1812, he, like many other merchants, sustained severe losses by spoliation committed by the belligerent powers. A meeting of citizens was held in Philadelphia, 19 March 1816, for the purpose of pressing their claims upon the United States Government. Henry Pratt presided, and a committee was formed, consisting of Robert Waln, John Coulter, Robert Ralston and Daniel W. Coxe to prepare a memorial to the President.

In 1825 another meeting of citizens was held in the Court House, Chief Justice Tilghman presiding and Nicholas Biddle acting as Secretary, to discuss the proposed Alleghany and Susquehanna Canal.

Matthew Carey, the noted economist, urged that the canal be cut between Lake Erie and the Alleghany River. Speeches were made at the meeting by John Sergeant, Samuel Chew, Jr., Daniel W. Coxe and others.

As Daniel W. Coxe and his wife had no children, 208 South Fourth Street seems to have proved too big for them and probably too expensive to maintain. Edward Burd therefore sold it in 1808. It was purchased by Elihu Chauncey. The Coxes moved to 219 Chestnut Street and afterward to 236 Walnut Street.

From Edward Burd and Elizabeth his wife, the title to the Fourth Street property passed, 23 July 1808, to Elihu Chauncey. The deed to Chauncey described the property as "on the West side of Delaware Fourth Street in the City of Philadelphia, No. 92, where Daniel W. Coxe lately resided."

Of Elihu Chauncey and his family we will have more to say later.

THE REAR END OF THE PROPERTY

A word must be said at this time about the rear end of 208 South 4th Street, the title to which came down from Valentine Bird, to whom was patented a lot 94 feet on Walnut Street, adjoining Edmund Cartlidge's lot on the east, and extending of that width 220 feet in depth. (Supra, 38.)
VALENTINE BIRD

Bird’s patent was issued 6\textsuperscript{th} 7 mo. 1692, by Samuel Carpenter, William Markham, Robert Turner and John Goodson, Penn’s Commissioners. Part of its rear became the rear of the 4th Street lot, some years after the Shippens realized that Fourth Street was more important than Walnut, and altered their property lines to make their holdings front on Fourth Street instead of on Walnut.

Valentine Bird died intestate and his real estate passed to his children: Thomas, Margaret, Mary, Katherine, Robert, John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jeremiah, as tenants in common—a nest full of birds. His widow, Mary, and the fledglings now matured in nests of their own, in 1719 sold the old Bird lot and the messuage which had been erected thereon to Nicholas Hitchcock.

NICHOLAS HITCHCOCK

Nicholas Hitchcock also died intestate, (it is amazing how many people do), and Letters on his estate were granted to Joseph Hitchcock, 17 October 1752, but James Coulta, High Sheriff of Philadelphia, stepped into the picture and sold to George Bullock a slice of Bird’s lot 28 feet front on Walnut Street and 220 feet deep adjoining the Cartlidge lot to the eastward, the Sheriff acting on an execution at the suit of Thomas Willing, Assignee of Peter Turner. The Sheriff’s Deed Poll was dated 4 November 1757 and mentioned that two messuages were then erected upon the lot.

THE BULLOCKS

George Bullock of Philadelphia, the Sheriff’s purchaser, was a tanner. He died, 13 December 1758, age 54, leaving a Will dated 1 December 1758, by which it appears that he was married twice. Rachel, his first wife, had a daughter Elizabeth, who married John Lock.

Catherine, his second wife, born about 1713, died 23 August 1773, had Joseph, who married Esther Baynton; and Elizabeth, who married Peter Baynton, a brother of Esther Baynton.
George Bullock was buried in Christ Churchyard, 17 December 1758. His first wife, Rachel, was buried, 23 November 1744, in the same place. Catherine, his second wife, died leaving a Will dated, 17 August 1773, proved, 25 August 1773, naming among other children their son Joseph Bullock.

Joseph Bullock, son of George and Catherine, married, 6 December 1770, at Philadelphia, Esther Baynton, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Chevalier) Baynton. She died, 14 June 1826, in her 75th year. Their son

Joseph Bullock (Jr.) M.D. graduated from the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1809. His thesis was “Asthma.” He married, 18 January 1820, Mary Ann Webb. Joseph Bullock, Jr., M.D., was born in 1786 and died in Philadelphia. He was buried, 26 April 1864.

It is uncertain whether or not the Bullocks ever lived in the property purchased from the Sheriff, although George Bullock’s will mentions his residence on the south side of Walnut Street. Under his will his estate passed to his widow and children, the title to this Walnut Street lot finally vesting in his son, Joseph Bullock and his daughter Elizabeth Bullock Baynton. A deed of partition of their father’s real estate, 12 November 1789, was then made between them, vesting the title to the Walnut Street lot and messuages in Joseph Bullock, and his heirs.

Joseph Bullock and Esther (Baynton), his wife, 23 September 1801, deeded this 28 feet front lot to John Ashley it still having upon it “two certain messuages.”

THE BAYNTONS

The Baynton family is an interesting one in the history of old Philadelphia.

The original emigrant seems to have been

Benjamin Baynton, whose son:

Peter Baynton, on 25th 5th mo. 1723, married his cousin, Mary Budd, daughter of John and Rebecca (Baynton) Budd of Burlington, New Jersey. Their son:
St. Paul’s Protestant Episcopal Church, 217-231 South 3rd Street
John Baynton was born, 17 December 1726 and died, 8 May 1773. (Hough papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.) He married, 17 December 1747, Elizabeth Chevalier, daughter of Peter and Mary (Wood) Chevalier. His father-in-law Peter Chevalier was born in England and came to Pennsylvania about 1700. Letters of Administration on Peter Chevalier's estate were granted, 6 November 1769, to his sons John and Peter, Jr.

John Baynton "of Philadelphia, merchant," was a member of Assembly from Philadelphia County, from June 1756 to 1761, inclusive, and was the most prominent member of the Baynton family.

Under an Act of Assembly, 1758–9, he was appointed Trustee for disbursing 100,000 Pounds to pay and clothe the Pennsylvania troops raised for the then pending war.

In 1762 he became one of the Trustees of the Province, in whom were vested, by an Act of Assembly, the legal title of the State House, now called Independence Hall, with its adjoining land, and which narrowly escaped being sold out by the Sheriff.

He was a founder of the Society of the Sons of St. George; a member of the American Philosophical Society, and one of the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital. (History of St. Paul's Church by Norris S. Barrett.)

John Baynton was a member of the firm of Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, Philadelphia merchants. His will is dated, 3 March 1773, and was proved at Philadelphia, 22 January 1776.

John and Elizabeth (Chevalier) Baynton, though he died at 47, had twelve children between them, among whom were:

Mary, born 27 March 1749, married in October 1764 to Colonel George Morgan.

Esther, born about 1751; married, 6 December 1770, to Joseph Bullock, son of George and Catharine Bullock.
Elizabeth, born February 16, 1753—married, 16 December 1773, to Abraham Markoe.

Peter, born 21 August 1754, who married, 16 November 1780, Elizabeth Bullock, was Treasurer of Pennsylvania in 1797, and commissioned Adjutant General, 27 February 1799.

JOHN ASHLEY

John Ashley (2d) to whom the rear lot was deeded by the Bullocks, was an Englishman, the son of John Ashley (1st) of City Road, in the Parish of St. Luke, in the County of Middlesex, England, whose Will mentions his wife Sarah, also Catherine Weed, and a natural son John Ashley (2d). The will is dated 3 February 1789. Natural children were more fashionable then than now, or at least it was more fashionable to acknowledge them.

John Ashley (2d) was, therefore, presumably, born in England of Catherine Weed about 1753. Administration upon his estate was granted to Sarah Ashley, 19 September 1832, security being entered for $130,000, a huge sum for those days.

In Poulson’s *American Daily Advertiser* is the following:

“John Ashley, Esq., died December 19 1831, in the 78th year. Funeral from his late residence 94 South 4th Street.”

No. 94 was the house next door to the south of 92, later 208.

John Ashley and his wife Sarah by deed, 15 May 1804, conveyed the northern part of the Walnut Street lot, 110 feet deep, then containing a brick stable and coach house, to Daniel W. Coxe, with whose name the reader is familiar, unless he skipped that part of this dull narrative. The deed states that upon measurement the breadth of the lot had been found to be 25 feet instead of 28 feet. By deed 29 June 1808, Coxe and his wife Margaret conveyed to Elihu Chauncey, who, a few weeks later, by his purchase of the 4th Street property from the Burds, became the owner of, *inter alia*, No. 208 and all the ground now appurtenant to it.
THE CHAUNCEYS

Elihu Chauncey was admitted to the Bar, 1 April 1800. He was a brother of Charles and Nathaniel, was the second son of Judge Charles Chauncey and Abigail Darling, his wife, and was born in New Haven, 15 January 1779.

HON. CHARLES CHAUNCEY

Hon. Charles Chauncey, Elihu's father, was born in Durham, Connecticut, May 30, 1747, and died in New Haven, 28 April 1823. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar in 1768; in 1776 he became State's Attorney; in 1789 Judge of the Superior Court; and for forty years was a lecturer on Jurisprudence. He had five children: Charles, Elihu, Sarah, Abigail, and Nathaniel. His three sons, in the last year or two of the 18th Century, moved one after the other, to Philadelphia—the Federal Capital until 1800—and the largest and most important city in the United States.

Before this time five generations of the Chauncey family had lived in America.

The Chauncey family was a most distinguished one. The emigrant ancestor was Charles Chauncey, the Second President of Harvard College, and preeminent among the Pilgrim Fathers "for his learning as a scholar, for his genius as a poet and orator." He was baptized, 5 November 1592. He left England the latter part of 1637, and arrived at Plymouth, Massachusetts a few days before the great earthquake, which happened 1 June 1638. "While he was in Boston, preparatory to returning to England, the Overseers of Harvard College, unwilling that the country should lose so valuable a man", deputed, 2 November 1654, Mr. Mather and Mr. Norton "to tender to him the place of President with the stipend of one hundred pounds, to be paid out of the county treasury, and also to signify to him, that it is expected and desired that he forbear to disseminate or publish any tenets concerning immersion baptism, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the evening, or to expose the received doctrine thereon." (Chauncey Memorials, 18, 19 et seq.)
ELIHU CHAUNCEY

Elihu graduated from Yale in 1796 and followed his elder brother Charles to Philadelphia. Though a lawyer of great ability, he did not long remain in practice. In May 1802 he became a partner of Enos Bronson, editor and proprietor of the Gazette of the United States. This partnership lasted three years and during this time, 20 February 1804, the name of the paper was changed to the United States Gazette, later to the North American. He was a noted speaker.

In later years he was Cashier of the Pennsylvania Bank, when Joseph Norris was its President, and became interested in the construction of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, in which he invested a large fortune. He was elected the first President of that Company 22 November 1834, and continued in office until 10 January 1842. At the time of his death, it was recorded that he had undertaken the "enterprise in no spirit of opposition to the Schuylkill Navigation; he uniformly discountenanced all attacks upon the rival work, and strenuously opposed every measure based upon the mere principle of opposition; he started upon the broad principle that the resources of the coal region and of the Schuylkill valley," would furnish ample trade for both companies and uniformly held this opinion up to his death.

To Elihu Chauncey, probably more than to any other man, is due the organization and early development of that great railroad.

He was a man of national importance. He became a complete master of political economy, and was, in that science, one of the most accomplished men the Country produced. He was active in public affairs, especially in the financial policy of the Government, and by reason of his rare ability, his opinions were sought whenever loans were to be floated by Municipal, State or Federal authorities.

He was a staunch Federalist, absolutely opposed to the policies of Andrew Jackson, and was the friend and confidant of both Webster and Clay.
Charles Chauncey, engraved by J. Sartain from a painting by Sully
He married Henrietta Teackle of Virginia, daughter of John Teackle and had three daughters: Henrietta, Mary and Sarah. Only the latter married. She became the wife of William Lyttleton Savage of Philadelphia, formerly of Northampton County, Virginia, and had six children, among whom were, Mrs. A. Charles Barclay; William Lyttleton Savage; Mrs. Joshua Ladd Howell; Charles Chauncey Savage; and Albert Lyttleton Savage.

Elihu Chauncey was one of the incorporators of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and attended the memorable meeting in 1805, in the Old State House, since called Independence Hall, and with some seventy-one other public spirited citizens, of whom forty-one were lawyers, signed a petition to the Legislature for the Academy’s incorporation.

He died 8 April 1847. The United States Gazette in a brief obituary, described him as a “gentlemen of great worth and distinction,” ***** of “eminent abilities and indomitable enterprise,” and, “brought up in the nurture of New England morals and habits,” he “enjoyed their benefits through a long life, felt their advantages with higher aims at its serene close.”

By deed, 5 September 1808, Elihu Chauncey conveyed to Robert Frazer the 4th Street property which he had purchased from the Burds, and the Walnut Street property which he had purchased from the Ashleys.

THE FRAZERS

Robert Frazer was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, 21 July 1792, and died 20 January 1821. He was a son of Lieutenant Colonel Persifor Frazer, who served in the Revolutionary War, first as Captain and then as Lieutenant Colonel under Anthony Wayne.

Robert was born 30 August 1771, in Middletown Township, Chester County, now Delaware County, and was the second child of a family of ten. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, graduated in 1789, and after studying law and being admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia, was admitted in Chester County nine days later, 30 July 1792.
It is said that his law library, with which he equipped his office when he began practice, was imported from England, at a cost of 100 Pounds,—a large sum in those days.

He moved to Philadelphia in 1807 and continued there until he took up his residence near the site of what is now Edgemont, Delaware County, which had been carved out of Chester County, 26 September 1789.

He became Deputy Attorney General, that is District Attorney, for Delaware County in May 1793, and so continued until February 1800 and from February to November 1816. He was the Representative of Delaware County in the Assembly in 1795.

He was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and his signature appears upon the venerable parchment of incorporation dated 26 December, 1805. It has been said of Frazer, that as a lawyer "he was a beautiful and winning speaker with a melodious voice, but that in denunciation he was terrible." He was quite an idol of his fellow members of the Bar, and was held by his friends as the equal of Sergeant and even of Binney.

It is related of Frazer that a close fisted old miller client, who was not particularly good pay, called at his office for advice about a mill dam and water privileges. Frazer was at his desk, with his feet higher than his head, comfortably smoking —both legal characteristics when off duty. The miller related his grievances and asked Frazer's advice, but Frazer continued to smoke and did not utter a word. The miller rehearsed the story from beginning to end, but Frazer continued to emit smoke instead of advice, when finally the miller burst out with "Damn it, Mr. Frazer, don't you hear what I say?" "Yes," said Mr. Frazer, with a suggestive twinkle, "Do you expect a mill to run without water?"

In the latter years of his life he seems to have lived entirely in Delaware County.

In the Philadelphia Directory of 1818, he is listed: "Robert Frazer, counsellor and attorney-at-law, West Chester Road 12 miles from Philadelphia."
He was married three times: first, to Mary Ball, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Ball, 3 May 1798; second, to Elizabeth Fries, daughter of John and Ann Fries, 15 October 1803; and lastly, to Alice Yarnall, widow of Eli Yarnall, and daughter of Joseph and Sarah Pennell, 11 February 1818.

JOHN FRIES FRAZER

Two of his sons, John Fries Frazer, born 8 July 1812, and Robert Jr., born 29 December 1818, studied law and were admitted to the Bar.

John Fries Frazer gave up the law for science. He became laboratory assistant to Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, and helped to determine with accuracy, for the first time in the United States, the diurnal variations of the magnetic needle and the relation of the Aurora Borealis to magnetic disturbances. He assisted Doctor Robert Hare, who was Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Besides law, he studied medicine.

Upon the organization in 1836 of the first Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, he became assistant Geologist under Professor Rogers, but resigned to accept the Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the Central High School of Philadelphia.

In 1844, when Professor Bache became Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, John Fries Frazer was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania. He was Vice-Provost of the University from 1855 until 1868, and acting Provost during part of the time. He was a frequent lecturer on Physical and Chemical Science at the Franklin Institute, and was the editor of its Journal from 1850 until 1866.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, its Secretary in 1845, and Vice-President in 1855. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1857.

He died in Philadelphia, 12 October 1872.

John Fries Frazer's son, Persifor, was a geologist, and several other "ists" at the same time.
He was born in Philadelphia, 24 July, 1844, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and became an aide in the United States Coast Survey and served with the South Atlantic Squadron until June 1863. He enlisted in the Cavalry during the Civil War and was at the front in the Gettysburg Campaign.

After the War he studied in Germany for three years, and, upon his return in 1869, was appointed mineralogist and metallurgist in the United States Geological Survey.

In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry by his alma mater—which makes four "ists." (Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of American Biography.)

ROBERT FRAZER, JR.

Robert Frazer, Jr., Robert Frazer’s other son, who became a lawyer, was first named Joseph Pennell, but upon the death of his father, the name of the son was changed.

Robert, Jr., was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia, 7 September, 1844, and died, 4 May 1878. Besides practicing law, he was Secretary of the Atlantic Railroad, later known as the Camden and Atlantic, became its Treasurer in 1861, and in 1866 its President, in which position he continued until his death at his home 1841 Chestnut Street, at the age of 60 years.

His wife was Jane Biddle Wood, to whom he was married 26 May, 1846. The Frazer family requires further mention.

JOHN FRAZER, THE EMIGRANT

John Frazer, the original emigrant, arrived in Philadelphia 28 September, 1735. He was a native of Ireland, was born 8 August, 1709, the fifth son of Persifor Frazer of Glaslough Tonyhannigan, County Monaghan. This Persifor Frazer was a Scotchman and participated in that remarkable migration from Scotland to Ireland, towards the close of the seventeenth century, which was brought about by the wars then convulsing the British Isles.
John, the emigrant, married Mary Smith, 16 June, 1735, and within two weeks thereafter sailed for America, the voyage taking three months, not an uncommon period for a trans-Atlantic voyage in those days. Few modern couples would care for such a long and rough wedding trip.

Reaching Philadelphia 28 September, 1735, John and Mary went to Newtown, Chester County, now Delaware County. After he had cleared his farm, he began trading with the Indians for pelts, as was generally done by the country emigrants in Eastern Pennsylvania. He was granted a license for such trading in August 1748 and again in September 1753.

He moved to Philadelphia in 1757 or thereabouts, and having acquired some capital, broadened his business and became a merchant. His house and place of business was on “Society Hill,” a section of the old town in the neighborhood of Front and Second Streets and Pine and Lombard, and so called, not because it was a social centre, but because it was part of a tract belonging to the old Free Society of Traders organized in London in 1682 before Penn’s departure, and which owned a strip of land along Pine Street from the Delaware to the Schuylkill.

John Frazer died 7 September 1765, his son being Persifor Frazer, the father of the Robert who owned and occupied 208 South Fourth Street.

COLONEL PERSIFOR Frazer

Persifor Frazer (Robert’s father) was married 2 October 1766 to Mary Worrall Taylor, the daughter of John and Sarah (Worrall) Taylor. She belonged to a well-known Quaker family, and her relatives opposed her marrying out of Meeting, Frazer being a Presbyterian. Such objections were often lodged against young people, and if the recalcitrants appeared and made humble acknowledgment of their delinquency, they were usually received back into full affiliation with the Meeting. Such a course was suggested to Mary, but she replied that she was quite ready to say she was sorry to have wounded the feelings of any Friends, but nobody could ever get her to admit that she regretted marrying Persifor.
Mary Worrall Taylor seems to have been a woman of considerable spunk. She was born 8 April, 1745, and died 30 November 1830, her husband’s death having occurred many years before. Colonel Persifor Frazer was by all odds the most distinguished member of the Frazer family, notwithstanding the fact that his son Robert did own 208 South 4th Street.

Colonel Persifor was the eldest of the ten children of John and Mary (Smith) Frazer. He was born 9 August 1736. The original emigrant John died 7 September 1765, and Persifor succeeded to the management of the business his father had established in Philadelphia.

The times were exciting, and Persifor was shortly called upon to show his colors. When the non-importation agreement was entered into by the merchants of Philadelphia 30 September 1765, he was one of the signers.

When he got married the following year, he seems to have abandoned his business as a merchant in the City, and to have returned to the country. He established himself in Thornbury township, near the Sarum Iron Forge, in which his wife had some interest, and assumed its management.

Political affairs, however, became acute, and in 1774 he took an active part in resisting “the aggression of the Mother Country,” and later became conspicuous as a County leader.

The Continental Congress of 5 September to 26 October 1774, having urged organization throughout the Province of Pennsylvania, Persifor became an ardent worker.

A meeting was held in the Court House at Chester 20 December, of that year, and an Emergency Committee was appointed for the County, which was later to be called the Committee of Safety. Persifor Frazer became a member of it, under Anthony Wayne as its Chairman.

He then became a delegate to the Provincial Convention, which met in Philadelphia 23 January 1775, but even prior to this time, he was taking a more active part in the affairs of the Province than that of a mere legislator. He acted as an
auxiliary to Wayne in organizing the Fourth Battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, of which Wayne became Colonel and Frazer, Captain of the First Company, being commissioned by Congress, 5 January 1776. After recruiting his company he went to Long Island in May 1776 and marched to the defense of Ticonderoga, where he was commissioned Major. He returned to his home in December 1776, the British having abandoned for the winter any hope of successful attack on Ticonderoga.

He became Lieutenant-Colonel 12 March 1777 of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, with rank from 4 October 1776, and was in active service in New Jersey and in the military maneuvers about Philadelphia, after the arrival of the British forces upon the Chesapeake, and their advance upon the City, culminating in the disastrous Battle of the Brandywine 11 September 1776.

The British Troops raided Colonel Frazer's farm house, in Thornbury, after the Battle and made off with the family belongings, and with some uniforms and accoutrements which had been stored there for the use of the American Troops. A day or two later, Colonel Frazer, while scouting in Ashton Township not far from his own home, was captured. He was taken to Germantown where he was allowed to sign his own parole 23 September, but was still kept under surveillance. He was for a time confined in the State House, while Philadelphia was in the hands of Howe, and later in the then new jail at the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, where the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Building now stands.

MARY WORRALL TAYLOR FRAZER

While confined in the latter place, he was visited by his wife and succeeded in giving her a letter for General Washington, requesting that steps should be taken to secure the liberation of the American prisoners. Mrs. Frazer has left an account of this visit.

"Your Grandfather asked me if I could take a paper which was addressed to Gen. Washington and signed by the officers
(and men too, I believe) describing their condition; and some of the bread which was given them; and have both shown to Gen. Washington, who was then with the army at Whitemarsh. This I undertook to do."

"In the morning after seeing Col. Frazer we mounted and turned our horses heads towards home. At the ferry there were persons whose business it was to search all those who left the City by that road, and Mrs. Gibbons and I were shown into a room where two women came forward to undress us. She gave full employment to them both, declaring that they should not touch her. I had ripped the quilting of my petticoat, putting in the paper between the lining and outside, and had sewed pieces of the bread all around inside the hem, and did not feel very comfortable at the thought of undergoing a search."

"Mrs. Gibbons kicked and slapped, and fought and scolded, giving them a great deal of trouble, and making them believe she had something to fight for tho' she had nothing. They took off her shoes and stockings and undressed her entirely, greatly provoked that they had their trouble for their pains."

"I was very quiet. When they turned to me they performed their office slightly, saying this one has nothing to be afraid of or she would not take it so quietly. After examining our saddles we were allowed to go our way."

"Tho' I had kept my composure I was very far from feeling unconcerned. I tho't of my children at home without Father or Mother, if I should be detained. I thought of the business at home with no one to attend to it, and what would become of our living, but most of all I thought of the poor prisoners if their efforts for relief should be discovered and frustrated, not only could there be nothing done to lessen their suffering, but the rigor of their confinement would be no doubt greatly increased. I took a very long breath when we were safely over the river."

"It was afternoon before I reached home; I had something to eat, changed my dress had a fresh horse saddled and set out for White Marsh. It was dark and raining when I came to
the Swedes Ford, where I crossed the Schuylkill. There was a large house not far from the ford, a tavern or Ferry house. I rode up to it to ask for some one to go with me across the River. The light came from all the windows. It seemed to be full of Soldiers drinking, and swearing, and carousing, and I was afraid to call, and rode down again to the River, here all was dark, and raining, and blowing, the River rushing and rising, and I was afraid to venture through a Ford I was not used to. After sitting awhile on my horse I determined to return to the house. The Soldiers were some of our own, and seeing a man at the door I asked him if he would request the commanding officer of the party to come to me. This he did and when the Officer came he proved to be a gentleman that I knew. He ordered his horse to be saddled, and crossed the river with me keeping hold of my reins, the current was very strong, the river Rising and the water above our saddle girth."

"I saw Gen. Washington at headquarters the next morning Gen. LaFayette and some other officers were with him. I gave him the paper and the bread, he seemed much moved at the condition of the prisoners and after asking some questions relating to the business, I came away. He sent a gentleman with me to see me safely across the river."

"Gen. Washington immediately had communication with Howe respecting the treatment of American prisoners in Philadelphia and their condition was improved, tho' it never was what it ought to have been." (Old Philadelphia Families, by Frank Willing Leach, in North American 15 March 1908.)

In Futhey and Cope's History of Chester County, 552-553, it is said:

"Mary (Worrall) Taylor was a lady remarkable for her intelligence, patriotic spirit and energy of character. She was descended from the Taylors of Chester, early and distinguished immigrants, one of whom, her grandfather, Dr. John Taylor, was a respectable physician, an iron master and large landed proprietor, and his uncle, Jacob Taylor, a well-known astronomer and almanac-maker in the days of 'Poor Richard'."
In January 1778, Colonel Frazer fell ill and was allowed to occupy lodgings in the City. The following month, 28 February, he was sent with others to the Golden Swan Inn on Third Street, where he was guarded as closely as if still in gaol.

On St. Patrick’s day, 17 March, 1778, when the guards who were Irishmen got particularly drunk in honor of St. Patrick, the prisoners escaped from their rooms and, climbing over a stone wall in the rear, went, some to the house of a Mr. Frazer, who was a distant relative of the Colonel and lived on Front Street near Pine, and others to the house of a Mr. Blackstone, who lived in the same neighborhood.

Vigorous efforts were at once made to find them. All avenues leading from the City were closely watched and many of the houses searched. On one occasion when some of the party were hidden in a deep closet, behind shelves upon which china was so arranged as to conceal them, the house was entered and the closet itself searched without discovering the fugitives.

They remained in the City several days, till the ardor of the chase had somewhat abated, when Blackstone obtained a boat in which they all crossed the Delaware, passing through the British fleet, and landing in New Jersey, where in a short time they regained the Army.

Colonel Frazer participated with his command in the attacks upon the retiring British Army, which evacuated Philadelphia 18 June, and especially at the Battle of Monmouth, New Jersey, on 28 June.

He resigned from the service the following October and was appointed by Congress 5 July 1779 Clothier-General of the Army, but declined the post.

He was then tendered the office of Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania 15 October 1779 by General Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council, but he declined this office likewise.
In 1780, he was selected Commissioner of Purchases for Chester County, but after holding office for a time he resigned.

During after years, he filled many civil offices. He was Treasurer of Chester County in 1781, a member of the General Assembly the same year, was commissioned Brigadier-General of the State Forces 25 May 1782 by the Supreme Executive Council, and served, under appointment by David Rittenhouse, State Treasurer, as Inspector of Paper, which was then being manufactured for the use of the State. In the same year he became Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds of Chester County, and later one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

He died, 24 April 1792.

THE WALNUT STREET GAOL

The "British Provost," where Colonel Frazer was confined, was the name by which the gaol at 6th and Walnut Streets was known during Howe's occupation of Philadelphia. It was not quite finished when occupied by the British, but in it a total of some nine hundred American soldiers were imprisoned under the charge of a brute—William Cunningham—as Commissioner.

They had been captured at the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Their treatment was deplorable.

Many of them died of hunger and cold, whereupon their bodies were dragged out by the feet to a cart, which took them across Sixth Street where they were buried in trenches in the Potter’s Field.

Watson in his Annals remarks, that it is strange how few Philadelphians ever heard of the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen while confined in this gaol. During Howe's occupation of the City, the Tories who remained had no special interest in the prisoners, while the “rebels” generally fled, and if any remained they were naturally unwilling to attract suspicion upon themselves by attention shown the prisoners.
Helping the prisoners, under such conditions, was a dangerous thing to do and liable to excite a suspicion of treason.

Cunningham seems to have been an infamous creature. Watson records that in 1833, Jacob Ritter, then seventy-six years old, an esteemed citizen who was born near Quakertown, Bucks County, and who had been an inmate of the gaol, gave him a true account of the prisoners’ condition. Ritter had been in the Battle of Brandywine and was found by some Hessian soldiers while he was lying sick in a farmhouse. He was hustled off to Philadelphia and cast into gaol where he remained without food for three days and three nights, and where, he says, he was wantonly beaten and bruised by the butt end of Cunningham’s whip.

Cunningham offered him money to join his Majesty’s service.

When the winter arrived, the prisoners suffered from the cold. Many of the window panes had been broken, or never put in, so that the snow and bitter air entered freely. The prisoners were given no extra clothing. They were not allowed to have any fire, and huddled together for warmth, with the result that they became common companions of vermin and disease.

Their rations consisted of four pounds of mouldy and rotten bread and one pound and a half of meat once every nine days for each man. They had recourse to grass roots for food, to scraps of leather and even to pieces of rotten wood, with the result that from eight to twelve of them died daily.

Ritter said that he had seen bowls of soup, which had been brought the prisoners by visitors, kicked over by Cunningham with a curse of “rebel dogs” and jeers at the prisoners who fell upon their knees to lap up the precious liquid.

Cunningham’s conduct was prompted as much by innate cruelty as by greed. He had been the executioner of Nathan Hale and the torturer of Ethan Allen, but he was made a Captain by General Clinton, to save him from well deserved punishment should he fall into American hands.
Walnut Street Gaol, Southeast Corner of 6th and Walnut Streets
Before his commission, he had been merely a man of the ranks, somewhat of a bully. While at New York in March 1775, he got into a fight at the Liberty Pole and gave such offense to the crowd, that they made him get down upon his knees to curse the King, but he exclaimed "God bless him," and was thereupon beaten. This treatment rankled in his breast ever afterwards and led to bursts of passion, during which he was especially severe upon prisoners. When the officers and crew of the Frigate "Delaware" were captured and brought to the gaol, he had such an outburst.

The prisoners in the gaol often let down baskets or boxes from the windows to the street and gladly received even potato skins to relieve their hunger. Few, if any, visitors were admitted, and under Howe's regulation the prisoners were not permitted to receive blankets, clothing or other supplies, except directly from Washington—an ingenious way of conserving the supplies in Howe's own camp and depleting those in Washington's.

The condition of the prisoners got so bad, that the Board of War of Pennsylvania, called President Wharton's attention to the matter and denounced the savage cruelty with which their fellow-citizens were treated. Congress therefore appointed Elias Boudinot, as Commissary General of Prisoners, to enable supplies to be sent for their support.

After the War, Cunningham returned with the Army to England, where his wickedness brought him at last to the gallows. He was hung in London, 10 August 1791, for forging a draft of £300.

He is said to have made a "confession" before his death, but such confessions were not uncommon and were even cried out upon the streets and sold in broadside form long before they were made, or even when not made at all. However, this may be, Cunningham's confession stated that he was born in Dublin Barracks in 1738, the son of a bugler, was bred as an officer's servant, then became a riding master and Sergeant of Dragoons. He was afterwards a pimp to a gin shop drab in a blind alley, until the place was broken up as a fence for stolen
goods. He married an Exciseman's daughter and became a decoy for kidnapping apprentices and redemptioners to be shipped to America. He sailed himself with a group of such unfortunates and arrived at New York in 1774. He set up as a horse breaker.

General Gage at Boston created him Provost Marshall. He confessed that he had sold the prisoners' rations and had been a party to many illegal executions.

JOHN BRADFORD WALLACE

From Robert Frazer, the title to both the 4th Street and the Walnut Street properties passed 8 September 1809, to John Bradford Wallace, who was the son of Joshua Maddox Wallace and his wife Tace Bradford. He was born at "Ellerslie," his father's country seat in Somerset County, New Jersey, 17 August 1778.

He matriculated at the College of New Jersey, graduating in 1794, when under sixteen years of age, and in 1797 was given the degree of Master of Arts.

He entered the law offices of his maternal uncle Hon. William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States under President Washington, and was admitted to the Bar, 9 December 1799.

He was one of the founders of the "Law Library Company of the City of Philadelphia," which subsequently became the Law Association—established 13 March 1802—and was a member of the first Board of Trustees. Almost immediately after his admission to the Bar, he was appointed Court Reporter for the Third Circuit of the United States, his first volume of Reports being issued in 1801.

He then published an edition of "Abbott on Shipping" which he had edited, and was the author of "Remarks on the Law of Bailment," which was not published until after his decease.

His standing at the Bar was of the highest and he added to his legal training a love of literature and the ability to use beautiful English. He also was one of the founders of the
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, being one of the forty-one lawyers among its seventy-one incorporators. In fact, the management of the Academy seems to have called a Bar meeting when they sought a Charter, either because they desired, as has been the rule ever since, to obtain legal services without paying for them, or because the management understood the general love of the fine arts among lawyers.

John Bradford Wallace practiced law in Philadelphia, with ever increasing success, until 1819, a year memorable for commercial disaster, when his elder brother, Joshua Maddox Wallace, who was largely engaged in foreign commerce, was swept off his feet, and John Bradford became involved in the failure. Refusing the assistance of friends and proffered settlements of his creditors, he moved to Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he had inherited and purchased large tracts of land and set about, with a bold heart, the task of meeting the obligations misfortune had brought upon him. He became popular with the voters of both parties and was repeatedly elected to represent Crawford County in the State Legislature. He finally triumphed over his pecuniary troubles and returned to the Quaker City in 1836.

He married, 2 April 1805, Susan Binney, daughter of Barnabas Binney, a surgeon of the Revolution and one of Philadelphia’s most eminent physicians, and his wife Mary Woodrow. Susan was an elder sister of Horace Binney, lawyer and statesman. She was born, 22 February 1778, and possessed a mind equal in many respects to that of her distinguished brother. Horace wrote of her:

“I know of no particular in which she was not to a remarkable degree finished and accomplished *** From her earliest womanhood to her death, she had the most uniformly and uninterruptedly bright and vivid mind that I have ever personally known in man or woman”—an extraordinary tribute indeed.

John Bradford Wallace died 7 January 1837 in his fiftyninth year, and his widow, Susan, 8 July 1849. Both are buried in St. Peter’s Churchyard at 3rd and Pine Streets. The
inscription on his tomb says: "His education was eminently regular and liberal and fitted him for distinguished attainments in the Law, in the most dignified ranks of which he was acknowledged to stand."

Of the two sons of John Bradford Wallace and Susan Binney,

**JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE**

was born in the 4th Street house, 17 February 1815. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and was admitted to the Bar, 27 October 1836. He never actively engaged in practice, his tastes not inclining him to the strenuous career of an active practitioner, but to that of a student, writer, and court reporter.

He was Librarian of the Law Association, from 1841 to 1860. "Much of its growth," Scharf and Westcott say, "was due to the labors of John William Wallace, who was its first regular librarian."

In 1844, he was appointed standing Master in Chancery in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and continued in this office until 1853.

Horace Binney Wallace, his younger brother, was one of the editors of "Smith's Leading Cases," of "White and Tudor's Selection of Leading Cases in Equity," and of "American Leading Cases," and when Horace died, John William took his place as editor of the first and last of these works and added additional notes and references.

In 1864, John William Wallace, was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States and continued as such for a period of twelve years, resigning 9 October 1875. The Court in accepting his resignation, requested its Chief Justice, "to assure him, on behalf of the Court, of their high appreciation as well of his uniform courtesy of demeanor, as of the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his office."

Apart from his legal work, John William Wallace is best known in Philadelphia from his connection with The Historical Society of Pennsylvania and his literary and historical writings.
John William Wallace
Elected to membership in the Society 24 November 1844, he became one of the Vice-Presidents 8 February 1864, and its President 13 April 1868—an office he held until his death, the concluding years of his life being devoted to the work of that venerable institution. Among his literary and legal productions are the following: "The Reporters"—a work "justly regarded as a legal classic;" "Wallace Junior's Reports"—embracing the decisions of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit—so called to distinguish them from the series of "Reports" edited by his father; "A Century of Beneficence, 1769-1869"—an historical sketch of the "Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church;" and "An Old Philadelphian, or Sketches of Col. William Bradford"—his great uncle—a work particularly instructive in the history of the Revolution.

He was elected a member of the St. Andrew's Society in 1839, and served as Councillor from 1847 to 1864.

In 1883-4 he was President of the Alumni Society, College Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1875, received the degree of LL.D.

He died 12 January 1884. The first volume of the United States Supreme Court Reports thereafter published, contains a brief sketch of his life, and concludes:

"Mr. Wallace possessed a peculiar and charming cultivation; his acquaintance with history, biography, belles-lettres and art was varied and exact, his conversation most attractive, and his old-time courtly manner, whether to the young or old, brought pleasure to both. Last and best, he was an upright, honored, and honorable man, and in public and private bore himself throughout as became an American gentleman."

HORACE BINNEY WALLACE

Horace Binney Wallace, younger brother of John William Wallace, was also born in the 4th Street house, 26 February 1817, and inherited his father's ability. Educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at the College of New Jersey, he read law and was admitted to the Bar 8 April 1840, but like his elder brother, preferred legal writing to the contentions of practice. He began to work on "Smith's Leading Cases," in collaboration with J. I. Clark Hare, afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, one of the most learned, but impracticable men who ever sat on the bench, and one of those instances which seem to prove that nisi prius Judges need common sense more than legal learning.

This work was followed by "White and Tudor's Selection of Leading Cases in Equity," and "Decisions of American Courts in Several Departments of the Law"—all of which, on account of the publication of exhaustive modern Digests, have passed into legal history.

It was, however, as a non-professional writer, that Horace Binney Wallace's undoubted genius was most manifest. As early as 1838, when hardly of age, he wrote a novel: "Stanley, or the Recollections of a Man of the World"—an extraordinary subject for a mere youth. Then he assisted Rufus W. Griswold with "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire," published in two volumes in 1847.

He wrote "Literary Criticism and Other Papers" and "Art, Scenery, and Philosophy in Europe, with Other Papers"—both of which works were published after his death. Of the latter, the London Athenaeum said, "The style is elegant, fanciful and easy, indicating an amateur's fondness for technicalities, but disfigured by no affectations."

Daniel Webster once spoke of him thus: "The development of great characters has always been one of my favorite studies, and I doubt whether history displays at thirty years of age, a loftier nature or one more usefully or profoundly cultivated."
When his life's work was about to reach its full fruition, it was suddenly ended in Paris, when he was but thirty-five years old. He died 16 December 1852, unmarried. The French philosopher, Isadore Auguste M. F. X. Comte, said:

"In him heart, intellect and character united in so rare a combination and harmony that, had he lived, he would have aided powerfully in advancing the difficult transition through which the 19th century has to pass." (Old Philadelphia Families, by Frank W. Leach, in North American, 12 May 1912.)

It is to be regretted that he did not confine his attention solely to literature rather than to the laborious "legal digesting," upon which he wasted so many of his younger years.

**THE WALLACE ANCESTORS**

Though the male line of Wallace, like that of many other old Philadelphia families, (why has never been explained) has become extinct, it is interesting to know the antecedents of the great ability the family possessed. Brains usually comes down in the female line. Clever men usually have clever mothers. Boys, especially in their tender years, are more influenced by their mothers than by their fathers. Goethe sang:

"From my father I have my stature,
My zest of earnest living,
From little mother my gay nature
My love for story telling."

The Wallaces had brains and married them also.

**SIR WILLIAM WALLACE**

Sir William Wallace the Scottish patriot of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, was the head of the line in Scotland. Burke in the "Visitation of Seats and Arms," speaks of the founder of the American family: "as a scion of the ancient Scottish house of Wallace of Ellerslie." Outlawed in early life, and thus made an inveterate foe of England, Sir William became the leader of the insurgents at Stirling Bridge 11 Sep-
tember 1297, and defeated the English troops. Made guardian of Scotland, he was afterwards beaten by Edward I at Falkirk 22 July 1298, but escaped and carried on a border warfare for years, until finally betrayed to the English near Glasgow 3 August, 1305, whereupon he was tried for treason, condemned, and executed at London 23 August 1305.

JOHN WALLACE, THE EMIgrant

John Wallace, the emigrant, was born 7 January 1718, the son of the Rev. John Wallace, a clergyman of the established Church of Scotland, who was stationed at "Drumellier" on the Tweed in Peebleshire, one of the southernmost counties of Scotland.

The Scotch seldom emigrate. They seem to prefer their own oatmeal and homebrew. Why John came to America does not appear, unless it be that his father was a clergyman with a large family.

In 1742, when he was twenty-three, he turns up as a member of a literary society at Newport, Rhode Island, from which subsequently sprang the famous Redwood Library.

He moved to Philadelphia, then an important shipping port as it remains to some extent to-day, though relatively less so, and established a prosperous business as a merchant.

His name appears in 1756, as one of the subscribers to the Petition addressed "To the Kings most Excellent Majesty," protesting against the defenceless condition of the Pennsylvania frontiers, which, on account of the Quaker dominated Assembly, were left in that condition for lack of appropriations for soldiers and supplies, and were at the mercy of the French and their Indian allies.

John Wallace also appears in a different light. When the City Dancing Assembly was organized in 1748–49, its list headed by "Governor" James Hamilton contained, among other subscribers, the name of John Wallace. He remained among the elect for many years, and "Mrs. Wallace," is
named in a "List of Belles and Dames of Philadelphia Fashionables, of about the year 1757," given in Watson's Annals, as having been regular guests of the "Assemblies."

On 7 October 1755, John Wallace was elected a Councilman of the City, then a life position, a fact to which little publicity should be given, lest our present City Fathers seek like tenure. He held this office until the dissolution of the Royal Government in 1776 swept away the City's Charter of 1701.

He signed the famous "Non-importation Agreement" of 25 October 1765 which set out in unmistakable terms "the tyrannies of the British Government."

His country seat, where he spent the concluding years of his life, was on the Raritan, in Somerset County, New Jersey, "Hope Farm," where he died, 26 September 1783.

John Wallace married in Philadelphia, about 1750, Mary Maddox, daughter of Joshua Maddox, who at Christ Church 20 February 1728, had married Mrs. Mary Gateau, (née Rudderow) daughter of John Rudderow of Burlington, New Jersey. Mary Maddox Wallace was born in Philadelphia in January 1732, was baptized at Christ Church 4 February of that year, and died 9 January 1784.

Neither John Wallace nor his wife are buried in St. Peter's, though there is a memorial there to them, but they held fast to the faith they had adopted in Scotland, were Presbyterians, and were buried in the grounds belonging to the First Presbyterian Church which formerly stood on Market Street between 2nd and 3rd.

Joshua Maddox

Joshua Maddox, (John Wallace's father-in-law) was a prominent man in his day. Born in England in 1685, he came to Pennsylvania as a young man—like most of the other emigrants—and also, like most of them who were of good stock, became happy and prosperous.

He was commissioned a Justice of the Orphans' Court, 1 March 1741; a Justice of the Common Pleas, 4 April 1741; an
Alderman and Associate Justice of the City Court, 6 October 1747. He was not a lawyer but a layman as were most, if not all of the Judges in Colonial times. David Paul Brown in the “Forum” refers to Joshua Maddox thus:

“He sat from March 1741 until his death in April 1759, a term of eighteen years, upon the seat of judgment, constantly partaking in its councils and attending its adjudications; and when he died at the age of seventy-four, had almost become personified in this province with the administration of its local justice.”

He was one of the original trustees of the College of Philadelphia, the predecessor of the University, having been previously identified with the old Academy—which was on the west side of 4th Street below Arch—the parent institution.

He was a vestryman of Christ Church for many years, and warden from 1731 to 1733.

He died 18 April 1759 and is buried in Christ Church Burial Ground at 5th and Arch Streets, where his wife Mary (Rudderow) Maddox, who died 5 August 1783, is likewise buried. Her tombstone inscription indicates that she was “aged 102 years.” She must have had brains to live so long.

Joshua Maddox Wallace

Joshua Maddox Wallace, (father of John Bradford Wallace) was the elder of the two sons of John Wallace and Mary (née Maddox) Wallace, and was born in Philadelphia, 4 October 1752. He graduated from the College of Philadelphia in 1767 and sometimes acted as tutor therein. In 1770, the College of New Jersey gave him the degree of A.M.

He entered the counting house of Archibald McCall, one of the leading merchants of Philadelphia, but his scientific and literary tastes were stronger than his commercial. Just before Howe captured the City, or, as it has been said, Philadelphia captured Howe, he moved to Somerset County, New Jersey, where he built a home he called “Ellerslie,” after the seat of his Scotch forebears.
Upon the close of the Revolution, he returned to Philadelphia for a short time, then moved again to New Jersey and settled at Burlington—still retaining "Ellerslie" on the Raritan for many years, and sometimes staying there in the summer.

He was appointed a Judge of the Pleas of Burlington County in 1784 by the Council and General Assembly of the State, and took an active interest in all matters concerning that quaint old town.

He was a delegate to the State Convention of 1787, which ratified the Federal Constitution, and represented his constituency in the General Assembly of 1791.

He devoted himself chiefly to the cause of higher education, was President of the Board of Trustees of the Burlington Academy, and a Trustee of the College of New Jersey from 1798 until his death at Burlington 17 May 1819.

A memoir of him is published in the *Christian Journal and Literary Register* for June 1819, and in the *London Christian Observer* for March 1820.

He married Tace Bradford, 4 August 1773. She was the daughter of Colonel William and Rachel (née Budd) Bradford, and great-granddaughter of William Bradford the first printer in the Middle Colonies.

Mrs. Wallace (née Bradford) was born in Philadelphia, 1 March 1747–8 and died in Paterson, New Jersey, 29 February 1828. Joshua Maddox Wallace and his wife Tace (Bradford) Wallace are both buried at old St. Mary’s, Burlington, New Jersey.

The last surviving descendant of the John Wallace who was the emigrant founder of the family in America to bear the name of Wallace, was Shippen Wallace, born 26 February 1850, and who died 4 December 1911. He was the son of Dr. Joshua Maddox Wallace (1815–1851) physician, of Philadelphia, who was the son of Joshua Maddox Wallace and Tace (née Bradford) Wallace.
It is a singular fact that Shippen Wallace’s mother was a Shippen (also a family extinct in the male line) the daughter of Dr. William Shippen, granddaughter of Dr. William Shippen (the “younger”) who was Director General of all the military hospitals of the Armies of the United States during the Revolution; great-granddaughter of Dr. William Shippen (the “older”) who was an eminent surgeon and a member of the Continental Congress, and great-great-granddaughter of the Edward Shippen who was the first mayor of Philadelphia under the Charter of 1701.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bradford Wallace while living on 4th Street, had a large circle of friends among the leading men and women of the day. An interesting side-light upon their life in 208 is thrown by a letter written by Daniel Webster from the Senate chamber 4 February 1848 to Horace Binney Wallace, John Bradford’s youngest and greatly gifted son.

"With but only a slight personal acquaintance, I am yet not ignorant of your character, standing and attainments; and you the more win my esteem from the affection which I entertained for your excellent father, and the fervor with which I cherish his memory. It is nearly thirty years since I first became the guest of your parents in Philadelphia. No house was ever more pleasant, no circle of acquaintance more agreeable than I found there. The remembrance of those times and those friends is dear to me. Your mother I am happy to hear enjoys good health, and all the happiness arising from the love and affection of good children, and the respect and kindness of all who know her."

208 South 4th Street, still has an old fashioned wine-cellar, deep and cool (alas, now absolutely empty) and Webster must have had ample opportunity to gratify his well-known fondness for whiskey, and hence his “remembrance of those times and friends is dear to me.” An oil portrait of Webster, painted for Edward Everett, by J. P. A. Healy, hangs on the walls of the old drawing room, now the writer’s office.

George Sheaff and the Muhlenbergs

John Bradford Wallace sold the 4th Street house and some adjoining ground, 3 February 1812 to George Sheaff, who was
born 15 July 1779. He was a wine merchant and lived at "208" for a number of years. During his ownership, it still had a stable in the rear fronting on Walnut Street.

JOHN SHEAFF

The Sheaff family came from Hanover, Germany. The original emigrant, was John Sheaff, who sailed for America with his wife and three sons. She died on the voyage. He reached this country in 1752, but died the next year, leaving three sons surviving: Phillip; William; and Henry. George Sheaff, who owned the 4th Street house, was the son of William. (Publications of The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. IX, 62.)

GEORGE SHEAFF

George Sheaff, son of William and Maria Barbara (Seckel) Sheaff, was born 15 July 1779, and died 5 September 1851, his will being dated at Whitemarsh, 14 August 1851. He is buried at Laurel Hill. His son John, named after the original emigrant, died recently at the family homestead at Whitemarsh.

George Sheaff's summer house was at Fort Washington, Pennsylvania. He purchased it in 1813. It had formerly belonged to Anthony Morris. This home was appropriately called "The Highlands" as it overlooked the beautiful valley of Whitemarsh.

THE MUHLENBERGS

George Sheaff married 26 June 1800, Ann Catharine, the daughter of Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg—one of the family of that name distinguished in American history. She was the granddaughter of Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg who was born in Eimbeck, Hanover, 6 September 1711, and died in Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 7 October 1787, and who was the son of Nicolaus Melchoir Muhlenberg and Anna Maria his wife. Henry went to school at Eimbeck, until his father's death interrupted his studies, when he continued them in private, and afterwards at the University of Göttingen in 1735. In 1737 he began the study of theology in Göttingen and finished in 1738 at Halle.
He was ordained in 1739 and labored as a clergyman in his native country, until 1742, when he came to Pennsylvania in response to a call from several congregations of German Lutherans. He was the first regularly ordained German Lutheran Clergyman in America.

He embarked at London 13 June 1742 on a vessel bound for Georgia with provisions for Oglethorpe's Colony. He arrived at Charleston 22 September 1742, and finally reached Philadelphia 25 November of that year.

He married 22 April 1745, Anna Maria, a daughter of J. Conrad Weiser of Tulpehocken, the Indian interpreter, and settled at Trappe.

He organized in 1748 the first Lutheran Synod in America. It maintained intimate relations with the Swedish Lutherans whose settlements along the Delaware were then a century old.

The Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg was remarkably well equipped for the work he undertook. He was required to work among people of different nationalities, but was able to use with fluency four or five languages, and even to preach in Latin.

In 1748 the first German Lutheran Church in Philadelphia was dedicated. Later, in 1762, he reorganized the congregation under a new constitution, which has since become the model for most subsequent congregations. He served congregations at New Hanover and at Trappe, and even spent part of the years 1774 and 1775 in Georgia.

He returned to Trappe in 1776, and remained there during the rest of his life, carrying on an extensive correspondence with his friends in Germany. This correspondence was published at Halle, beginning with 1744, under the title of "Halle'sche Nachrichten." The University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1784.

General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, (the son of the Rev. Henry) was born in Trappe, 1 October 1746, and died near Philadelphia, 1 October 1807. He was sent by his father to Germany to be educated, and while at Halle joined a
regiment of dragoons. He afterwards secured his release through the intervention of friends, returned to America in 1766, and studied theology.

He became the pastor of churches in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia. With a far sighted vision, he went to England and received Episcopal ordination and the Apostolic Succession (though remaining a Lutheran), such ordination enabling him to enforce the payment of tithes while laboring in Virginia.

He was an ardent patriot and at Washington’s solicitation accepted a commission as colonel at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. After doing so he took dramatic leave of his congregation in a sermon eloquently depicting the wrongs America had suffered from Great Britain, and ending with the famous conclusion: “there is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight, and that time has now come.” Then pronouncing the Benediction he threw off his gown and displayed beneath it the full military uniform of an American Colonel.

Drums were beaten at the door of his Church, and he obtained nearly 300 recruits from his own congregation. When criticised for abandoning the church for the army, he said: “I am a clergyman, it is true, but I am a member of society as well as the poorest layman, and my liberty is as dear to me as to any man. *** I would sooner fight like a man than die like a dog.”

General Muhlenberg and his German Regiment, went to the relief of Charleston, South Carolina, and gained an enviable reputation for both discipline and bravery.

He took part in many southern campaigns, was made Brigadier-General in 1777, engaged at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Stony Point, and finally at Yorktown, where he commanded the First Brigade of Light Infantry, and was made Major General before the army disbanded.

At the close of the war, he returned to civil pursuits, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Council, of which he served as Vice-President, Benjamin Franklin being President.
He was elected a member of the first Congress, in 1789, and re-elected to the second and sixth. In 1801 he was elected to the United States Senate.

He resigned at the suggestion of President Jefferson, before Congress met, in order that he might serve as Supervisor of Revenue for the District of Pennsylvania.

Francis Samuel Muhlenberg, a son of the General, moved to Ohio, became a member of the Legislature and was afterwards elected to Congress.

Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg (the father of Mrs. Sheaff) was another son of the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg. He was born at Trappe, Pennsylvania, January 1750, and died 5 June 1801.

Educated in Germany like his brother, the General, and his other brother, Gotthilf Henry Ernest, he returned from Germany in 1770, was ordained to the ministry and served as his father's assistant.

He was thereafter pastor of Christ German Lutheran Church in New York City, from 1773 to 1776, but, by reason of his ardent patriotism for his adopted country, was compelled to leave that city, during its occupation by the British.

He afterwards resided for a time with his father at Trappe, and had charge of the congregation at New Goshenhoppen.

The British knew him well as a supporter of the American cause and, though he took no active part in the war, he suffered much at their hands.

Until the end of his life, he was in various posts of honor and responsibility. He was a member of the Continental Congress, twice Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and twice Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, another son of the Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, was also ordained to the Lutheran ministry, assisted his father and acted as pastor to various congregations.
He was the third pastor of the Philadelphia Congregation, serving until 17 April 1779, when he accepted a call to Lancaster.

He was a devoted student of the natural sciences, a skilled botanist, and a friend and correspondent of Alexander von Humboldt. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and of various scientific bodies in Germany and Sweden.

Many other members of the Muhlenberg family attained prominence in the Lutheran Church and in American history. Their record is almost unequalled. (Decendants of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, 1900.)

Henry Augustus Philip Muhlenberg, the son of the last named, acted as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading, a post he surrendered on account of his health and retired to a farm.

He afterwards entered public life, was elected and four times re-elected to Congress. He declined the Secretaryship of the Navy, and the mission to St. Petersburg under President Van Buren, but accepted the post of Minister to Austria.

Rev. William August Muhlenberg, a grandson of Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg (Mrs. Sheaff's father) was born in Philadelphia, 16 September 1796 and died in New York, 8 April 1877. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, studied theology under Bishop White and became assistant at Christ Church in Philadelphia, of which the Bishop was rector.

He became pastor of St. James' Church in Lancaster where he was instrumental in establishing the first public school in Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia.

In 1846 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion at New York, which had been erected by his sister, and which was the first free Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

He was a remarkable organizer, interested especially in improving hymnology, and was the author of many published tracts and sermons.
He organized the first Protestant Sisterhood in the United States. In 1823 he published "Church Poetry, being portions of the Psalms in Verse and Hymns suited to the Festivals and Fasts, from Various Authors." He was the author of the Hymn, "I would not live alway." (Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography.)

JOHN BEYLARD

By deed from George Sheaff and Ann Catherine, his wife, the title to the Fourth Street property, with its present boundaries, passed 23 September 1826 to John Beylard in consideration of $12,500, almost the same price the writer paid for the property seventy years afterwards—barring the difference in the purchasing power of the dollar. In this deed and in the subsequent conveyances to Hubbell, John Beylard is called "Junior."

He was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. His place of business was at 120 Walnut Street.

John Beylard was often called "doctor." He was one of the French refugees who came to America at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

He married at Christ Church 13 March 1821 Elizabeth Henrietta DuBarry, daughter of John DuBarry, by his wife Sophia Adele Le Barbier DuPlessis.

Among the issue of this marriage, all of whom were baptized in Christ Church, were the following:

Henry DuBarry Beylard, born 7 August 1822; married Maria C. Murphy, who was from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Charles B. Beylard, born 24 December 1831; died unmarried, and

Edward John Beylard—a physician.

Captain Henry DuPlessis Beylard, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and his brother Lawrence Beylard of Syracuse, New York, are sons of Louis DuPlessis Beylard, who was the son of Henry DuBarry Beylard.
John Beylard, by Thomas Sully
Edward DuPlessis Beylard, of San Francisco, California, is also a descendant of John Beylard.

Thomas Sully painted portraits of Mr. and Mrs. John Beylard, (Nos. 121 and 122 of his Register). Mr. Beylard's portrait was painted in 1827, after he bought the Fourth Street house, and Mrs. Beylard's in 1825, (Sully, in his Register, says: "was Miss DuBarry"). These portraits doubtless graced the walls of old "208."

Sully also painted Mrs. Beylard's portrait in 1826, "for her relations in Bordeaux, France."

The title to the Fourth Street house remained in John Beylard's name until, 1 April 1845, when by deed describing him as "now residing in Paris, in the Kingdom of France," he sold it through his attorney-in-fact Thomas Dixey Nancrede of Philadelphia, to Ferdinand W. Hubbell for $13,000.00, almost the same figure at which he had bought the property. A few weeks later, Beylard and his wife, by another deed, confirmed the sale.

John Beylard is given in the old Philadelphia directories as an importer, residence at 92 South Fourth Street (208), and his place of business at 24 Church Alley.

Letters of Administration upon John Beylard's estate were taken out, 19 February 1879, the petition alleging that he died 10 January 1879. His will describes him as a citizen of the United States, then residing in Paris, France. It was signed 15 March 1875. It appoints as his executors and trustees his son Edward Beylard, and his son-in-law Charles Lailler, and it mentions his children, Henry Beylard, deceased, Edward, Charles, Julietta and Louis Beylard, the son of his son Henry. (Philadelphia Register of Wills Office.)

The Beylard family is a distinguished French Protestant one, but I have been able to get very little information about it. What little I have obtained comes from M. M. Laillon, Avocat, of Paris. It seems that in the Seventeenth Century in the village of "Prat," on the banks of the river, "la Dardagne," near the little town of Sainte-Toy la Grande, and not
far from Bordeaux, there lived a Protestant family named Marche. At the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), they took shelter in Holland. Many members of the Marche family were clergymen.

One of the Marches—Jean—married Mademoiselle Lasarade, whose family came from Tanneine, a town not far from Sainte-Toy la Grande. This family, like the Marches, had also been obliged to take shelter in Holland. Both families, at the time of the French Revolution, returned to France and settled themselves at Sainte-Toy la Grande. One of the daughters of Jean Marche, Marie, who was born in Rotterdam in 1761, married Jacques Michel Beylard, who died in 1827.

From this marriage there were twelve children, one of whom was Jean Beylard (Dr. John Beylard, of Philadelphia, owner of 208), who was born at Sainte-Toy la Grande, 5 September 1794, and baptized under the name of "Jean," which became "John" when he settled himself in the States. Nothing seems to be known of the earlier family history.

His father was postmaster at Sainte-Toy la Grande and seems to have taken part in the political life of France. He was an intimate friend of a Protestant clergyman—Jean Hon St. André, who became Deputy at "la Convention," and Minister of Marine under the First Empire. He was appointed Prefect of Mainz in Germany, the chief town of "Mart Tonnene," which at that time was in the French Empire.

Jean Hon St. André took Jean Beylard with him and had him received as King's scholar at the college of Mainz. This was in the year 1804. He studied there till 1811, when he was 17 years old, and then went back to Sainte-Toy la Grande.

It is not known when Dr. John Beylard left France for the United States, but he probably came to this country after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo. He settled himself in Philadelphia as a merchant where he married Miss DuBarry, who was born 13 June 1804.

John Beylard was at first very successful in business, but seems to have become embarrassed afterwards. He returned to France with his wife and all of his children, except Henry, about 1843 and settled in Paris.
Henry DuBarry Beylard, by S. F. B. Waugh
His son Edward became later a prominent physician in Paris and died there in 1885. The wife of John Beylard died 1 March 1862, in the 57th year of her age, while John Beylard himself lived until 10 January 1879, when he died at the age of 84 years, and was buried in Paris in the family vault.

THE DUBARRY FAMILY

The DuBarry family, into which John Beylard married, was of French descent but they were not refugees.

The founder of the family is said to have been descended from a Cadet branch of the Royal Stuarts and related to the Barrymores of Ireland. There were three Comtes du Barry of France in the days of Louis XV.

In the Memoirs of Madam du Barry, reference is made to her nephew-in-law, Jean, the son of her brother-in-law, Jean du Barry. Because of his youthful escapades he was sent to the West Indies.

This, then youthful, du Barry was probably the founder of the DuBarry family in Philadelphia. He came to the Quaker City at the close of the 18th Century from the French Island of San Domingo. The bloody insurrection of the slaves at San Domingo, 23 August 1791, which followed the political dissensions in France, beginning with the French Revolution of 1789, forced many of the white planters to leave the Island with their families to escape the slaughter which befell those who remained.

Among those who escaped to Philadelphia was Jean Baptiste Marie du Barry. He probably came originally from Perpignan, Province of Rousillon, France. According to tradition, his life was saved during the uprising of the blacks by the devotion of one of his slaves who warned him of the impending slaughter and aided him to reach the water-side and leave the island by boat.

Jean Baptiste Marie du Barry was born, 19 February 1764, and was therefore, under 30 years old when he settled in Philadelphia. He anglicised his name, as was then the custom, and altered the spelling to DuBarry. He became a silk mer-
chant and gradually acquired a fortune. He lived on Fourth Street, near Market, and had a country seat, "Mount Airy," in which he lived during the summer and to which he went during the yellow fever epidemics in 1793, 1797 and 1798.

The yellow fever epidemics which visited Philadelphia at the end of the Eighteenth Century, were probably the commencement and the cause of the custom, which afterwards persisted in Philadelphia, of moving out of the City during the Summer.

Jean DuBarry was one of the founders of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. He became a prosperous man, but lost his fortune by endorsing promissory notes for friends and was never thereafter able to regain his former wealth. Probably his disaster was due more particularly to the vicious legislation of the French and English Governments, which, at the beginning of the 19th Century, was calculated to paralyze American commerce and which carried down to disaster many American merchants of greater means than DuBarry.

Jean DuBarry was an attendant at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Fourth Street, and in the graveyard of that old church his wife and two of his children are buried. Jean himself afterwards became an Episcopalian and was a parishioner of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church until his death 30 January 1830. He is buried in the burial ground of the church at Fifth and Arch Streets.

Elizabeth Henrietta DuBarry Beylard, the elder of the two daughters of John and Sophia Adele Le Barbier (Du Plessis) DuBarry was born 13 June 1804 and died 1 March 1862.

The Beylard and DuBarry families offer an inviting opportunity for real genealogical research.

FERDINAND WAKEMAN HUBBELL

took title 1 April, 1845, from John Beylard.

He was of Puritan ancestry. His great-grandfather, Jonathan Law, who was Governor of Connecticut, opposed
Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell
the preaching of George Whitefield and signed an Act prohibiting any preaching in a parish without the express desire of its pastor or people.

Hubbell's grandfather, Richard Law, left Connecticut to study for the Bar in Philadelphia, where he entered the office of Jared Ingersoll. Upon the completion of his studies, he returned to New England, was admitted to the Bar in New Haven and subsequently became a member of Congress during the Revolution.

Ferdinand was born in New York 4 May, 1801, the son of Walter Hubbell and Anne Law his wife. He was educated at Union and Princeton and later studied law with Charles Chauncey of Philadelphia.

Most of the older authors in referring to law students, speak of them as "reading law," but as a matter of fact, law was really studied as much before there were law schools as it has been since, probably more so. The old-time law student had himself alone to rely on, while the student at a modern law school, is "taught" almost as effectually as if legal essence were given hypodermically. Hubbell studied fifteen hours a day and was an indefatigable worker.

After his admission to practice, he often sat up all night preparing his cases and when he was through he knew them from every angle.

Overwork undermined his constitution and he died suddenly in New York, 15 July, 1852, in his 52nd year.

He was a man of comprehensive learning, which was assisted by an "iron memory," together with "microscopic powers of analysis." He delighted to exercise his logical powers in "special pleading," a method of legal squirming, if not prevaricating, the modern practitioner is happily spared.

When addressing a jury he was warm and impressive, and notwithstanding the demands of an active practice, he kept up a knowledge of the classics which are too often neglected by college graduates. It has been said of him that he knew the Odes of Horace by heart.

163
His portrait, by Sully, after Conarroe, is in the library of
the Law Association of Philadelphia. It is hung on the railing
of the Upper gallery about twenty feet from the floor. It can
be seen by the use of a long periscope or a painter’s ladder.
Its hanging there is the result of necessity not choice. It is
in good company, but the quarters of the Law Association
in the City Hall are now so crowded, that portraits cannot be
properly hung or books conveniently shelved. Its valuable
library is like a flourishing plant—cramped for nourishment
because confined in too small a pot. The present quarters
should be used for a working library, needed by Court and
counsel, while the main collection, with its priceless treasures,
should be stored in a proper building in some central locality
where those who pay the recently increased dues of member—
ship might be able to pursue their studies and obtain an ample
supply of fresh air at the same time.

Hubbell’s obituary was published in The Presbyterian,
Saturday, 7 August 1852, but to read it is to get the idea that
Hubbell was predestined to be a Presbyterian and nothing else.
The History of the Hubbell Family, by Walter Hubbell (1915)
begins thus:

"History tells us that more than twenty centuries before
the Christian era, Asia was inhabited by the ancestors of the
Goths, and that eight centuries later numerous tribes of this
nomadic race emigrated to Europe and scattered themselves
over its various countries, Scandinavia being settled by the
most war—like, and adventurous class. In A. D. 789 the first
Danes appeared in Britain, and about 867, Hubba, the Dane,
and his band of barbarians landed upon its shores." Such is
Genealogy.

The "Hubbell family of America" is of Danish origin, the
book tells us—many family names being derived from Hubba:
Hubald, Huband, Humband, Hubball, Hubble (in England),
Hubel (in France), Hubeli (in Italy), and Hubbell (in Ger-
many).

Were Ferdinand W. Hubbell living today, the evidence to
support these statements as applicable to his family, would
probably go to pieces under his cross-examination.

164
During his ownership of "208," and for many years afterwards, "Crazy Norah" was a familiar sight on Fourth Street, as she passed on her way to and from old St. Mary's Catholic Church. She was born in Ireland, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer, who left a modest, but sufficient provision for her support which her brother-in-law squandered as well as his own wife's inheritance. Norah then came to America and hired herself out as a servant.

She was a modest and devout member of the Church, but, in consequence of the Hogan schism in the congregation and the riots it occasioned, she lost her reason.

Her appearance upon the streets, dressed in the most uncouth attire, was one of the familiar scenes of the day. She was tall and slender, and, notwithstanding her costume, graceful in figure and in walking. She wore a not very long nor full dress, with a leather girdle round her waist, fastened with a large buckle, a plaid cloak fastened at the neck, a man's hat, which was in winter a broad brim stovepipe, and in summer a tall straw one, and she had men's boots which reached to her knees. She carried a rosary and a large black cross, was quiet and harmless, fond of children, whom she would stop and ask to recite the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and then reward with some trifle from a black bag she usually carried,—a button, a piece of old china, or a ribbon.

Her real name was Honora Powers. After reaching Philadelphia, she first lived at a young ladies' boarding school, at Third and Walnut Streets. She became a member of St. Mary's and greatly infatuated with Hogan and his preaching.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The schism Hogan occasioned was a disgraceful affair, and proved a great blow to the old Parish.

The Congregation had been founded in 1763, when there was but one Catholic Church in the City, St. Joseph's in Willing's Alley below Fourth Street, organized by Father Greaton, in 1729. Father Harding, who succeeded Father Greaton in
1750, built St. Mary’s. It is said that the congregation of St.
Joseph’s had so increased, that its burying ground became too
small, and that St. Mary’s was established because of “the
increasing demand for resting places for those who sleep in
the Lord rather than the increased number of those fighting
the combat.” St. Joseph’s was used for week-day services and
St. Mary’s for Sunday.

During Colonial and Revolutionary days, St. Mary’s was
the principal Catholic church in Philadelphia, and began a
notable history. Washington and Adams attended service
there, 9 October 1774, and Washington went again, Sunday 27
May 1787.

Referring to his own visit, Adams wrote a silly letter to
his wife, about what he called “the afternoon entertainment.”
He described the solemn service of the Church as “awful and
affecting; the poor wretches fingering their beads, chanting
Latin, not a word of which they understood; their Pater
Nosters and Ave Marias; their holy water; their crossing them-
selves perpetually; their bowing and kneeling and genuflecting
before the altar, * * * here is everything which can lay hold
of the eye, ear, and imagination, everything which can charm
and bewitch the simple and ignorant. I wonder how Luther
ever broke the spell.”

Adams was a narrow-minded, bigoted, and self-centered
man, but it is astonishing that he could think such thoughts,
and more so, that he could write them even to his wife.

Congress attended St. Mary’s at the funeral of Monsieur
Du Coudray, a French engineer who was drowned while crossing
the Schuylkill at the Middle Ferry 15 September 1777,
when he was on his way to join Washington’s Army. Du
Coudray was on a scow on the River and it is said that he was
on horseback and that his horse took fright and jumped over-
board. He had just assumed the duty of Inspector General
of the American Army, and was one of the first Frenchmen to
lose his life for this Country. (Scharf and Westcott, History of
Philadelphia, 1372.)
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, 244-250 South 4th Street in 1830
On 4 July 1779, Gerard, the French Minister, invited "The President of Congress, the President of the State, the Council officers, Civil and Military, and a number of the principal gentlemen and ladies of the City" to celebrate in St. Mary's the Third Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The address delivered upon the occasion was published in the *United States Magazine* for 1779.

Many of the refugees who came to America after the outbreak of the French Revolution united with St. Mary's and many of them are buried in the old Churchyard.

General Stephen Moylan of the Revolutionary Army, and Commodore John Barry, who has been called the father of the American Navy, are also buried there.

During the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1793, Fathers Graessl, Keating and Fleming, of the parish, which included both St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, labored in alleviating the miseries of our citizens, as Catholic priests always do when danger or disease impends. Fathers Graessl and Fleming died at their work. Of the 335 Catholics who perished during the epidemic, 281 were buried in St. Mary's and 54 at Holy Trinity, at 6th and Spruce Streets.

**The Hogan Schism**

After the opening of the 19th Century, the congregation of St. Mary's rapidly increased. Bishop Egan, who was its pastor, was made Bishop of Philadelphia by Pius VII.

After Bishop Egan's death 22 July 1814, Philadelphia was without a Bishop until December 1820. Reverend Henry Conwell, of the Archdiocese of Armagh, Ireland, was then appointed to succeed Bishop Egan. St. Mary's was in charge of Reverend William Hogan, acting as pastor by appointment of the Vicar General of the Diocese. Bishop Conwell, by reason of certain reports submitted to him, deemed it proper to suspend Hogan, and the schism, which thereupon ensued, continued for many years. Hogan claimed that St. Mary's during his pastorate was the largest Catholic congregation in America.
In 1821, the adherents of Bishop Conwell withdrew from St. Mary's and worshipped at St. Joseph's, but on Easter Tuesday 1821 they secretly met at three o'clock in the morning, went to St. Mary's, and took possession of the building. When the Hoganites arrived, the so-called "Battle of St. Mary's" began. A riot ensued, the pews and even the altar were injured.

Hogan's activities in the parish and his work in building up the Sunday School had made him a favorite with a large portion of his flock. He preached a sermon attacking the Vicar General who had acted as Administrator after the death of Bishop Egan.

He refused to live at the parsonage, though Bishop Conwell directed him to do so, and when he was suspended, the congregation claimed a peculiar right to select their own pastor.

Bishop Conwell refused to reinstate him and brought accusations against him. Hogan thereupon published several pamphlets in reply. At the election for Trustees, in 1821, the Hoganites won, and the Bishop then excommunicated Hogan, who still, however, continued his ministrations.

Bishop England, of Charleston, South Carolina, then came to Philadelphia and planned a compromise between Bishop Conwell and Hogan, but it fell through. Bishop England then re-excommunicated Hogan and Bishop Conwell appointed Father Harold to the church, but the new appointee did not win over the congregation.

Mathew Carey published a pamphlet blaming both sides—the Bishop for violating the canons of the church and Hogan for disobedience to authority, and suggested that the Bishop remove the excommunication and associate Hogan with Father Harold.

Some twenty pamphlets were then printed dealing with the controversy.

Hogan was charged with assault and battery upon one of his women parishioners. Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides, but he proved an alibi and was acquitted.
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Willings Alley between 3rd and 4th Streets
Efforts were then made to amend the charter of the church, but the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania refused to ratify the request.

In April, 1822, when the next election for Trustees was held, the “Bishopites” went to the church at 3 o’clock in the morning and took possession of the burying ground, but the “Hoganites” arrived at 7 and a struggle followed with heavy fighting. Part of the wall and iron railing were torn down and used in the combat, which did not cease until the civil authorities intervened and stopped it.

Both parties held an election, one on one side of the church, and the other on the other. The “Hoganites” claimed they had won and held possession of the building. The following Sunday the “Bishopite” trustees were arrested and appeals were made to Rome.

A compromise, however, was effected in May, under which a new election was agreed upon under the control of a Protestant umpire. Horace Binney and Clement C. Biddle were appointed to name a referee and they selected General Thomas Cadwalader.

An election was thereupon held in June and the “Hoganites” were declared elected by a majority of sixty.

Subsequently, Pius VII by a decision, dated 24 August 1822, ruled against Hogan, who thereupon signed a note of submission. The Bishop agreed to withdraw the excommunication and restore him to the privileges of the church, but Hogan subsequently retracted his submission upon the ground that the decision was not a true document.

Public meetings were held in reference to the matter, not only in Philadelphia, but also in New York and in Baltimore.

Another movement was made to alter the charter, but the proposed amendment was vetoed by Governor Hiester.

Hogan left Philadelphia in November, 1823, and the Trustees of St. Mary’s therefore called Father O’Mealey from
England to the pastorate, but when he arrived the Bishop refused to confirm him. O'Mealey preached and was excommunicated, but continued to preach notwithstanding.

Hogan returned in 1824, and in July of that year addressed his friends with an offer that if they would get control of St. Mary’s, he would act as their pastor and found an American Catholic Church independent of all others. He denounced the Roman Church, advocated marriage of the priesthood, and offered to advance the necessary money with which to build a church and to serve without salary until his advance was repaid. Nothing came of this offer, and his connection with St. Mary’s fortunately closed.

Shortly thereafter, 9 August 1824, he preached in a Protestant Church at Charleston. There he met and married Mrs. Henrietta McKay of Wilmington, North Carolina, a young and beautiful widow with a large estate, and at that time he seems to have finally abjured his religion. Mrs. Hogan was exceedingly beautiful, and as amiable as she was beautiful—in every way lovable—but he proved utterly unworthy of her, treated her badly, and shamefully neglected her. She died two years afterwards, and during her last illness he would absent himself from her to attend the race course and other places of amusement.

After her death, Hogan went to Savannah and was admitted to the Bar and practiced law, and at the same time edited the Savannah Republican.

Though a man of fine address and cultivated manner, he was a violent and indiscreet writer and got into frequent difficulties.

He married second, 28 January 1828, in Savannah, Mrs. Lydia White Gardner, the widow of a wealthy planter and a native of New Hampshire. They settled in Boston about 1842, and, though born in Ireland, he became a leader of the Native American party and encouraged attacks upon the Pope, at that time a popular thing to do in Massachusetts.
"Crazy Norah," by William E. Winner
He edited the *Daily American*, but it failed in 1843, and he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, where he wrote books against the Church and delivered lectures in different cities upon the same subject.

Upon one of his lecturing trips, he drank some water which he believed had been poisoned and he was never well afterwards. He died 23 January 1848, aged 52, leaving considerable property to his wife, who survived him until about 1875.

Referring again to old St. Mary's, the controversy lingered until finally suppressed by the vigorous course of Bishop Kenrick, soon after his arrival as co-adjutor, in 1830. He ordered "the cessation of all sacred functions" at the church, and in May 1831, the trustees finally submitted, declaring that "they disclaimed all right to interfere in the spiritual concerns of the church," and since that time there has been peace in the old parish.

The schism, however, had done great harm to the parish and it is said that many Catholics abandoned their faith.

In was in consequence of this schism, that poor Honora Powers lost her reason and became an object of charity. She lived for a number of years at the Friends' Alms House on the south side of Walnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets, where she was kindly treated and was allowed to go out at will.

She afterwards lived on William Street, now Naudain, near 18th (known in her day as Schuylkill 5th).

Her house was recently bought and torn down by the Polyclinic Hospital, in order to extend its buildings.

She was always on the tramp, and while of course frequently on Fourth Street on her way to and from St. Mary's, traveled all over Philadelphia, and was sometimes seen on the streets of Frankford, Germantown, Roxborough and Haddington. She always had a pleasant word for everyone she met.

She was so well known that she was employed as a dun to collect bad debts, in doing which she was indefatigable and
usually successful. She made her returns promptly and honestly and was able in her later years to support herself almost to the day of her death, which occurred 15 February 1865. She lived to about 67, when her former quick and active step became enfeebled, her bright eyes lost their fire, and her black hair became gray and silvered.

**William Heyward Drayton**

From Hubbell the title passes to William Heyward Drayton by virtue of a deed dated 20 October 1851. Ten days later, Drayton and his wife conveyed the property to Thomas Williamson, who immediately reconveyed it to Harriet Coleman, Robert Kelton and Drayton himself, as trustees for Drayton’s wife, Harriet C. Drayton under the terms of a marriage settlement made 28 October 1850.

He married Harriet Coleman, 31 October 1850. She was the daughter of James Coleman by his wife Harriet Dawson and was born, 4 June 1830, and died, 18 November 1901.

Drayton was born at Charleston, South Carolina, 27 December 1817, the son of Colonel William Drayton, one time member of Congress from that State, and later president of the United States Bank.

He was educated primarily at Charleston, then went to St. Mary’s College, Baltimore, from which he graduated about 1836.

He worked as civil engineer for two or three years. When the effects of the panic of 1837 stopped railroad building, he severed himself from railroad and other ties, came to Philadelphia and began the study of law with Thomas I. Wharton.

He was admitted to practice 22 October 1842 and devoted his energies to the law in which he attained a high standing.

He was a member of Common Council 1877–78, and Select Council 1879–1882, and School Director in the old Locust Ward where he lived at 208 South 4th Street.

At the Battle of Gettysburg he served as a sergeant with the Grey Reserves.
He was part owner of the *Legal Intelligencer*; a member of the Board of City Trusts, serving from 1872 continuously until his death, and acting as President of the Board from 1884 to 1892, after the death of the Hon. William Welsh.

He was interested in agriculture, which he practised on his country place at Penllyn, but with such want of success, characteristic of lawyers who think that money can be made to grow, that he was elected a member of the old Farmer's Club. Lawyers who farm usually do so for ten years with enthusiasm and the next ten with resignation. They find, as the late John B. Thayer said, that "Farming is like digging a hole in the ground, deeper and deeper each year, and then dropping in gold dollars with the hope that they might at least be heard to touch bottom."

Drayton was President of the old "Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture;" a vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church of Philadelphia; and later of St. Thomas', Whitemarsh, where he was at one time accounting warden.

One of the first cases the writer ever had at the Bar he tried against Drayton, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, before Judge Hare, who was Drayton's close personal friend, but who, with characteristic honesty, leaned so far backwards, that he decided everything against Drayton and nothing in his favor. Hence the writer obtained a verdict with costs. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment—Judge Hare was too good a lawyer to make any mistakes, always allowing the jury that province exclusively.

Drayton was a man of the highest possible character. He had a considerable practice, largely advisory, rather than one taking him into the trial courts.

Following his decease, at a meeting of the Law Association, 12 October 1892, Richard C. McMurtrie presiding, a minute of its high regard and respect was presented by John Cadwalader, seconded by George W. Biddle, Judge Craig Biddle, and Morton P. Henry, and unanimously adopted.

"Mr. Drayton was a man of a very rare type, and unfortunately there are today very few that follow in the path
which he had marked out in life. The kind of integrity that he possessed, the purity of his motives, as well as of his actions, the dignity and courtesy of his manners, his fidelity in the performance of every duty, public and private, commanded the esteem and confidence of the whole community."

Mr. Drayton died 9 October 1892 and is buried in the Protestant Episcopal Churchyard at Whitemarsh. (Old Philadelphia Families by Frank Willing Leach, North American, 15 December 1912.)

THE DRAYTON FAMILY

The Drayton family, of which William Heyward Drayton was so conspicuous a member, is of more than passing interest.

Thomas Drayton, a descendant of the Draytons of Northamptonshire, England, from whom the South Carolina and Pennsylvania stock descends, was one of the "adventurers" who settled at the Island of Barbadoes in 1671. Little is known of him, except that he seems to have prospered, and afterwards died there in 1702.

His son, of the same name, left Barbadoes, for some reason or other, upon the ship "Mary" in 1679, as one of a group of colonists who accompanied Sir John Yeamans to South Carolina. He settled on the banks of the Ashley River, where he had a picturesque plantation which he called "Magnolia" from its trees. He too had a son named Thomas, who also had a son, and a grandson, of the same name, till there were five or more "Thomases" in a direct line, to say nothing of others in the indirect, an arrangement which doubtless saved remarking the family plate.

John Drayton, who was born at "Magnolia" in 1713 and died in 1779, was the descendant of three of these direct line "Thomases," and became one of the wealthiest men in South Carolina. At his death his fortune aggregated £100,000 sterling, together with a number of rice and other plantations, including "Magnolia," and over five hundred slaves. He had bought "Magnolia" in 1774, from his nephew William Drayton who was then Chief Justice of East Florida.
John erected a mansion adjoining "Magnolia," which he named "Drayton Hall," and which is still standing,—the one important Colonial Mansion in that part of South Carolina to survive the ravages of the Civil War.

Lord Cornwallis occupied "Drayton Hall" in 1780–1781, during the Revolution, and doled out daily rations to those of the family and their dependents who remained at home.

John is interesting from a genealogical standpoint, because he married four times, and had issue by each successive marriage.

Chief Justice William Drayton, (1732–1790) the descendant of four of these direct line "Thomases," and the second eldest son of his parents, became the head of the elder branch of the family, and the progenitor of the Pennsylvania Draytons.

He studied law at the Inner Temple, London, as was the case with the best trained American lawyers of his time.

He returned to South Carolina in 1754, practising as a lawyer until 1763, when he became Chief Justice of East Florida. He sold "Magnolia," which he had inherited from his father and had added to, until it was over 700 acres in extent.

Chief Justice William Drayton was a remarkable man. When hostilities between Great Britain and her Colonies commenced, friction naturally developed between the Chief Justice and certain Crown Officials. The Chief Justice was suspended from office, reappointed, again suspended, and was obliged to leave the Province. He then moved his entire family to England and appealed to the Ministry for reinstatement, but without success. He thereupon returned to South Carolina and bore a conspicuous part in the struggle for American Independence.

After the War he became Judge of the Admiralty Court of South Carolina, then Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, and, upon the organization of the Federal Government, was appointed by Washington to be first Judge
of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, an office, however, which he held but six months, dying in 1790.

He was twice married, and had issue with both marriages. His first wife was Mary Motte, daughter of Jacob Motte and his wife Elizabeth Martin. This Elizabeth is said to have been the original of “High Betty Martin, steptoe fine, couldn’t find a husband to suit her mind,” but she did find Jacob in 1725 and had fourteen children by him—presumptive evidence that she was satisfied with her choice—at any rate it put upon her the burden of proof.

WILLIAM DRAYTON

Judge Drayton’s ninth child (the Draytons always ran to large families), was William (1776–1846) who married (1) Ann Gadsden, and (2) Maria Miles Heyward, the daughter of William Heyward. He had four children by his first wife, and five by his second. His fifth child—his first by his second wife—was William Heyward Drayton, who married Harriet Coleman.

William Drayton (1776–1846) was born at St. Augustine, Florida. His mother died soon after his birth and he was brought up as the foster brother of Robert James Turnbull the champion of nullification. He was sent to school in England, but the death of his father recalled him to South Carolina. He studied law, was admitted to the Bar, had a distinguished career in the Army during the War of 1812, and is often called “Colonel.” He was elected to Congress from South Carolina in 1824, serving four consecutive terms until 1833, when he withdrew to private life and subsequently located in Philadelphia.

He succeeded Nicholas Biddle as President of the Bank of the United States, and after endeavoring, without success, to resuscitate that remarkable institution, he placed its assets in the hands of assignees for the benefit of its creditors, and retired from office.
Midshipman Percival Drayton, by Thomas Sully
He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and died in Philadelphia, 24 May 1846, and is buried at Laurel Hill.

CAPTAIN PERCIVAL DRAYTON

Colonel William Drayton was the father of Captain Percival Drayton, by his first wife, Ann Gadsden. Captain Drayton's distinguished career in the Civil War reached a climax when he commanded Farragut's flag-ship the "Hartford" in the Battle of Mobile Bay 5 August 1864.

The Bay was protected by two forts, "Morgan" at the eastern side of the entrance, and "Gaines" at the western, three miles apart, and between was a line of piles and a double line of torpedoes, leaving a narrow entrance near Fort Morgan for the use of the Confederate blockade runners. A red buoy marked the end of the torpedo line. Inside the Bay was the Confederate iron-clad Ram "Tennessee" and three wooden gunboats.

Farragut's efforts to enter the Bay began at half-past five in the morning, when the signal for the advance was given which at once provoked heavy firing from the forts. He had seven sloops-of-war, the "Brooklyn" leading, and the "Hartford" coming second.

Farragut mounted into the port main-rigging of the "Hartford," in order to see over the smoke, and as it increased he was compelled to mount higher. Captain Drayton in order to prevent Farragut from falling to the deck in the event of his being wounded, sent up a quartermaster with a piece of lead-line to lash Farragut to the shrouds.

Each sloop-of-war had a gunboat lashed alongside to take her through should her machinery be disabled.

Drayton, besides commanding the "Hartford," was Fleet Captain, and though explicit directions had been given by Farragut, as was his custom, for the movement of every vessel upon the happening of every contingency, one of the four Union ironclad Monitors, which formed a line to the starboard of the wooden ships, passed on the wrong side of the red buoy
in her eagerness to engage the Confederate Ram, and striking a torpedo sank immediately. Thereupon the “Brooklyn,” which had been given the lead because she was equipped with four chase guns and a contrivance for picking up torpedoes, stopped, and the whole line seemed likely to be thrown into confusion. The firing was heavy and destructive upon both sides. “What is the trouble?” was shouted through a trumpet from the “Hartford.” “Torpedoes” was the answer from the “Brooklyn.” “Damn the torpedoes, four bells! Captain Drayton, go ahead,” an order which was instantly obeyed, the “Hartford” passing ahead of the “Brooklyn,” and leading the fleet into Mobile Bay.

In Farragut’s report of the fight he said of Drayton:—“He is the fleet captain of my squadron, and one of more determined energy, untiring devotion to duty, and zeal for the service, tempered by great calmness, I do not think adorns any navy.” (Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of American Biography.)

WILLIAM HEYWARD DRAYTON (Continued)

William Heyward Drayton and his wife and family lived in the Fourth Street House from 1851 to 1864. They had eight children, all of whom were born in the old homestead, except William, who was born at Newport, R. I.; and Harriet and Percival, both of whom were born after their parents had moved to Spruce Street. Percival was named after his uncle, the Captain who was a frequent visitor at the 4th Street house, and who died 4 August 1865 at Washington, while discharging his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, an office to which he had been appointed at the close of the War.

The occupancy of the Fourth Street house by William Heyward Drayton and his wife, was the last time it was used as a dwelling and their children, who were born in it, were the last young people to whose voices its old walls resounded. Their eldest son, William, went through the house with the writer, not long before William’s death. He pointed out his father’s and mother’s rooms, and the ones occupied by himself and his brothers, and, as the house is in almost exactly the same condition as it was years ago, he recalled its details, and the
neighboring sheds over which the Drayton children played tag, and the old nursery, where they built a fire in the centre of the floor, around which to play "Indian," and nearly set fire to the building.

William Heyward Drayton and Harriet his wife, had issue as follows:

William  
Henry Edward  
Sarah Coleman  
Maria Heyward  
Robert Coleman  
William Heyward  
Harriet Dawson  
Percival

William, born 22 July 1851, died 27 February 1920, married 15 April 1880 Edith Newbold Welsh, daughter of William Welsh by his wife Mary Ross Newbold. He was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford; admitted to the Philadelphia Bar 2 December 1874; was State Representative 1878; member of the Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania; member of the Rittenhouse Club; and Vestryman of St. Thomas', Whitemarsh.

Henry Edward, born 29 November 1853, married 8 June 1876 Anna Massey, daughter of Robert V. Massey of Philadelphia, by his wife Julia Pratt.

A concise genealogy of the Drayton family, was contributed by Mrs. Emily Heyward Drayton Taylor, daughter of Dr. Henry Edward Drayton, to the Publications of The Genealogical Society, Vol. VIII.

From William Heyward Drayton and his wife, the title to the Fourth Street house, passed to

**JOHN MCCREA**

one of the most remarkable citizens Philadelphia ever had; merchant, shipowner, builder and real estate operator. He took title by deed 12 March 1864.
The McCreas were Scotchmen from Ireland, the name being spelled originally "MacRae" as is that of the well-known Scottish Clan.

The original emigrant to this country was James McCrea, who was born at Binally, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1748, and, when under thirty years of age, came to Philadelphia early in the Revolutionary period.

He set up as a merchant at Front Street and Norris Alley, now Sansom Street, and lived over his shop as did many of the merchants of that time.

Before leaving Ireland, he married 8 January 1776 Hannah Alexander, of Aberdeenshire. She died 21 September 1798. James himself died 7 October 1814.

John McCrea who owned 208 South Fourth Street, was one of ten children from this marriage. He was born in Philadelphia, 6 September 1789, and was therefore twenty-five years old when his father died in 1814. John succeeded to the business.

In Forney's Progress, 8 January 1881, it is said, that among the Philadelphia merchants of the olden time, there was none that for many years stood out with such prominence as John McCrea. He was in all respects an extraordinary man. In the scope of his mind, and in enterprise he was some fifty years in advance of his contemporaries. He was at one time, the largest shipowner in Philadelphia, owning no less than fourteen ships of the largest class afloat. His operations extended to all parts of the commercial world. His vessels were built for him by Philadelphia mechanics, so that while he was a great merchant himself, he was also an important factor in the promotion of the general maritime interests of the Port. For integrity of character and purpose, he stood in the front rank, and for bold and skillful enterprise he excelled all his fellows. He possessed a most comprehensive mind, had vast general intelligence, and a thorough knowledge of the particular ventures in which he was engaged. With information as to the custom regulations of the different commercial ports of the world, and the extent of production and consumption of
various countries, he was phenomenally equipped. He was prolific of resources, and no matter what obstacles were in the way of his plans, his fertile brain never failed to overcome them. He sent his ships to England, France, Germany, Russia, India, China, the Mediterranean Ports, the East and West coasts of South America, and to the West India Islands. His place of business for some years was on the east side of Front Street, above Walnut, but he subsequently built two or three stores on the wharf at and below Lombard Street, one of which he occupied as a storeroom and counting house.

One of the clerks who had entered John McCrea's counting house in 1828, has left an account of some of his experiences with the old merchant. We quote part of it from an article by Frank Willing Leach:

"It was considered a very fortunate thing for him to gain the position, for in those days it was no easy matter to obtain an opportunity of learning business maxims. *** The terms of his salary were Nothing and find yourself.***

"The employer spent no time in hunting through neighboring saloons in search of his clerks. He expected to find them in the store from sunrise to sundown, except during the dinner hour.***

"The ships owned by John McCrea in 1828 were the Fannie, Mary, Liberty, Hope, Commerce, John N. Gosler, Julia, Robert Fulton, Osage, John, and Senator Price. ****

"Lightning struck the Julia when she was off Charleston, S. C., and she was burned to the water's edge. The Osage was wrecked off Montevideo. The John was on the way from Liverpool when she was lost. Nearly all of their remaining sisters were sold for whalers."

About this time John McCrea reached the pinnacle of his success as a ship owner. Another of his ships, the "Walter," named doubtless for Walter McCrea, an ancestor of "Ballyheather," was 600 tons in burden—the largest vessel then afloat—anything larger would have been considered a "Levia-
than.” She was a fast sailor too, making a run from Liverpool to New York in thirteen days. She was built in 1829, in the old District of Southwark, by Robert Burton.

John McCrea failed in 1830. He got an extension of time. He did not settle for ten cents on the dollar, but agreed to pay in full. His debts hung heavy around his neck, and in 1839, he failed again, when he took advantage of the Bankruptcy Law.

He did not again embark in business till 1845, when he took up building, at which he won another fortune. He bought large tracts of land in the Seventh Ward, and proceeded to erect well-equipped residences. He built up Spruce Street, south side between 17th and 19th Streets; both sides of DeLancey Place between 18th and 19th and various intermediate Streets between Pine and Lombard, and 17th and 19th Streets, and westward on Spruce.

John McCrea was admitted a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia Cavalry 29 April 1811, and remained in service throughout the war of 1812. He finally resigned 1 May 1815, and was put upon the Honor Roll 7 March 1853.

He was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, the idea of which originated 20 November 1816. Condy Raguet, a native of South Carolina and for many years a citizen of Philadelphia—a friend of John McCrea—had known of the Saving Banks of England, and conceived the necessity of something of the kind in Philadelphia. He chanced to meet on the street his friends, Richard Peters, Clement C. Biddle and Thomas Hall, and discussed the subject with them. They had a meeting thereafter at Clement C. Biddle's office 25 November 1816, at which were present also, John Strawbridge, John C. Stocker and John McCrea, and it was resolved to organize a Savings Bank. They formed it immediately. It opened for business 2 December 1816, and two years later it was incorporated by an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania 25 February 1819, John McCrea being one of the incorporators.
John McCrea was interested in public affairs as late as 1861, when he was one of the Vice Presidents of a Mass Meeting at Independence Square, to celebrate the seventy-fourth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

His residence in 1814, was at 348 High Street, now Market, which must have been, under the old system of numbering, somewhere near 11th or 12 Streets.

In 1816, he lived on Chestnut Street near 12th, and in 1820 on Walnut Street above 12th. In 1839, at 381 Walnut Street which was probably the same place. In 1845 and for some time thereafter, he lived on Locust Street west of Broad, and in 1854 at 56 South 13th Street.

He married 3 December 1812 Mary Pleasants, daughter of Israel and Ann Paschal (née Franklin) Pleasants, and granddaughter of Samuel Pleasants, a noted Philadelphia merchant at the time of the Revolution. The mother of Mrs. McCrea, the wife of Israel Pleasants, Ann Paschal Franklin, was of the old family of Franklin prominent in Colonial times.

Mrs. McCrea was born 24 June 1792, and died 15 January 1866, surviving her husband less than a year, his death having occurred 13 February 1865.

JAMES ALEXANDER MCCREA

The eldest son of John McCrea and his wife Mary Pleasants McCrea, was James Alexander McCrea, born 25 September 1813. He was a student at Yale, class of 1832, and graduated in 1833 from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He practised medicine for some eight years, and was always known thereafter as Doctor McCrea, although he engaged in business.

About 1841 he purchased an interest in the Robesonia Furnace in Berks County, where he established his residence, and thereupon ceased to practice medicine. He sold this interest in 1846, and bought a farm near Flourtown about a
mile and a half from Chestnut Hill. He called the place "Ardenheim," which, under the name of "Erdenheim," became in later years a celebrated stock farm.

He sold this property in 1856 and returned to Philadelphia where he lived until his death. He lived for a time at 1832 Spruce Street, later at 1825 Pine Street and still later at 2004 DeLancey Street.

Dr. McCrea was a director of the Westmoreland Coal Company, Locust Mountain Coal Company, and other industries, a member of the Board of Health, Old Farmer's Club, and the Philadelphia Club.

He married 6 November 1839 Ann Bispham Foster, daughter of William and Esther (Harker) Foster. The only son of this marriage was

**James McCrea**

who subsequently became President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

James was born in Philadelphia 1 May 1848, educated at Faires' Academy, and at the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College, and, in 1865, when but seventeen years old he entered the service of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, as rodman, and was later in the same capacity with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

He was elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad 2 January 1907, having first been made a director in June 1898.

He married 12 February 1873 Ada J. Montgomery, youngest child of William and Eliza (Moorhead) Montgomery. (Old Philadelphia Families by Frank Willing Leach, North American, 17 December 1911.)

John McCrea built 1928 (formerly 1930) Spruce Street in which the writer was born. S. Weir Lewis, the writer's father rented it for $500 a year, moving into it in the spring of 1856, but bought it shortly afterwards for the sum of $10,000. When the writer was a little boy, James Alexander McCrea lived at
2004 DeLancey, and a frequent visitor at Spruce Street, as a playmate for the writer's oldest brother, was little James, who afterwards became the engineer and railroad president.

HENRY SIMONS, JR.

From John McCrea and Mary, his wife, the title to "208" passed 1 October 1864 to Henry Simons, (Jr.). Henry was the son of Henry Simons, "wheelwright," (died 11 August 1851) and Jane, his wife, (died 20 February 1874). At Henry's death two children survived him, Henry, Jr., and Jane E.

The daughter married on 21 February 1856, William C. Milligan, who died 19 February 1868. (See Deed Book D. H. L. 64, page 421.)

After the death of Henry Simons, Sr., his business as a wheelwright descended to his son Henry Simons, Jr. It was conducted in a shop or factory on the east side of New Market Street between Noble and Dana Streets in the 11th Ward of the City.

Simons, Jr., was also a wagon builder, and owned a "coach and wagon factory" on the west side of 6th Street and the north side of Master which he sold in 1867.

In the History of American Manufacturers by Bishop, Vol. 3, page 62, published 1866, is the following:

"Henry Simons was the owner of the National Wagon Works engaged in the manufacture of Army and Plantation wagons. The buildings, located on a large lot 500 x 273 feet on North 2nd Street between Huntingdon and Cumberland Streets, are new, having been erected since July 1864, when the entire structure on the same site was destroyed by fire. . . . . .

As an instance of the facilities possessed by this establishment for executing work with dispatch, we may state that 550 Army wagons were made and delivered for the Utah expedition in five weeks, while at the same time large quantities of plantation wagons were sent to the Southern States. During the Rebellion, this was one of the few establishments fully prepared to supply the wants of the Government without delay,
and, during the war, furnished 10,000 baggage wagons, 4000 ambulances of all kinds, 250 signal corps wagons, 150 medicine wagons, 1000 carts and timber wheels, 1000 wheel barrows, 150 travelling forges, 100 caissons and limbers for artillery, 50,000 tripods, poles and rings for Sibley tents, 1,000,000 spokes, 5,000 hubs, 50,000 wagon hounds, etc., etc."

"Mr. Simons is a man of great energy and activity, and besides carrying on this establishment, is engaged in several other enterprises that contribute to the supremacy which Philadelphia justly holds as a manufacturing centre."

After the Civil War, Henry Simons seems to have met with serious business reverses. He owned "208" but three years, when he sold it to Joseph Morgan Pile, 30 November 1867 for $3,500, subject to two purchase money mortgages, aggregating $14,500 which he had given to John McCrea at the time he bought the property from him.

Simons' wife, Caroline, bought in some of her husband's real estate at sheriff's sale.

His name last appears in the Philadelphia Directory for 1867 when his home is given as Haddonfield, New Jersey. He died before 1876. His widow married Lemuel U. Colbath, of Salt Lake City, Utah—Lemuel's one and only wife, it is to be hoped.

**JOSEPH MORGAN PILE**

Joseph Morgan Pile was admitted to the Bar, 6 June 1859. He was born on the west side of Swanson Street, south of Queen Street in 1837, the son of Morgan Griscom Pile and Sarah S., his wife. He attended the old Locust Street Grammar School, which was at the northeast corner of 12th and Locust Streets, and which the writer attended from 1873 to 1875. The big bell which formerly hung in the cupola, the building long since torn down, was so large and the boys at the end of the rope so small, that when the bell swung back and forth, little feet were carried into the air clear of the floor. The first boy reaching the school in the morning had the honor of pulling the rope.

Pile was afterwards a student at the Central High School of Philadelphia, which then stood upon Juniper Street facing
Penn Square, about midway between Market and Clover Streets, a little thoroughfare since covered by Wanamaker's great store. He graduated in the 26th Class in May 1853, the month and year in which the corner-stone was laid for the then new high school building at the southwest corner of Broad Street and Green.

He studied law in the office of St. George Tucker Campbell at 210 South 4th Street, next door to the property he subsequently purchased, 30 November 1867, but which he did not own.

Upon his admission to the Bar he opened an office at 433 Walnut Street. In 1868 he removed to 512 Walnut Street, where he remained for a period of thirty-one years, until his death 19 October 1899.

Mr. Pile had a large and active practice and was a persistent fighter. He was quick to resent an insult, either from the Bench or from the Bar, and he it was, who on more than one occasion, led a fight against one of the Judges of the Common Pleas Bench whose manners were not, in Pile's opinion, characterized by that courtesy and condescension which the Judge above the Bench should have for the Bar below. He was absolutely fearless in Court and without, and always insisted that in return for the respect from the Bar to the Bench, there must be like and equal respect from the Bench to the Bar. When Pile led, he won. There has been only one contested election for Judge of the Philadelphia Courts of Common Pleas—that in 1882, between the Hon. Michael Arnold, Democrat, and the Hon. Amos Briggs, Republican. Pile was chairman of the committee organized to contest the election on behalf of Judge Arnold, who was finally declared elected. Pile had an abiding dislike for Judge Briggs, who was a good lawyer and an honest and courageous Judge, but whose demeanor on the Bench had offended Pile and many other lawyers as well.

Pile collected some curious writings of his fellow practitioners, many of which are now in the hands of his son, Charles H. Pile, also a lawyer, and until lately occupying his
father's old offices at 512 Walnut Street, which were thus con-
tinuously devoted to the practice of the law for over fifty
years. Here is one of these writings:

"June 15, 1857—We agree to equally bear the expense of
subscribing to ice for the office,—Joseph M. Pile, John G.
Johnson, J. G. McCullough, T. J. Ashton, E. A. Mench, F. M.
Etting, Z. Poulson Dodson, Ordered till August 1, 1857 at
Kerns, 4th above Chestnut."

Joseph Morgan Pile married first, Mary Anne Willis Rey-
nolds, born 1839, died 10-17-1895, daughter of John Reynolds
born 1802, died 1859 and Marion Reynolds, born 1805, died
1871. They had three children: Charles Henry, Frederick
Morgan, and Wilson Worrell.

He married second, Lucy Mack Rice, 1 February 1898.

The will of Joseph Morgan Pile, dated 4 June 1899, men-
tions his wife Lucy M. Pile, "residence 721 Spruce Street
(where I live)" and his sons, and a Codicil mentions a grandson
Howard and granddaughters Lilian and Dorothy. It was
proved, 17 November, 1899.

THE PILE FAMILY

The following information about the family genealogy is
furnished by Charles H. Pile, son of the late Joseph Morgan
Pile.

Before coming to America the Pile Family were of Berk-
shire, England.

Several members of the family had the honor of knighthood
conferred upon them, among others, being Sir Gabriel's son
Francis, who was knighted by Charles I, but by reason of the
failure of the male line, the title passed to Sir Seymour Pile,
of Oxford, Wiltshire, who married Elizabeth, daughter of
Henry Moore, of Fawley in Berkshire, by whom he had two
sons and one daughter.

The eldest son was Sir Francis, who succeeded him, and
married Frances, the daughter of another Berkshire baronet.
Sir Francis had one son, Sir Seymour, who died in 1650, or
thereabouts. He was a minor and would have succeeded to
the family titles and estate had he lived.

In 1659, Thomas Mayhew deeded 19/20ths of the Island
of Nantucket to Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macey, Christopher
Hussey, Richard Swayne, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin,
Stephen Greenleaf, John Swayne and William Pile. The deed
is dated July 1659. Mayhew reserved a share for himself, thus
making a total of ten proprietors of the Island.

At a meeting of the proprietors held at Salisbury, 2 Sep­
tember 1659, the ten owners were authorized to admit ten
partners, but William Pile sold his whole share to Richard
Swayne in 1663.

This William Pile lived in Dover, Delaware, at the time
of the sale of his share and there is no evidence that he ever
lived in New England during his 1/10th tenure of the island.

There is a record of a Robert Pile, born about 1698, who
married Abigail Bushall and had five children—Mary, Edith,
Nicholas, Samuel, and James.

**SAMUEL PILE**

Samuel Pile was a ship joiner, born 1721, and died 16 May
1804 in Philadelphia. He came from Lewes, Delaware to Phil­
adelphia, and settled at Wicaco. In 1759 he purchased from
Anthony Duché a lot of ground on the west side of Swanson
Street below Queen and erected thereon a frame house as his
residence. This plot of ground is still in the possession of the
family—an unusual instance of an old tenure in a new country.

Samuel Pile married Elizabeth, and had one son Samuel.

The Will of Samuel Pile of the District of Southwark,
Philadelphia, Ship joiner, is recorded in Philadelphia, and
mentions his wife Elizabeth and a son Samuel. It was signed
and proved in 1804.

**SAMUEL PILE, 2nd**

Samuel Pile (2nd) son of Samuel (1st) was a mariner—born
1770; died, 25 September 1811, in Philadelphia. He married
Rebecca Morgan, born 1773, and died 1838.
The issue of this marriage was as follows:

1. Joseph Morgan—born 1795; died, 25 February 1836; married, 1 March 1824, Mary Brisbing Lippincott, at Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

2. Samuel F.

3. Mary E. married first in 1820, Gerardius Huyac, and married second, Charles Nancrede.

4. Emma, who married Samuel Sheppard.

5. Elizabeth, who was born 3-10-1805; married in 1832, the Rev. William F. Sprole.


7. Morgan Griscom.

MORGAN GRISCOM PILE

Morgan Griscom Pile, born 30 November 1811 or 12, at Philadelphia; died 17 January 1889. He married Sarah Stokes Rihl, born 17 February 1813, and died 28 May 1867, the daughter of Captain Henry and Sarah Rihl. They had ten children, among whom were:

Joseph Morgan.


Emily Stokes—married Edward T. Bartlett, died 24 March 1908.
William Penn, by Jonathan Richardson
APPENDIX

A

PORTRAIT OF PENN BY RICHARDSON

This portrait of William Penn, by Jonathan Richardson, was painted about 1689 when Penn was about 45.*

Richardson was a contemporary painter, born in 1665 and dying in 1745. He worked in London where Penn was living at the time. Bryan’s Dictionary described Richardson’s work as follows: “His pictures are of the solid, steady going, heavy-handed kind, and scarcely deserve the oblivion into which they have sunk.” Richardson’s own portrait of himself is in the National Gallery, with some six or seven other of his canvasses.

The portrait is certified to as a work by Richardson, by F. Haines & Sons, who, Henry Graves & Company, print sellers and publishers of London, write “are perhaps the first experts of these pictures in the world.” It was exhibited in 1892 in the office of Edward Hicks, Jr. of London, the publisher of Friends books, and he writes “I feel pretty certain that it is a contemporary likeness of William Penn.” It was also shown in the Pennsylvania State Building at Chicago in 1893 at the Columbian Exposition, and accepted as a portrait of William Penn. It is referred to and reproduced by Dr. Sydney George Fisher in his book entitled “The True William Penn.”

The portrait is exactly like the Sylvanus Bevan carving, and the earliest published engravings of Penn. Note the nose with the peculiar angle of projection from the face, its upward turn, and the slant downwards of the central cartilage. Note also the eyes and the character of the man portrayed—fitting Penn to a nicety. The portrait was entered by the Cassell Publishing Company of New York in the Library of Congress and copyrighted as a portrait of Penn. It is quite like the etching of H. B. Hall in Appleton’s Cyclopaedia of American Biography, volume IV, page 712, which is said to be after Kneller, but I do not know the Kneller portrait and have been unable to get any trace of it.

* It was presented to The Historical Society, in 1933, by Anne H. R. Baker Lewis.
The Grand Jury for the year 1712 presented High Street where it crossed 4th Street as very much out of repair for want of water courses.

When Franklin reached Philadelphia in 1723, the upper end of High Street beyond which there were practically no improvements was the block from Third to Fourth. Street paving stopped at Fourth Street and Franklin seems to have stopped there also upon his first walk through Philadelphia. The greater portion of ground now included within the city limits was woodland and the woods at the time of Franklin's arrival seemed to have extended eastward as far as Eighth Street.

Beake's Hollow was the popular name of the low ground which descended to a brook or run traversing Walnut Street a little above Fourth Street.

Part of the Creek which ran through Beake's Hollow was exposed to view in 1863 when the foundation was being dug for the auction house of Moses Thomas, on 4th Street above Walnut, extending back to Whalebone Alley, upon the site of which the Bullitt Building is now erected. Part of the Creek was also exposed in 1854 when the cellar was being dug for the office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company on the north side of Walnut Street where the Scotch Presbyterian Church formerly stood.

In 1750 the Grand Jury presented "The gutter of northwest corner of Market and Fourth Streets as rendered dangerous for the want of a grate at the common sewer, the passage being large enough for the body of a grown person to fall in; further that Fourth Street from Market Street to the southwest corner of Friends Burying Ground, wants regulating and is now impassable for carriages."

The sewer to which the Grand Jury referred in its report of 1750 is probably that referred to in the minutes of City Council of 1737 which show that Alderman Morris and Israel Pemberton, two of the persons appointed at the preceding
Market Street looking East from 6th in 1859
Market sheds in center of street

Hope Hose House in 1858, Union Street near 4th
Council to get the arch made over High Street at 4th Street, are now ready to continue the arch along 4th Street until the water falls into the lots of Anthony Morris and to pave the same for about 200 feet if they can have the liberty of obtaining voluntary subscriptions, which proposal was agreed to by the Council.

The Jury also presented, "the pavement in Chestnut Street near Fleeson's shop, corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, is exceedingly dangerous caused by the arch (meaning the bridge over Dock Creek by Hudson Alley) being fallen down and no care being taken to repair it."

A general effort to have the streets paved was not made until 1761, when a lottery was adopted to raise the necessary funds. Curb stones were not used until 1786, sidewalks being protected prior to that time by short wooden posts. In 1761 there were only thirty-eight private carriages in Philadelphia.

In 1773 when City Councils proposed to extend the public market house westward on High Street from Third to Fourth, the residents on Market Street between those squares signed a remonstrance against the work. It was argued that the Mayor and Corporation of the city were without legal right to erect market stalls in the center of the highway and that the proposed structure would add congestion to an already busy street. City Councils ignored the petition and directed the sheds to be built. Materials arrived and workmen commenced the building, but the neighboring residents hired wagons and removed the building materials as fast as they arrived, and this notwithstanding the orders of the Mayor and Aldermen not to interfere with the plans of the public. The residents continued to haul away the building material for about a week. They tore down a shed intended to be used to hold quick-lime for mortar and deposited its material upon a neighboring vacant lot. No blows were struck, but Council finally ordered the work stopped for the time being and on account of the march of events of the Revolutionary War the stalls on Market Street were not continued westward until 1786. In fact, it was not until about 1800 that the market stalls in Market Street were continued from Fourth to Sixth Street.
CHURCHES AND MEETING HOUSES

The first Lutheran Church in Philadelphia was built in 1743 for Dr. Henry M. Muhlenberg who came to America as the first ordained Lutheran clergyman. It was on 5th Street on the corner of Appletree Alley. The next church was on 4th Street at the corner of Cherry Street, built in 1772, which had been the barnyard of Jane Roberdau. When Howe occupied Philadelphia the British took the pews out of this church and used the place as a hospital.

On Race Street below 4th was the German Reformed Church, built about 1747, in octagon form with a steeple. The church was torn down in a few years and a larger one built on the site in 1762, and this was in turn pulled down and rebuilt in 1836. In 1750 the German Reformed Church was the center of a hot fight between the contending pastors, the Rev. Michael Schlatter, who had been sent to the church from Holland, and a former minister, who came from Dorrecht. The rival pastors disputed possession of the pulpit for several Sundays and finally the Rev. Schlatter entered the pulpit Saturday and stayed in it all night, but the followers of the Dorrecht pastor disputed possession of the pulpit and some beating and bruising ensued, but finally the city magistrates interfered and decided the dispute in favor of Schlatter.

The first church owned by the Methodists in America was St. George's on the east side of 4th Street, near New Street, bought from the Germans as an unfinished building. When the British soldiers were in Philadelphia it had no floor and was therefore used by the cavalry as a riding school. The old building was the only Methodist Church at the time in Philadelphia.

In Sterling Alley, which runs from Cherry to Race Street, between Third and Fourth, a small Jewish congregation met before the Revolution. The members were humble and poor.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, which is on the west side of Fourth Street above Race, was dedicated in 1801. It is 62 feet front, 125 feet deep and has a steeple nearly 200
St. Michael's German Lutheran Church
5th Street and Appletree Alley

Southwest Corner of 3rd and Spruce Streets in 1859
feet high. During the Native American riots it was burned May 8, 1844, and was rebuilt in 1846. It had been designed and built by Nicholas Fagan, between 1796 and 1801, an architect of much ability, and was regarded as one of the best samples of church architecture in America. Fagan had come to Philadelphia in early boyhood where some of his relatives had preceded him. He was carefully educated and became a builder and architect and as such he erected many of the buildings in Philadelphia during his day. Among the contributors to the erection of the Church after Fagan's design were General Washington, Stephen Girard, General Montgomery, Matthew Carey and Commodore Barry. Fagan's father-in-law, Capt. John Walsh, donated almost all the lumber which was used in the construction of the building.

When the old Church was destroyed during the Native American riots, the masterpiece of William Rush, America's first sculptor, the "Crucifixion," was destroyed, together with the old clock and bell which had formerly been in the State House, but which in 1826, when that building was "improved," as has been done, alas, under every successive architect who had a hand in its restoration, was purchased for the Church by the subscription of people living in the neighborhood.

First Presbyterian Church is described by Kalns in his travels. He says that it "is not far from the market—of middling size. The roof is flat almost hemi-spherical, or at least forms a hexagon. The high building stands north to south for the Presbyterians do not regard as other people do whether their churches look toward a certain point of the heavens."

The old building was enlarged in 1755 and in 1761 to accommodate the increase of the congregation. It was torn down in 1793 when nearly a century old and a new one erected in 1794 with a lofty portico surrounded by four Corinthian columns. The burying ground which was in the rear of the Church continued to be used for some years after the Church itself was removed and stores had been erected on the Market Street front. The congregation in 1825-1826 moved to the new building which they erected at the corner of Seventh and Washington Square where Dr. James P. Wilson was the
first pastor, and the Rev. Albert Barnes succeeded him. The congregation while at Washington Square had considerable dissension for several years after the Rev. Barnes had been called as pastor. His sermon "The way of salvation" which he had sent to the congregation was criticized by some of the radical divines who claimed that it disclosed errors which made the whole sermon unsound. A congregational meeting was called, when Joseph R. Ingersoll, John Sergeant and Thomas Biddle, who had been raised in the Church, defended the sermon. Mr. Barnes' sentiments were upheld, but protests were made to the Presbytery of Philadelphia. That body decided to admit him, but the matter was carried to the Synod of Philadelphia and referred back to the Presbytery which, in 1830, disproved of Pastor Barnes' doctrines and the trouble was soothed by creating a second Presbytery of Philadelphia to accommodate Mr. Barnes and his friends, but when the Presbytery was dissolved two years afterwards, more trouble ensued, and in 1837 the matter reached a crisis. The friends of Mr. Barnes in the Church had stood by him throughout the intervening years, though he had at one time been suspended from preaching and bitter feeling prevailed at every assembly, but finally Mr. Barnes died with the respect and esteem of the community in general.

The burying ground of the Presbyterian Church at the southwest corner of 4th and Pine Streets was purchased under a bequest of 500 pounds made by John Mease in 1768, to be applied by his executors for the purchase of a burying place to accommodate the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia or such of its members as may assemble at the new church to be erected at 4th and Pine Streets. The executors loaned the 500 pounds to Samuel Powell on interest, but finally the executors used it to purchase the lot on Pine Street and upon Fourth, the Third Presbyterian Church taking the ground east of the church to Fourth Street, while the First Presbyterian Church took the ground west of the building. Burials in the First Church lot on Pine Street probably commenced some time afterwards as the Market Street ground was abandoned.
251 South 4th Street, opposite Locust
Home and Office of John Sergeant

67 & 69 (old numbering) South 4th Street
Old Friends Meeting House
East side of 4th Street below Chestnut in 1859

One of the cottages of the Old Quaker Almshouse
South side of Walnut Street between 3rd and 4th, in 1873
The wall of the Friends' Meeting was originally low with a stone coping, but was raised to deter the boys from the Academy on Fourth Street from running along its top as they were in the habit of doing. A row of Lombardy Poplars surrounded the new wall outside, but many of them were broken or blown down by storms or probably were cut down on account of an alarm which was created because the Poplars were said to harbor worms which were poisonous. An old Lombardy which stood in front of the Friends Academy on Chestnut Street was blown down in 1846 and it seems to have been one of the last of the Lombardys in the older portion of the city.

The lot of the Quaker Academy probably extended originally to the corner of 4th and Chestnut Streets, where Carey's Book Store was afterwards built.

The ground at 4th and Arch Streets was granted by Penn as a burying ground 18 October 1701. The meeting house thereon, at 4th and Arch Streets, was erected in 1804.

Fronting the south side of Walnut Street, below 4th Street, was the Friends' Almshouse, built in 1713. The ground upon which it was built was a gift from John Martin, upon condition that the Meeting would support him for the remainder of his days. The front edifice was erected in 1729 and the wings in the garden about 1735. The buildings having been employed exclusively for females, and being on a lot adjoining St. Joseph's Church, it is said to have been called the Quaker's Nunnery.

The original poorhouse of the city was east of 4th Street in a green meadow which extended to 3rd Street and from Spruce to Pine. It had a gate on Spruce Street and an entrance on 3rd. It was not unlike in structure to the Friends' Almshouse on Walnut Street, except that it had a piazza all around it and near the corner of Union and 4th Streets, it had some out buildings. It was usually called "The Almshouse Down Fourth Street" in 1758. It was supplanted by a new almshouse on Spruce Street begun in 1760 and occupied in 1767.
There were several taverns at different times called the Indian Queen. In 1767 a tavern of that name was at the Southeast Corner of Fourth and Market Streets. It was kept by John Nicholson, who was not the speculator of that name who at one time held title to thousands of acres of Pennsylvania land. Two doors from the Indian Queen was a dry goods store, kept by John Gibson. John Wister lived opposite Gibson and William Goddard, who published the Pennsylvania Chronicle, had his printing office opposite John Wister. The Indian Queen Tavern at the Southeast Corner of Fourth and Market Streets was torn down, about 1800, and an inn was rebuilt on Fourth Street below Market, which continued to use the yards and stables of the old inn which had been on the Southeast corner. Jefferson seems occasionally to have boarded there, which gave rise to the tradition that in his room in the old Indian Queen he had written the Declaration of Independence.

Both of these Indian Queen Inns have played an important part in the City’s history. John Nicholson seems to have acted as proprietor of the corner Indian Queen for many years and after his death his widow kept the Conestoga Wagon on the same side of Market, but west of Fourth. In 1785 Francis Lee ran stages from the Inn to New York, but he seems to have run his stages sometimes from the north side of High Street next to the corner.

The old Blue Anchor Inn, built by George Guest in 1682, at which Penn landed, was the southwestern house of a row on Front Street, known as Budd’s long row, at what is now the northwest corner of Front and Dock.

The Hornet and Peacock, an old frame building, was on the east side of Fourth Street, next to St. George’s Church. The Red Lion, kept by Squire Schrack, was at the Northeast corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, and the Cross Keys, at the Northeast corner of Fourth and Poplar. The Robin Hood, which was on Poplar Street below Fourth, was famous as a
The Indian Queen Hotel, East side of 4th Street below Market
dance hall, and for the bear and bull fights which it staged on holidays. On the north side of Vine, below Fourth, was the Tiger Hunt, and on Fourth above Washington, was the General Washington, kept by Mrs. Yohe, whose sign was a copy of Gilbert Stuart’s portrait of the Father of his Country.

The old Dock Ward had many ancient taverns. On Market Street above Fourth was the Conestoga Wagon, kept by Samuel Nichols. At Fourth and Race Streets was the Seven Stars, kept by Charles Kugler, and at Fourth and Chestnut Streets was another tavern of the same name, kept by John McKinley.

The United States Hotel was on the north side of Chestnut Street above 4th, where the Farmers & Mechanics Bank, the Philadelphia Bank, and the Philadelphia Trust Company were later located.

At the southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth Streets was an old-fashioned Inn, owned by Squire Sober, later kept by Squire Campbell and called the Cross Keys Inn. It was pulled down to make way for a building for the Philadelphia Bank, where the Wood Building now stands. It was a very old house, with a double hipped roof, fronting 4th Street, and was built so early in the history of the city that its line did not conform with the street, but its gable end was so close to the gutter that there was barely sufficient room for foot passengers.
Louis Philippe, afterwards King of France, was for some time a resident of Philadelphia. He lived at the Northwest corner of Prune Street, now Locust and 4th Streets, with Count DeTilley at a "Pension Francaise." Louis Philippe seems to have made a tour from Pittsburgh by the Lakes around by Niagara with his two brothers. The journey was rough, largely on horseback and often through Indian settlements. He is said to have taught school in Jersey and also in Canada. He reached Philadelphia about 1796 and is said to have conducted himself without pride or discontent. Was unassuming, gentlemanly, always cheerful and resigned. He came to Philadelphia from Hamburg in the ship "America" commanded by Captain Ewing, and, as soon as he landed, he was invited by David Cunningham to lodge at his house on Front Street, where he was visited by many of our citizens and entertained hospitably, Cunningham being a member of the firm of Cunningham & Nesbitt, consignee and owner of the ship.

After his arrival in Philadelphia he was joined by his two brothers, the Dukes De Montpensier and Beaujolais, who had been confined by the French authorities but liberated upon condition that they would go to America.

After the three had travelled to Pittsburgh and the Lakes and returned to Philadelphia, they took up their residence at 4th and Prune Streets.

They afterwards went down the Mississippi, from thence to Havana and to Cadiz, Spain, subsequently made their peace with the brothers of Louis XVI, and Louis Philippe married a princess of the reigning Bourbons of Naples. A number of French notables were in Philadelphia at the time Louis Philippe was here, among others Talleyrand and the Dukes DeLiancourt, Volney and De Noailles, most of whom returned to France after the close of the Revolutionary drama.

Between Fifth and Sixth Streets, on the south side of Market, was the house built by William Masters before 1761
4th Street west side at Locust
Northwest corner, house in which Louis Philippe lived
Southwest corner, Wistar house

Northeast Corner of 4th and Pine Streets in 1861
and subsequently occupied by Washington as a residence. The property was rich in historical association, even before Washington made it famous. It had been conveyed by Masters to his daughter, Mary, on the occasion of her marriage with Richard Penn, and the young couple lived in it until they departed for Europe in 1775. General Howe took possession of it when the British troops entered Philadelphia and it was his headquarters until 1778 and when Benedict Arnold came to take command of Philadelphia as Military Governor he moved into it after Howe had vacated it and there remained until July, 1780, when he left Philadelphia. It burned down in 1780, was re-built by Robert Morris, who occupied it until he surrendered it for Washington's use. It was also occupied by President Adams, subsequently turned into a hotel and like most of the old landmarks of Philadelphia was finally torn down.

On the north side of Market, between Fourth and Fifth, lived Col. Thomas Forrest. He afterwards lived in Germantown, with which suburb he became identified. He seems to have been an unusual character. Although a Quaker, he was a somewhat dashing individual, a practical joker, soldier, playwright, and even congressman. He organized a company to be dressed as Indians, became a captain of a company of marines and recruited his forces to serve on a floating battery in the Delaware. In 1776 he became captain of a company of artillery; was present at the Battle of Trenton, was afterwards commissioned major and in 1778 lieutenant colonel. He resigned in 1781 near the close of the war, having served for over five years. In 1791 he lived on Market Street, next door to the corner of Fourth, the site of 339. Forrest lived after the war at Pomona Grove, near the Upper Burying Ground, Germantown, becoming a trustee of Germantown Academy, President of the Board, and from 1819 to 1823 was a congressman from his district. He died at the age of 77 in 1825.

James Bingham, the head of the Bingham family, was a respectable blacksmith. He was buried in Christ Church 22 December 1714. He left quite a little real estate and his son James, who married the daughter of William Budd of Burlington, inherited from his father and acquired additional real
estate through his wife. James' second son, William, married Mary Stamper in 1745, who increased the family patrimony and Williams' son, William Jr., who was born in Philadelphia in 1752, married Ann Willing, the daughter of Thomas Willing, who was the partner of Robert Morris and a wealthy merchant, so that the Bingham men acquired wealth through their wives and William Bingham immensely increased the estate by his business ability.

When William Bingham married Ann Willing in 1780 she was just sixteen. He made considerable money acting as agent for Congress. He spent several years in Europe and was well received abroad on account of his wealth and the great beauty of his wife. It was upon their return, about 1790, that the mansion on Third Street above Spruce was built. The grounds extended to Fourth and were enclosed with a painted board fence and a line of Lombardy poplars planted close together, and said to be the first ever seen in Philadelphia. The house was three stories high, was back from the street about 40 feet and was approached by a semicircular drive with two gates on Third Street. The entire block from Third to Fourth and from Spruce to Willings Alley was occupied by the Bingham house, by that of Mrs. Willing's uncle, Mr. Powell, afterward occupied for a brief time by William Rawle (being 244 South Third Street) and that of Mrs. Willing's father, Thomas Willing. After Mr. Bingham's death, the rear of the tract was sold off into building lots, upon which were erected the present row of old time three-story dwellings on the east side of 4th Street north from Spruce.

During Howe's occupancy of Philadelphia, the grounds in the rear of the Bingham House were used by the British troops as a parade and drill ground.

William Bingham was the richest Philadelphian of his time. Having made a fortune in the West Indies, acting as agent for American privateers, he was constantly exposed to obliquity. A sample of this obliquity is Peter Markoe's poem called "The Times of 1788."

"Tho' to thy "mansion" wits and fops repair,
   To game, to feast, to flatter and to stare.
Willing Mansion in 1859, Southwest Corner of 3rd Street and Willings Alley

Southwest Corner of 4th and Locust Streets in 1857
Home of Dr. Caspar Wistar
But say, from what bright deeds dost thou derive
That wealth which bids thee rival British Clive?
Wrung from the hardy sons of toil and war,
By arts, which petty scoundrels would abhor."

Bingham was a greatly maligned man. His enemies even called him the bloodhound certificate man, but when he opened his mansion, he had the choice of city company. He gave the first masquerade ball ever seen in Philadelphia.

The Bingham mansion was afterwards known as "Head's Mansion House." It was probably the best kept and the most fashionable hotel for many years and at it distinguished strangers to the city were often advertised. It was injured by fire in the 1840's and was afterwards pulled down and the present row of brownstone residences erected on the lot about 1850. There is an account of the old Bingham mansion published in the City Directory for the year 1794.

The Willing mansion was at the Southwest corner of Willings Alley and Third Street, the first house north of the Bingham Mansion. It was built in 1746 for Charles Willing, who later was Mayor. The house was pulled down in 1856, when the building now on its site was erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was subsequently sold to the Lehigh Valley when the Pennsylvania Railroad built its large granite building on Fourth Street, in the rear of the Willing Mansion and on a lot formerly occupied by Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Caspar Wistar, the original emigrant of that name, came over from Hillspach near Heidelberg and reached Philadelphia in 1696, his father being a Jager or Forest Ranger, and he is said to have brought to this country the old rifle which he had carried on duty in Germany. He became a manufacturer of buttons and glass, prospered, was thrifty, grew rich, invested in real estate and was the father of Dr. Caspar Wistar. The name of the original emigrant which was spelled Wuster in Germany, seems to have been spelled by the naturalization clerk as Wistar, and ten years after the original Caspar's arrival, his younger brother, John, came to Philadelphia and the naturalization clerk spelled his name Wister. All the Wistars and Wisters are therefore Wusters and the only
genealogical difference between them is that the brother from whom the Wistars descended made buttons and glass, while the other brother from whom the Wisters descended made and sold wine.

John Wister, Caspar's younger brother, is said to have begun his wine making by gathering blackberries from a large lot of ground he purchased near Fourth and Market in 1731. His wine making proving successful, he began the importation of wines from Germany and later imported hardware also. Both brothers invested in real estate, it having been said of John that until his death in 1789 he never parted with any land he had bought. John purchased ground in Germantown, the woods extending along the present Wister Street. He dwelt in his "big house" in the summer and lived in winter on Market Street, where he died at the age of 81. He was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground, 4th and Arch. Caspar Wistar dwelt next to John Wister on the north side of Market, near Fourth Street.

On the North side of Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth, was the residence of Daniel Brientnall, built of stone, two stories in height and with a gable attic. It was an interesting house, having a pent roof over the first story and with eaves which extended over the second story front, pent roof fashion. Brientnall died in 1731, and his widow then kept a tavern in the house at the sign "The Hen and Chickens." Afterwards the house became the residence of Anthony Benezet, who died in it in 1784.

On Chestnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, upon the north side, was the residence of Charles Norris. It was built in 1750, and at the time was one of the finest houses in the city. It was 60 feet front with four rooms upon the ground floor, which was intersected by a wide hall through the center to a cross entry at the foot of a spacious staircase, and with doors opening upon piazzas on the east and west ends of the house. Poulson says as a thing of note that in the sitting room "a fire was kept up in winter, as well as in the parlor, where the housekeeper used to sit."
The Philadelphia Contributionship, 212 South 4th Street
Prune Street Theatre, South side of Prune (Locust) Street below 6th
Merchants Hotel, West side of 4th Street above Market
316 South 4th Street. Home of Isaac Wister Morris in 1811, and of Jeremiah Hacker in 1844
Cadwalader House. West side of 4th Street below Locust
Northeast Corner of 4th and Walnut Streets
The Stephen Moylan house on the corner, the Dolly Madison house to the left
Northwest Corner of 4th and Walnut Streets in 1854
Dock Street from Chancellor Street in 1859 showing the Merchants Exchange

London Coffee House in 1860, Southwest Corner of Front and Market Streets
420 South 3rd Street in 1860
St. Peter's P. E. Church is on the corner

Spruce Street Baptist Church in 1859
South side of Spruce Street above 4th
Cherry Street, North side, East of 4th in 1859

Judd's Hotel, East side of 4th Street North of Chestnut
Police Station South side of Union Street between 3rd and 4th in 1860

North side of Walnut Street, East from 4th in 1873
Northeast Corner of 4th and Union Streets in 1869
Home of Dr. Philip Syng Physic

West side of 4th Street opposite Union in 1855
West side of 4th Street below Spruce in 1860

Southeast Corner of 4th and Spruce Streets in 1860
Interior of Zion Church in 1869, 4th and Cherry Streets
Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church in 1859
Southwest Corner of 4th and Pine Streets

Friends' Meeting House, 4th and Arch Streets in 1868
East side of 4th Street, between Walnut and Spruce

East side of 4th Street, North of Spruce
BRIEF OF TITLE TO 208 SOUTH 4TH STREET

TITLE TO, INTER ALIA, FRONT PART OF PREMISES
148\frac{1}{2} FEET IN DEPTH

WARRANT AND SURVEY to John Fisher (alias John Fish) for a lot at the Southwest corner of Fourth Street and Pool Street (alias Walnut Street) containing on Pool Street 49\frac{1}{2} feet and on Fourth Street 220 feet.


No. 1

WARRANT AND SURVEY to Robert Holgate for a lot adjoining Fisher's of same dimensions.


No. 2

WARRANT AND SURVEY to Edmund Cartlidge for a lot of ground adjoining Holgate's of same dimensions.


No. 3

Edmund Cartlidge assigned his lot to Fisher by a Paper annexed to the original Warrant remaining in the Surveyor General's office and recorded therein in Book D-71, page 227.

1683
10th
7 mo.

No. 4

Robert Holgate likewise assigned his lot to Fisher (as appears by a recital in the Deed hereafter mentioned from Margaret and Thomas Fisher), but the assignment from Holgate was mislaid. The Patent to Holgate was delivered to Fisher when the assignment was made which Patent remained with the Title Deeds in Edward Shippen's hands.

Recited in subsequent deeds.

John Fisher being thus entitled to three adjacent lots containing in the whole on Walnut Street 148\frac{1}{2} feet and on Fourth

221
Street 220 feet made his last Will and Testament and therein appointed his wife Margaret and his eldest son Thomas his Executors.

DEED—Margaret Fisher, relict of John Fisher, and Thomas Fisher, their son, both Executors of the said John Fisher deceased to Charles Pickering in fee. Consideration £45. For, inter alia, the said three lots of ground.

Duly examined. Certificate thereto annexed as to delivery of Deed under date of 4th of 12 mo. 1688.
Recorded 27th of 12 mo. 1688 in Deed Book E 2 Vol. 5, page 107 &c.

WILL of Charles Pickering wherein and whereby he did will devise and desire that all his lands improved or otherwise within the Province of Pennsylvania or elsewhere be alienated, sold and disposed of by Andrew Robeson, Joseph Willcox and John Moore all of Philadelphia and they were thereby empowered and authorized to sell and alienate the same to any person or persons and their heirs forever according to their discretion and towards the satisfaction of his just debts &c. and he did nominate and appoint his friends Andrew Robeson, Joseph Willcox and John Moore and his wife Ann Executors thereof.

Registered at Philadelphia and recorded in Will Book A, page 263 &c.

DEED—Joseph Willcox and John Moore Surviving Trustees and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Charles Pickering deceased to Joseph Shippen in fee For a certain Lot or Piece of ground Situate in the City of Philadelphia Containing in breadth on Walnut Street 148½ feet and in length or depth 220 feet Bounded Northward with said Walnut Street Eastward with Fourth Street Southward with ground now or late of Edward Shippen and Westward with Nicholas Hitchcock’s lot.

Recited.

WILL of Joseph Shippen wherein and whereby he did give devise and bequeath all the residue of his estate both Real and
Personal unto his three sons Edward, Joseph and William Shippen their heirs and assigns forever to be equally divided between them share and share alike.


DEED POLL OR PARTITION under the hands and seals of Edward Shippen, Joseph Shippen and William Shippen, Whereby after reciting That they had an equal right to a certain lot of ground situate in the City of Philadelphia Containing in breadth 148½ feet and in length or depth 220 feet Bounded Northward with said Walnut Street, Eastward with Fourth Street, Southward with Edward Shippen’s lot and Westward with Nicholas Hitchcock’s lot they made division thereof in manner following:—that the said Joseph Shippen his heirs and assigns should have All the two lots of Ground hereinafter described that is to say One lot marked in the plan “Joseph Shippen B” containing in breadth East and West on Walnut Street 37⅛ feet and in length or depth 146½ feet Bounded Northward with Walnut Street, Westward with Nicholas Hitchcock’s House and Lott South with part of lot “Edward Shippen A” and Eastward with lot “William Shippen C,” and One other lot of Ground marked in the plan “Joseph Shippen D” containing in breadth East and West on Walnut Street aforesaid 37⅛ feet and in length or depth 146½ feet Bounded Northward with the said Walnut Street, Westward with Lot “William Shippen C” Southward with part of lot “Edward Shippen A” Eastward with lot “William Shippen E” To have and to hold the said described lots with the appurtenances unto the said Joseph Shippen his heirs and assigns forever in severalty. And that the said William Shippen his heirs and assigns should have all the two lots thereinafter described that is to say One lot of Ground marked on the plan “William Shippen C” Containing in breadth East and West on Walnut Street 37½ feet and in length or depth 146½ feet Bounded Northward with Walnut Street aforesaid, Westward with lot “Joseph Shippen B”, Southward with part of lot “Edward Shippen A” and Eastward with lot “Joseph Shippen D”, and One other lot of ground marked in the plan “William Shippen E” Containing
in breadth East and West on said Walnut Street 37¾ feet and in length or depth along said Fourth Street 146¾ feet Bounded Northward with Walnut Street aforesaid Westward with Lot "Joseph Shippen D" Southward with part of lot "Edward Shippen A" and Eastward with Fourth Street aforesaid To have and to hold the said last described Lots unto the said William Shippen his heirs and assigns forever in severalty and the said parties did thereby give, grant, release and confirm each unto the other the several lots as above allotted and released.

**PART OF PLAN REFERRED TO IN ABOVE DEED:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>148½</td>
<td>146¾</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edw. Shippen</td>
<td>Jos. Shippen</td>
<td>Wm. Shippen</td>
<td>Jos. Shippen</td>
<td>Wm. Shippen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td>37½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73½</td>
<td>146¾</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fourth Street


**DEED—Joseph Shippen and Mary his wife to Edward Shippen Jr, in fee.**

Consideration £200.

For the said two lots or pieces of ground so as aforesaid in the Deed of Partition allotted and assigned to him.

Duly executed. Ack'd August 22, 1791. Recorded Sept. 9, 1791 in Deed Book D No. 29, page 357 &c.

224
DEED OF PARTITION between William Shippen, Senior, and Edward Shippen, Junior, whereby after reciting, inter alia, that the said William Shippen and Edward Shippen, Junior, being desirous for their mutual advantage to make an alteration in the form of their said several lots and for that purpose to make a new division thereof had agreed with each other that is to say That the said William Shippen instead of the two lots of 37½ feet each fronting on Walnut Street and extending in depth Southward 146½ feet should have two lots fronting on Fourth Street Containing each 36 feet 8 inches in front and extending in depth Westward 148½ feet And that the said Edward Shippen, Junior, instead of the two lots of 37½ feet each fronting on Walnut Street and extending in depth Southward 146½ feet should have two lots fronting on Fourth Street Containing each 36 feet 8 inches in front and extending in depth Westward 148½ feet to be allotted and laid off in the manner following to wit: the first of the said lots of 36 feet 8 inches in front on Fourth Street being the corner lot and containing likewise a front on Walnut Street 148½ feet to be allotted to the said William Shippen; the second of the said lots of 36 feet 8 inches in front on Fourth Street next adjoining the last described lot to the Southward to be allotted to the said Edward Shippen, Junior; the third of the said lots of 36 feet 8 inches in front on Fourth Street and adjoining to the Southward to be allotted to the said William Shippen and the other of the said lots of 36 feet 8 inches in front on Fourth Street and adjoining to the Southward, and being the Southernmost part of the ground thereby meant to be divided, to be allotted to the said Edward Shippen, Junior, The said parties therefore in consideration of the Premises and Five shillings granted, sold, released and confirmed unto each the said Lots as aforesaid agreed to be allotted and assigned unto each respectively To have and to hold the said respective lots unto the said William Shippen and Edward Shippen their heirs and assigns forever.

225
DEED—William Shippen, the elder, to Edward Burd in fee.

Consideration £330.

For all that certain Lot or piece of Ground Situate on the West side of Fourth Street in the City of Philadelphia Containing in breadth on said Fourth Street 12 feet and in depth 148 feet or thereabouts Bounded Eastward with said Fourth Street Northward with a lot now or late of Edward Shippen marked in the plan of division E. S. No. 2 Westward with ground now or late of Joseph Bullock and Southward with the said William Shippens ground remaining Being part of the lot W. S. No. 3 as allotted to William Shippen in the last above recited Deed.

Duly executed. Ack'd Feb'y. 28, 1789. Recorded Feb'y. 4, 1812 in Deed Book I. C. No. 20, page 38 &c.

DEED—William Shippen to Edward Burd Esquire in fee.

Consideration £700.

For all that certain Lot or Piece of Ground (being the Southernmost part of the lot marked in the said plan W. S. No. 3)
situates on the West side of Fourth Street Containing in breadth
24 feet 8 inches and extending in depth Westward 148\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet
Bounded Northward by other part of the said Lot No. 3 there­
tofore conveyed by the said William Shippen to the said
Edward Burd Eastward by the said Fourth Street Southward
by ground lately granted by Doctor William McIlvain to
William McMurtric and Westward by ground formerly of
Nicholas Hitchcock now of Joseph Bullock.

Duly executed. Ack'd Oct. 5, 1791. Recorded July 29,
1808 in Deed Book E. F. No. 3, page 305 &c.

**Title to, inter alia, the said front part of the premises with the exception of a small strip of ground on the north side thereof**

**Deed**—Edward Burd and Elizabeth his wife to Elihu Chauncey in fee.

Consideration $11,000.

For all that three story brick messuage and lot or Piece of
ground situate on the west side of Delaware Fourth Street in
the City of Philadelphia, No. 92, where Daniel W. Coxe
lately had resided Beginning at the distance of 110 feet from
the south side of Walnut Street at the division line of the lots
marked W. S. No. 3 and E. S. No. 4 on the plan aforesaid
thence extending in breadth northward on Fourth Street
aforesaid 26 feet 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches to a point within 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches of the
North side of the North Wall of the said Messuage thence
through the middle of the said wall westward 48 feet 2 inches
to the extent thereof thence northward 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches to the
Northwest corner of the said wall thence westward 77 feet
2 inches to a point 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches within and westward of the East
side of the east wall of the stable of the said Edward Burd
thence through the middle of the same wall southward 1 foot
4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches to a point 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches northward of the South side
of the south wall of the same stable thence through the middle
of the same wall westward 23 feet 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches to the western
boundary of the said lot W. S. No. 3 thence southward by a
lot formerly of Nicholas Hitchcock but lately of Daniel W,
Coxe 25 feet 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches to the northern line of the said lot

227
E. S. No. 4 then in the tenure of John Ashley thence Eastward by the same lot 148 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning on Fourth Street aforesaid with a covenant therein as follows to wit: And the said Edward Burd for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns doth hereby also covenant to and with the said Elihu Chauncey his heirs and assigns that no building higher than eight feet shall at any time hereafter be erected on the vacant lot marked on the plan endorsed on this Deed E. B. No. 2 bounded on the west by the stable aforesaid and situate between the hereby granted Messuage and lot or piece of Ground and the Lot or Piece of Ground marked on the last mentioned plan E. B. No. 1 wherein the Messuage of the said Edward Burd is built on Fourth Street aforesaid which shall extend further westward than the main part of the hereby granted messuage and further that in case he the said Edward Burd his heirs and assigns shall hereafter build against the North wall of the said messuage hereby granted he or they shall and will pay to the said Elihu Chauncey his heirs or assigns the value of one half of so much of the said wall as shall be made use of by the said Edward Burd his heirs or assigns as though the same had been erected by the said Elihu Chauncey.


**TITLE TO, INTER ALIA, REAR PART OF PREMISES**

**25 FEET IN DEPTH**

**PATENT OF CONFIRMATION—Samuel Carpenter, William Markham, Robert Turner, and John Goodson Commissioners of William Penn absolute Proprietor of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties annexed to Valentine Bird in fee.**

For a certain Lot of Ground in Philadelphia Containing in breadth 94 feet and in length 220 feet Bounded Northward with Walnut Street Eastward with Edmund Cartlidges lot Southward with back lots and to the Westward with Thomas Dennis’ lot.


228
The said Valentine Bird being so seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the said lot of ground died intestate whereupon the said Lot of ground descended to and vested in his children, to wit:—Thomas, Margaret, Mary, Katharine, Robert, John, Sarah, Elizabeth and Jeremiah, as tenants in common according to law.

DEED—Mary Bird, widow and relict of Valentine Bird deceased, Thomas Bird, George Morrow and Margaret his wife, she being one of the daughters of Valentine Bird deceased, John Cox and Mary his wife, she being another daughter of the said Valentine Bird deceased, James Peartree and Katharine his wife she being also another daughter of the said Valentine Bird deceased, Robert Bird, John Bird, Sarah Bird, spinster, Elizabeth Bird, spinster, and Jeremiah Bird to Nicholas Hitchcock in fee.

Consideration £40.

For the said lot of ground (and the messuage since thereon erected) as last above described.

Duly proved Nov. 15, 1752. Recorded Dec. 30, 1757 in Deed Book H 8, page 37 &c.

Nicholas Hitchcock died Intestate and Letters of Administration in common form were granted to Joseph Hitchcock on the estate late of the said deceased. Inventory to be exhibited on or before the 17th day of November then next and an account on or before the 18th day of October Anno 1753.

See Administration Book F, page 457, Register of Wills Office Philadelphia.

DEED POLL—James Coultas Esquire High Sheriff to George Bullock in fee.

Consideration £220.

For, inter alia, All those two messuages and lot or piece of ground Situate on the South side of Walnut Street in the said City Containing in breadth on the said Street 28 feet and in length or depth 220 feet Bounded Northward with the said Street Eastward with Edward Cartlidges lot Southward with
Edward Shippens ground and Westward with other ground of the said Joseph and John Hitchcock, Seized and taken in execution and sold at the suit of Thomas Willing assignee of Peter Turner.


WILL of George Bullock wherein and whereby he did, inter alia, will in the words following to wit: "And also the Rest Residue and Remainder of my messuages lots lands tenements rents hereditaments real estate monies goods plate chattels effects and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever I do give devise and bequeath the same and every part and parcel thereof unto my three children namely the aforesaid Joseph George and Elizabeth part and share alike and unto their several and respective heirs executors administrators and assigns forever to be equally divided between them as they severally attain the age of Twenty one years."


The said George Bullock the son afterwards dying of full age intestate and without issue his share and estate of and in the said large lot descended unto and legally vested in his only brother the said Joseph Bullock as heir at Law and his sister Elizabeth Bullock who had intermarried with Peter Baynton.

Recited in next deed.

DEED OF PARTITION between Joseph Bullock and Esther his wife and Peter Baynton and Elizabeth his wife Whereby there was allotted and assigned unto the said Joseph Bullock his heirs and assigns, inter alia, two certain messuages and lot or piece of Ground situate on the South side of Walnut Street Containing in breadth thereon 28 feet and in length or depth 220 feet Bounded Northward with the said Street Eastward with ground formerly of Edward Cartlidge deceased Southward with Edward Shippen's ground and Westward with ground
formerly of Joseph and John Hitchcock now of the heirs of Thomas Middleton deceased.

Duly executed by all parties. Ack'd Nov. 12, 1789. Recorded March 29, 1790 in Deed Book D No. 24, page 284 &c.

**DEED—Joseph Bullock and Esther his wife to John Ashley in fee.**

Consideration $3000.

For the said premises as last above described.


**DEED—John Ashley and Sarah his wife to Daniel W. Coxe in fee.**

Consideration $3500.

For all that certain Brick stable coach house and lot or piece of ground thereto belonging Situate on the South side of Walnut Street between Delaware Fourth and Fifth Streets in the City of Philadelphia Containing in breadth on the said Walnut Street by the deed therein aforesaid recited 28 feet be the same more or less but which upon measurement had been found to be only 25 feet or thereabouts and in length or depth 110 feet or thereabouts Bounded Northward with the said Walnut Street Eastward with a lot formerly of Edward Carllidge deceased but now of Conrad Hanse and Edward Burd Southward by a garden wall and other ground of the said John Ashley and Westward by ground late belonging to the heirs of Thomas Middleton deceased now of Charles Rhoads.


**DEED—Daniel W. Coxe and Margaret his wife to Elihu Chauncey in fee.**

Consideration $2250.

For the said premises therein described as follows Situate on the South side of Walnut Street between Delaware Fourth
and Fifth Streets in the City of Philadelphia Containing in breadth on the said Walnut St 25 feet or thereabouts be the same more or less and in length or depth 110 feet or thereabouts Bounded Northward with the said Walnut Street Eastward with ground of Conrad Hanse and Edward Burd Southward by a Garden Wall and ground of John Ashley and Westward by ground of Charles Rhoads. Covenant to warrant and forever defend "and that free and clear of and from all mortgages judgments and taxes whatsoever to the date hereof."


TITLE TO, INTER ALIA, THE ENTIRE PREMISES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SAID SMALL STRIP OF GROUND ON THE NORTH SIDE THEREOF

DEED—Elihu Chauncey to Robert Frazer in fee.

1808
Sept. 5
No. 27

Consideration $14000.

For the said two several lots or pieces of ground and premises as described in the Deeds above recited to Elihu Chauncey, Items 15 and 26.


DEED—Robert Frazer and Elizabeth his wife to John B. Wallace in fee.

1809
Sept. 8
No. 28

Consideration $14400.

For the said two several lots or pieces of ground and premises so as above conveyed to the said Robert Frazer by the said Elihu Chauncey.


RELEASE—John B. Wallace to Edward Burd releasing certain building restrictions mentioned in the deed from said Edward
Burd and wife to Elihu Chauncey dated July 23, 1808 recorded in Deed Book E. F. No. 31 page 307 &c.

Duly executed. Recorded Aug. 8, 1810 in Deed Book I. C. No. 8, page 401 &c.

**TITLE TO, INTER ALIA, THE SAID SMALL STRIP OR GROUND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SAID PREMISES**

**DEED**—Edward Burd Esquire and Elizabeth his wife to John B. Wallace in fee.

Consideration $17,500.

For inter alia All that certain Lot or Piece of Ground marked on a certain plan of partition E. S. No. 2 granted to him as aforesaid by Edward Shippen and wife in the year 1786 Containing in front or breadth on said Fourth Street 36 feet 8 inches and in length or depth Westward 148 feet 6 inches and also all the remainder and residue of the lot of ground marked on said plan of partition W. S. No. 3 not granted to said Elihu Chauncey by deed from said Edward Burd and Elizabeth his wife dated July 23, 1808 and recorded in Deed Book E. F. No. 31 page 307 &c.


**TITLE TO, INTER ALIA, THE ENTIRE PREMISES**

**DEED**—John B. Wallace and Susan his wife to George Sheaff in fee.

Consideration $23,000.

For all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement and Lot or Piece of Ground (composed of several lots) Situate on the West side of Delaware Fourth Street in the City of Philadelphia bounded and being as follows to wit Beginning on Fourth Street aforesaid at the distance of 110 feet Southward from the south side of Walnut Street at the division line of the lots marked W. S. No. 3 and E. S. No. 4 on the plan of Partition made between Doctor William Shippen and Edward Shippen by a certain Deed dated the 25th day of
Febry. 1779 which plan is made at the foot of said Deed and recorded in Deed Book No. 29 page 353 thence extending in breadth Northward on Fourth Street aforesaid 47 feet 5½ inches to the middle of the wall of another Messuage of the said John B. Wallace thence Westward along the middle of the said wall and lot of the said John B. Wallace 136 feet 6 inches thence Northward partly by the back end of the said John B. Wallace lot and partly by ground of Conrad Hanse 62 feet 6½ inches to Walnut Street thence Westward along Walnut Street 37 feet thence Southward by ground late in tenure of Charles Rhoads 110 feet to the Garden Wall and lot of John Ashley thence Eastward by the said John Ashley's lot and Messuage 173 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning on Fourth Street aforesaid Excepting and Reserving nevertheless out of this present grant the privilege of a three feet wide alley to open into Walnut Street on the East side of the above described Lot bounding on Walnut Street and a water course therein in common and for the common use and accommodation of the owners tenants and occupiers of the above granted premises and of the said John B. Wallace's adjoining premises which alley is to extend from Walnut Street Southward 62 feet 6½ inches and may be built under and over by the said George Sheaff his heirs or assigns he or they leaving at least 9 feet headway in the clear and a proviso in the words following to wit "Provided always and it is hereby agreed and understood by and between the said parties to these presents that the said George Sheaff his heirs or assigns shall not build or erect on the vacant Ground above granted between the distance of 48 feet 2 inches from Fourth Street to the distance of 136 feet 6 inches from the said Fourth Street any building higher than 8 feet from the surface of the ground."

Duly executed. Ack'd Feby. 3, 1812. Recorded Feby. 4, 1812 in Deed Book I. C. No. 20, page 46 &c.

TITLE TO THE ENTIRE PREMISES AS NOW BOUNDED AND DESCRIBED

DEED—George Sheaff and Ann Catharine his wife to John Beylard, Junior, in fee.
Consideration $12,500.
For all that certain three story brick messuage or tenement
and lot or piece of Ground Situate on the West side of Delaware Fourth Street in the City of Philadelphia bounded and being as follows to wit: Beginning on Fourth Street aforesaid at the distance of 110 feet Southward from the south side of Walnut Street at the division line of the lots marked W. S. No. 3 and E. S. No. 4 on the plan of partition made between Doctor William Shippen and Edward Shippen by a certain deed dated the 25th day of February 1779 which plan is made at the foot of said Deed and recorded in Deed Book No. 29 page 353 &c. thence extending in breadth northward on Fourth Street aforesaid 26 feet 1½ inches thence along the middle of the North wall of the hereby granted Messuage and the adjoining store house now of or late of Edward Thomson Westward 48 feet 2 inches thence Northward 4½ inches to the Northwest corner of the said wall thence Westward by ground granted by the said George Sheaff to the said Edward Thomson 125 feet 4 inches to ground late in the tenure of Charles Rhoads thence by the same Southward 26 feet 6 inches to the Garden Wall and lot of John Ashley thence Eastward by the said John Ashley's lot and messuage 173 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning on Fourth Street aforesaid.


LETTER OF ATTORNEY under the hands and seals of John Beylard Junior and Elizabeth H. his wife whereby they constituted and appointed Thomas Dixey Nancrede their true and lawful attorney for them and each of them and in their and each of their names to grant bargain and sell their and each of their estate right title and interest in any and all lands houses tenements hereditaments and real estate whatever belonging to them the said constituents or either of them by public or private sale for such price or prices and upon such terms as he should deem expedient and to execute all deeds and deliver all such receipts and acquittances for the purchase money and assurances in the law for the purpose of effectuating the said sale or sales or as should by the Custom of Pennsylvania be usual and requisite in this behalf.

DEED—John Beylard Junior and Elizabeth H., his wife, residing in Paris in the Kingdom of France, by their attorney in fact Thomas Dixey Nancrede of the City of Philadelphia duly constituted and appointed as above recited to Ferdinand W. Hubbell in fee.

Consideration $13,000.

For the said premises as last above described.


DEED OF CONFIRMATION under the hands and seals of John Beylard Junior and Elizabeth H., his wife whereby in consideration of the aforesaid sum of $13,000. mentioned in the last above recited deed paid to their said Attorney for their use and also of the further sum of $1.00 and in order to ratify and confirm the said last recited Indenture and conveyance to the said Ferdinand W. Hubbell they did grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Ferdinand W. Hubbell his heirs and assigns the said premises as last above described.

Duly executed. Ack'd. April 19, 1845 before Robert Walsh Consul of the United States duly appointed for and exercising Consular Functions in the City of Paris in the Kingdom of France.


DEED OF MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT between Harriet Coleman Junior of the one part and Harriet Coleman Robert Kelton and William Heyward Drayton of the other part. Reciting that a marriage was to be solemnized between Harriet Coleman Junior and William Heyward Drayton and that in consideration of $5.00 and the premises the said Harriet Coleman Junior thereby granted and sold all and singular her property and estate real and personal unto the said Harriet Coleman Robert Kelton and William Heyward Drayton their heirs executors administrators and assigns In Trust inter alia that the said Trustees should and might by and with the consent of the Cestui que trust expressed in writing sell and dispose
of all and singular the Estate belonging to the said trust without obligation on the part of any person to see to the application of the purchase money.


DEED—Ferdinand W. Hubbell and Anna G. his wife to William Heyward Drayton in fee.

Consideration $16,000.

For the said premises as last above described.


The said William Heyward Drayton by Indenture of Mortgage of the same date as the last recited Indenture to secure the payment of the sum of $12,000 (part of the purchase money mentioned in last recited Deed) and the interest thereon according to the condition of his obligation therein recited granted and pledged the same premises in mortgage unto the said Ferdinand W. Hubbell his heirs and assigns; it being intended that the whole of the said purchase money ($16,000.) as well the part thereof secured by the said mortgage, as the cash payment, was to be made from and out of monies derived and to be derived from the trust estate held under the Deed of Marriage Settlement aforesaid recited and referred to.

Recited.

DEED—William Heyward Drayton and Harriet C. his wife to Thomas Williamson in fee.

Consideration $1.00.

For the said premises as last above described. In Trust and confidence nevertheless that he the said Thomas Williamson should forthwith by Indenture to be thereon endorsed grant convey and confirm all and singular the thereby granted premises with the appurtenances subject as aforesaid unto Harriet Coleman Robert Kelton and William Heyward Drayton their heirs and assigns as joint tenants forever upon
the same trusts and for the same uses and purposes with the
same powers and authorities and subject to the same provisions
limitations and restrictions which in and by the said Deed of
Marriage Settlement made by and between the said Harriet
C. Drayton then Harriet Coleman Junior of the one part and
the said Harriet Coleman Robert Kelton and William Hey­
ward Drayton of the other part bearing date the 28th day of
October A. D. 1850 and recorded in Deed Book G. W. C. No.
53 page 236 &c. were expressed provided limited and declared
of and concerning the estate thereby granted and assigned and
for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

Duly executed. Ack'd. Oct. 30, 1851. Recorded Oct. 31,
1851 Deed Book G. W. C. No. 115, page 478 &c.

DEED ENDORSED on the last recited Deed Thomas Williamson
1851
Oct. 30
No. 40
to Harriet Coleman Robert Kelton and William Heyward
Drayton Trustees for Harriet C. Drayton wife of the said
William Heyward Drayton.
Consideration $1.00.
For the said premises as last above described and upon the
same trusts as are recited in the Deed of Marriage Settlement
above mentioned.

Duly executed. Ack'd. Oct. 30, 1851. Recorded Oct. 31,
1851 in Deed Book G. W. C. No. 115, page 480 &c.

DEED made by and between Harriet Coleman Robert Kelton
1855
Nov. 7
No. 41
and William Heyward Drayton Trustees of Harriet C. Dray-
ton the said Harriet C. Drayton and William Heyward Dray-
ton and Isaac Lea owner of lot adjoining the premises in
question to the Northward in regard to restrictions therein
referred to.

Ack'd. Nov. 7, 1855. Recd. Nov. 8, 1855 in Deed Book
R. D. W. No. 41 page, 545 &c.

The said Robert Kelton one of the Trustees named in said
Deed of Trust departed this life.

Recited in next deed.
At a Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on motion of George M. Wharton Esq. the Court appointed G. Dawson Coleman a Trustee of the Estate of said Harriet G. Drayton under the Deed of Trust or Marriage Settlement in the place of the said Robert Kelton deceased and approved of Mrs. Harriet Coleman and William Heyward Drayton as his Securities for said Trusteeship in the sum of $20,000, which security was duly entered and given by a proper Bond filed in the office of the Prothonotary of the said Court.

Recited in next deed.

DEED TRIPARTITE—Harriet Coleman G. Dawson Coleman and William Heyward Drayton Trustees of Mrs. Harriet C. Drayton under the Deed of Marriage Settlement above recited of the first part the said Harriet C. Drayton and her husband the said William Heyward Drayton of the second part to John McCrea of the third part in fee.

Consideration $17,500.

For the said premises as last above described.


DEED—John McCrea and Mary his wife to Henry Simons in fee.

Consideration $17,000.

For the said premises as last above described.


DEED—Henry Simons and Caroline his wife to Joseph M. Pile in fee.

Consideration $3500.

For the said premises as last above described, Under and Subject nevertheless to the payment of two several mortgage debts or principal sums one of them $10,000 and the other of them $4500. with interest secured thereon by two certain Indentures
of Mortgage executed by Henry Simons to John McCrea dated October 1 1864 Recorded in Mortgage Book L. R. B. No. 20 pages 171 and 175 &c.


DEED—Joseph M. Pile and Mary R. his wife to Edward Lewis in fee.

Consideration $10,000.

For the said premises as last above described Subject to said Mortgage of $10,000.


DEED POLL endorsed on the last recited Indenture under the hand and seal of Edward Lewis whereby he did declare and acknowledge that the said sum of $10,000 consideration money mentioned in the above recited Indenture was the proper money of the individual members composing the firm of "Naylor and Company" transacting business in the Cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston and elsewhere that the said premises were purchased by him the said Edward Lewis with their knowledge and on their behalf and that the said premises were held by him the said Edward Lewis In Trust to and for the only proper use benefit and behoof of them the said members of said firm of "Naylor and Company" their heirs and assigns and further that he the said Edward Lewis should and would at any time at the request of and at the proper costs and charges in the law of the said firm of "Naylor and Company" their legal representatives and assigns by a good and sufficient Deed or Deeds such as their Counsel learned in the law might devise advise and require convey and assure the said premises to any person or persons whom they the said firm of "Naylor and Company" or their representatives should designate.

The said Firm of "Naylor and Company" on the 30th of October 1868 was composed of Edmund E. L. S. Benzon, Augustus F. Lehmann, Henry Schlesinger, Barthold Schlesinger, Theodore Dreier, Junior, Sebastian B. Schlesinger, George P. King and Edward B. Huntingdon and after that period Edward Ascherson, Gustavus Natorp and Edward Lewis became partners in said firm.

Recited in next deed.

The said Edmund E. L. S. Benzon departed this life on the 14th day of September A. D. 1873 having first made and published his last will and testament in writing.

Recited in next deed.

Will of Edmund E. L. S. Benzon wherein and whereby amongst other things he did devise and bequeath all his Real Estate (Subject to the right to occupy his Residence No. 10 Kensington Palace Gardens in London by his wife Elizabeth Benzon) unto his brothers, Barthold Schlesinger and Henry Schlesinger, his brother in law and partner Augustus Frederick Lehmann and Arthur Perry Bower of No. 46 Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex all residing in the said City of London Great Britain upon certain trusts stated in said Will and amongst which trusts is the trust that the said Trustees or the survivors or survivor of them or the heirs executors or administrators of such survivor or other Trustee or Trustees for the time being should at such times or time and in such manner as they or he should think fit sell the said Real Estate and that they should dispose of the moneys produced by such sale as directed in said Will.

Duly proved Oct. 6, 1873 the original thereof having been duly admitted to Probate and filed and remaining of Record in the City of London in the Principal Registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate of England. Duly certified Exemplification thereof filed and probated in the office of the Register of Wills in and for the City and County of Philadelphia and recorded therein in Will Book No. 113, page 346 &c.
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION cum testamento annexo upon the estate of said Edmund E. L. S. Benzon, deceased, were duly granted and committed unto Edward Lewis.

Recited in next deed.

DEED QUINQUEPARTITE—Edward Lewis, Trustee &c, of the first part the said Edward Lewis in his own right and Elizabeth J. his wife Augustus F. Lehmann and Jane G. N. his wife Henry Schlesinger and Emilie his wife Barthold Schlesinger and Mary his wife Theodore Dreier, Junior, and Dorothea A. his wife Sebastian B. Schlesinger and Bertha his wife George P. King and Sarah W. his wife Edward B. Huntington and Sarah Anne his wife Edward Ascherson and Lillie W. his wife and Gustavus Natorp (having no wife) of the second part Elizabeth Benzon widow of Edmund E. L. S. Benzon deceased of the third part and the said Barthold Schlesinger Henry Schlesinger Augustus F. Lehmann and Arthur Perry Bower Trustees named in and appointed by the last will and testament of the said Edmund E. L. S. Benzon deceased of the Fourth part to Margaretta B. Nichols wife of John A. Nichols of the fifth part.

Consideration $10,000 and the further sum of $30,000 to be secured by Mortgage. For the said premises as last above described.

Duly executed by all of the grantors except Edward B. Huntington. Sarah A. Huntington signed as executrix of Edward B. Huntington and individually. The certificate of her acknowledgment describes her as widow, executrix and sole devisee of said Edward B. Huntington. Recorded Nov. 10, 1875 in Deed Book F. T. W. No. 239, page 190 &c.

The said Edward B. Huntington departed this life after the preparation of the last deed and before executing the same, leaving his widow the said Sarah A. Huntington surviving him and having first made and published his last will and testament in writing.

Recited in next deed.
WILL of Edward B. Huntington wherein and whereby he gave devised and bequeathed all his residuary estate remaining after payment of his debts to his said wife Sarah A. Huntington and made her executrix thereof.

Duly proved June 25, 1875 in the Court of Probate for the District of Norwich, in the City of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut and entered among the records thereof.
Recited in next deed.

DEED OF CONFIRMATION—Sarah A. Huntington sole executrix and sole devisee, legatee and legal representative of Edward B. Huntington to Margaretta B. Nichols.
Reciting, inter alia, that Edward B. Huntington had withdrawn from said firm of Naylor & Co. in 1870, had received full share of capital and assets of said firm and had no interest in premises in question.
For all estate of said Edward B. Huntington at the time of his death and then of said Sarah A. Huntington in law or equity in said premises as last above described.
Duly executed. Recorded Nov. 16, 1875 in Deed Book F. T. W. No. 239, page 174 &c.

DEED—John A. Nichols and Margaretta B. his wife to Barthold Schlesinger.
For the said premises as last above described.

DEED—Barthold Schlesinger and Mary his wife, Augustus F. Lehmann and Jane G. N. his wife, Sebastian B. Schlesinger and Bertha his wife, Theodore Dreier Jr. and Dorothea A. his wife, Edward Ascherson and Lillie W. his wife, and Alexander S. Hay and Isabella J. his wife, (being also present partners in said two firms) to The Pennsylvania Steel Company
For the said premises as last above described.
Recites, inter alia, the last deed; that title to the said premises was in fact held by the said Barthold Schlesinger in trust for
the firms of Naylor and Company and Naylor, Benzon and Company in which two firms the said Barthold Schlesinger was one of the partners, title having been taken in his name solely for convenience; that the said Edmund E. L. S. Benzon had been in his lifetime a partner in said firms, but that his interest had been liquidated and his executors and trustees had then no interest therein; that the interests of George P. King, Gustavus Natorp, Edward Lewis and Henry Schlesinger, in his individual capacity, had been liquidated and settled so that the said Grantors then constituted all the partners interested in said firms and with the ex-members above named were all the co-partners therein from the date of the said recited deed to Barthold Schlesinger to the date of this indenture; and that the said ex-members and the said executors and trustees of the said Edmund E. L. S. Benzon, deceased, were about to execute quit claim deeds for any interest they might possibly have in the said premises.


For the said premises as last above described.


QUIT CLAIM DEED—George P. King and Sarah W. his wife, Gustavus Natorp, Edward Lewis and Elizabeth J. his wife Henry Schlesinger and Emilie his wife, to The Pennsylvania Steel Company.

For the said premises as last above described.


DEED—Luther S. Bent and the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Receivers of Pennsyl-
vania Steel Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylva­
nia, and said Pennsylvania Steel Company to J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Trustee in fee.

Reciting, inter alia, that by a decree duly entered in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 for the County of Philadelphia to March Term 1893 No. 501 on the 21st day of April 1893 in a certain cause wherein Alfred Earnshaw and E. Roberts Cox were plaintiffs and said Pennsylvania Steel Company was defendant, the said Luther S. Bent and Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company were appointed Receivers of all the property of said Pennsylvania Steel Company and were directed, inter alia, to take possession of the said property and hold the same until further order of the said Court; that possession thereof was taken; that on the 5th day of April 1895 the said Court ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said property be sold on the 15th day of May 1895 to the highest and best bidder as an entirety and as a going concern; that the said Receivers duly executed the said order and on the said day sold the said property to Effingham B. Morris, N. Parker Shortridge, John B. Gest, George Philler, Howland Davis and said Alfred Earnshaw, acting as a committee of reorganization, for the sum of two million dollars, they being the highest and best bidders etc.; that the said Court by decree duly entered on the 8th day of June 1895 confirmed the said sale and ordered and directed that upon payment of the whole of said purchase money the said Receivers should forthwith make, execute and deliver a conveyance therefor to said J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Trustee, in trust to convey the same to the said reorganization committee, they being the persons for whom the said corporate property had been purchased, under such corporate name as they should designate, and ordered and directed the said Pennsylvania Steel Company to join in such conveyance.

Consideration $2,000,000.

For, inter alia, the said premises as last above described, in trust to convey the same to the said reorganization committee under such corporate name as they should designate and in default of such designation then in trust to convey the same to
such person or persons and for such uses and purposes as the said reorganization committee might order and direct.


DEED—J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Trustee to Pennsylvania Steel Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, in fee.

Reciting, inter alia, that the said Effingham B. Morris, N. Parker Shortridge, John B. Gest, George Philler, Howland Davis and Alfred Earnshaw, the reorganization committee mentioned in the last above recited deed, had, in accordance with law, formed a new corporation named Pennsylvania Steel Company.

Consideration $1.00.

For, inter alia, the said premises as last above described.


DEED—Pennsylvania Steel Company to Catharine Elizabeth Boyd, Widow, in fee.

Consideration $13,000.

For the said premises as last above described.


The said Catherine Elizabeth Boyd afterwards intermarried with William G. Torchiana and on February 19, 1901 she departed this life leaving her said husband surviving her and having first made and published her last will and testament in writing.

Recited in next deed.

WILL of Catherine Elizabeth Torchiana, wherein and whereby after providing for the payment of her just debts and funeral expenses and giving to her sister Annie Williamson an annuity of $144, she gave, devised and bequeathed all her real estate wherever situate unto her husband the said William G. Torchiana in trust to collect the income thereof and after paying
the taxes, interest and other charges and the said annuity to pay the balance of said income in equal shares to her niece Catherine E. Williamson and her nephew Frederick A. Williamson so long as they should live and upon the death of either or both during the lifetime of her said husband the share of the one so dying (or if both should die) should thereafter belong to her said husband and upon the death of her said husband and of her said niece and nephew the said real estate was to be sold and the proceeds paid to St. Joseph’s Male Orphans’ Asylum and St. Joseph’s Female Orphans’ Asylum in equal shares. The testatrix then directed her executor to accumulate a fund of $3,000 and apply the income to the care and preservation of her cemetery vault and did then will as follows:—

“Fifth All the rest residue and remainder of my estate where- soever found I give devise and bequeath unto my beloved husband absolutely. Lastly I nominate and appoint my husband William G. Torchiana as the executor of this my last will and testament.”

Duly proved Feb. 25, 1901 and registered in the Office of the Register of Wills in and for the City and County of Philadelphia and recorded therein in Will Book No. 225 page 478 &c. Eo die, Letters Testamentary were granted to said William G. Torchiana.

“The said Testatrix having died within one calendar month from the execution of her will, the foregoing bequests to charities became null and void.”

Adjudication by Hanna, P. J. April 7, 1902, Orphans’ Court, Philadelphia, January Term 1902, No. 555.

By the same adjudication it appears that the said fund of $3,000 had been accumulated and set aside by the said Executor.

NOTE:—The said devise over to the said charities having failed, the said real estate passed by operation of law under the residuary clause of the said will to the said William G. Torchiana, subject to the payment of the said annuity and to the payment of income to the said Catherine E. Williamson and Frederick A. Williamson as provided in said Will.
By an adjudication by Dallett, J. Nov. 5, 1906, Orphans' Court aforesaid, same term and number aforesaid, it appears that the said Catherine E. Williamson, (then Torchiana) became of full age Oct. 22, 1905 and that the said Frederick A. Williamson became of full age Nov. 7, 1906.

The said Catherine E. Williamson intermarried with the said William G. Torchiana.

Recited in next deed.

1919 Mar. 17
No. 70
U. S. I. R. Stamps $5.00

DEED—William G. Torchiana, Executor and Trustee of Catharine E. Torchiana, deceased, Annie Williamson, William G. Torchiana and Catharine E. his wife, and Frederick A. Williamson and Elizabeth C. his wife, to Anna C. Noble, singlewoman, in fee.

Consideration $1.00, subject to mortgage of $8000.

For the said premises, as last above described.


1919 Mar. 17
No. 71

DEED—Anna C. Noble, single, to John Frederick Lewis in fee.

Consideration $12610.00.

For the said premises as last above described.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrelius</td>
<td>2, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, John</td>
<td>36, 166, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelphia Street</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Church</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander, Hannah (see McCrea, Mrs. Hannah)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleghany and Susquehanna Canal</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alleghany River</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Ethan</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Daily Advertiser</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Mercury</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Philosophical Society (See Junto)</td>
<td>101, 102, 125, 131, 157, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Street</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amity Township</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson, Isaac</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andre, Major</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andrews, John</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andross, Sir Edmund</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annaberry Farms</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antietam Creek</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appletree Alley</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardenheim (see Erdenheim)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argall, Captain</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Benedict</td>
<td>105, 110, 121, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Mrs. Margaret (see Shippen, Margaret)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold, Michael</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arundel, Maryland</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascherson, Edward</td>
<td>241, 242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascherson, Mrs. Lillie W.</td>
<td>242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashcom, Charles</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley, John</td>
<td>108, 121, 124, 126, 228, 231, 232, 234, 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley, John 2nd</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley River</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashley, Mrs. Sarah</td>
<td>126, 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton, T. J.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashton Township</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assheton, Robert</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astor, Mrs. Ava (see Willing, Ava)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Ribblesdale, Baroness of)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astor, Col. John Jacob</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athenaeum of Philadelphia</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atkins, Samuel</td>
<td>39, 41, 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Railroad (see Camden and Atlantic)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubrey, Mrs. Letitia</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aurora</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avery</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axtell, Daniel</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axtell, Lady Rebecca</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bache, Alexander Dallas</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badcock, Henry</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baird, Spencer F.</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balding, Thomas</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, Andrew</td>
<td>41, 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, Joseph</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, Mary (see Frazer, Mrs. Mary)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball, Mrs. Sarah</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore Avenue, No. 4226</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of the United States</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptists</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbadoes</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barclay, Mrs. A. Charles</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnard, Thomas</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Rev. Albert</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, John</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrett's Gymnasium</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry, Commodore</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barry, Commodore John</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, Edward T.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett, Mrs. Emily Stokes (see Pile, Emily Stokes)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartram, Elizabeth</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartram, John</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bateman, J. &amp; Co.</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Brandywine</td>
<td>135, 139, 140, 172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Gettysburg</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Mobile</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Monmouth</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle of Trenton</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baynton, Benjamin</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baynton, Elizabeth (see Markoe, Mrs. Elizabeth)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baynton, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Bullock, Elizabeth)</td>
<td>123, 126, 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baynton, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Chevalier, Elizabeth)</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baynton, Esther (see Bullock, Mrs. Esther) ...123, 124, 125
Baynton, John ....124, 125
Baynton, Mary (see Morgan, Mrs. Mary) ...125
Baynton, Mrs. Mary (see Budd, Mary) ...124
Baynton, Peter ...123, 124, 126, 230
Baynton, Wharton & Morgan ...125
Beake, Joe ...34
Beake's Hollow ...34, 192
Beck, Paul ...111
Belleville ...121
Benedictine Congregation of St. James ...61
Benezet, Anthony ...204
Bent, Luther S. ...244, 245
Benzon, Edmund E. L. S. ...241, 242, 244
Benzon, Mrs. Elizabeth ...241, 242
Bevan, Sylvanus ...191
Bewsy, Wm ...42
Beylard, Charles B. ...158, 159
Beylard, Edward DuPlessis ...159
Beylard, Edward John ...158, 159, 161
Beylard, Mrs. Elizabeth Henrietta (see DuBarry, Elizabeth Henrietta) ...158, 159, 162, 235, 236
Beylard, Henry DuBarry ...158, 159, 160
Beylard, Captain Henry DuPlessis ...158
Beylard, Jacques Michel ...160
Beylard, Jean (see Beylard, Dr. John) ...160
Beylard, John ...158, 159, 161, 162, 234
Beylard, Dr. John ...160
Beylard, John, Jr ...235, 236
Beylard, Julietta ...159
Beylard, Lawrence ...158
Beylard, Louis DuPlessis ...158, 159
Beylard, Mrs. Maria C. (see Murphy, Maria C.) ...158
Beylard, Mrs. Marie ...160
Boudinot, Elias ...141
Biddle, Clement C. ...169, 182
Biddle, Craig ...173
Biddle, George W. ...173
Biddle, Nicholas ...121, 176
Biddle, Thomas ...196
Bingham, Mrs. Ann (see Willing, Ann) ...202
Bingham, James ...201
Bingham, James, Jr. ...201
Bingham, Mrs. Mary (see Stamper, Mary) ...202
Bingham, William ...202, 203
Bingham, William, Jr. ...202
Binney ...130
Binney, Barnabas ...143
Binney, Horace ...143, 169
Binney, Mrs. Mary (see Woodrow, Mary) ...143
Binney, Susan (see Wallace, Mrs. Susan) ...143, 144
Bird, Elizabeth ...123, 229
Bird, Jeremiah ...123, 229
Bird, John ...123, 229
Bird, Katherine (see Peartree, Mrs. Katherine) ...123, 229
Bird, Margaret (see Morrow, Mrs. Margaret) ...123, 229
Bird, Mary (see Cox, Mrs. Mary) ...123, 229
Bird, Mrs. Mary ...123, 229
Bird, Robert ...123, 229
Bird, Sarah ...123, 229
Bird, Thomas ...123, 229
Bird, Valentine ...38, 98, 122, 123, 228, 229
Birmingham ...79
Bishop ...185
Bishop Conwell ...167, 168
Bishop Egan ...167, 168
Bishop England ...168
Bishop Kenrick ...171
Bishop O'Mealey ...170
Bishop White ...157
Black, Helen ...51
Blackbeard ...79
Blackstone ...138
Blackwell, Rebecca Harrison (see Willing, Mrs. Rebecca Harrison) ...145
Blue Anchor Inn ...42, 198
Bury, Edward ...43
Bury, John ...168
Campbell, Squire ........................................... 199
Canterill, Dorothy ........................................... 66
Canterill, Richard ........................................... 66
Cape Henlopen ............................................. 10, 12
Carey, Matthew 121, 122, 168, 195
Carey's Book Store ....................................... 197
Carlile ................................................................ 111
Carpenter, Joseph ........................................... 66
Carpenter, Joshua ........................................... 72
Carpenter, Samuel 72, 80, 123, 228
Carpenters' Hall ........................................... 110, 112
Carson, Mrs. Hampton L. ................................ 89, 90
Cartlidge, Mrs. Ann (see Lane, Mrs. Ann) ........ 58
Cartlidge, Edmund 38, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 62, 98, 122, 221, 228, 229, 230, 231
Cartlidge, Edmund Jr. ...................................... 58
Cartlidge, Edward (see Cartlidge, Edmund) ....... 229, 230, 231
Cartlidge, John ................................................ 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58
Cartlidge, Mary ............................................... 51
Central High School ....................................... 131, 186
Centre Square (see Penn Square) .................... 34, 37
Chambers, Benjamin ........................................ 41
Charles I, King of England 2, 29, 73, 188
Charles II, King of England 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27, 28, 72, 120
Charles Township .......................................... 61, 67
Charleston, South Carolina 154, 155, 168, 170, 172, 181
Chauncey, Abigail .......................................... 127
Chauncey, Mrs. Abigail (see Darling, Abigail) ... 127
Chauncey, Charles 127, 128, 163
Chauncey, Judge Charles .................................. 127
Chauncey, Elihu 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 227, 228, 231, 232, 233
Chauncey, Henrietta ........................................ 129
Chauncey, Mrs. Henrietta (see Teackle, Henrietta) ........................................... 129
Chauncey, Mary ............................................. 129
Chauncey, Nathaniel ........................................ 127
Chauncey, Sarah (see Savage, Mrs. Sarah) ...... 127, 129
Chester 25, 62, 64, 85, 96, 134, 137
Chester County 63, 71, 72, 74, 85, 86, 109, 129, 130, 133, 137, 139
Chestnut Street 67, 102, 109, 112, 114, 115, 116, 121, 183, 193, 197, 199, 204
Chestnut Street No. 71 (old numbering) .......... 110
Chestnut Street No. 100 (old numbering) ....... 110
Chestnut Street No. 124 (old numbering) ....... 109
Chestnut Street No. 185 (old numbering) ....... 109
Chestnut Street No. 219 (old numbering) ....... 122
Chestnut Street No. 1841 .................................. 132
Chevalier, Elizabeth (see Baynton, Mrs. Elizabeth) ........................................... 124, 125
Chevalier, John ............................................ 125
Chevalier, Mrs. Mary (see Wood, Mary) ......... 125
Chevalier, Peter ............................................ 125
Chevalier, Peter Jr. ......................................... 125
Chew, Samuel Jr. .......................................... 122
Christ Church 74, 82, 84, 107, 118, 149, 150, 157, 158, 162, 201
Christ Church Burying Ground ........................................... 114, 124, 150
Christ German Lutheran Church in New York City .... 156
Christina (see Fort Christina) ......................... 31
Christman, John ........................................... 70
Church Alley, No. 24 (old numbering) .......... 159
Church of England ......................................... 82
Church of the Holy Communion, New York .......... 157
City Dancing Assembly ................................... 148
Civility ..................................................... 54
Clark, William ............................................ 46
Clay ......................................................... 128
Claypoole, James .......................................... 43, 46
Claypoole, Sheriff ......................................... 77
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clayton, William</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinton, General</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coates, Thomas</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock, John</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee House</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffin, Peter</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffin, Tristram</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffy House</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colbath, Mrs. Caroline (see</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simons, Mrs. Caroline)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colbath, Lemuel U.</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, G. Dawson</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coleman, Harriet (see</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drayton, Mrs. Harriet)</td>
<td>172, 236, 238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colman, Mrs. Harriet (see</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson, Harriet)</td>
<td>172, 236, 237, 239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colman, James</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of New Jersey</td>
<td>142, 146, 150, 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Philadelphia (see</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Penna.)</td>
<td>120, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collett, Jeremy</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comer, Isadore Auguste M. F. X.</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conarroe</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conestoga</td>
<td>52, 53, 55, 57, 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conestoga Wagon Inn</td>
<td>198, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connells and Southern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Railroad</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental Congress</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conwell, Rev. Henry</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Arthur</td>
<td>89, 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coolin, Annakey</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling, Annakey (see Coolin,</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annakey)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coombs Alley</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cope, Futhey and</td>
<td>71, 72, 137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corner Stores</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornish, Magistrate Andrew</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corsen, Arent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coutts, James</td>
<td>123, 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coulter, John</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Anne, Arundel, Maryland</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Andrew</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, E. Roberts</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, John</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Mrs. Mary (see Bird,</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, Col. Daniel</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, Daniel</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, Daniel W. 108, 118, 119,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120, 121, 122, 126, 227, 231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, John</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Mrs. Margaret (see Burd,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret) 118, 119, 120, 126,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227, 231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Mrs. Mary Anne (see</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, Mary Anne.) 119, 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, Mrs. Sarah (see Eckley,</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, Tench</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, Thomas</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coxe, William</td>
<td>119, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford County</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crazy Norah (see Powers,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honora)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cresson, Solomon</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisp, William</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croasdale, Thomas</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Key Inn</td>
<td>198, 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crum Creek</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, David</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham, William 139, 140, 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunningham &amp; Nesbitt</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuppage, Thomas</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtis Publishing Company</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom House</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily American</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas, George M.</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallett, Judge</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dana Street</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darby</td>
<td>51, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darby Creek</td>
<td>51, 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darby Monthly Meeting</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling, Abigail (see Chauncey,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Abigail)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darter, Edwd</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dauphin County ........................................ 107
Davis, Howland ..................................... 245, 246
Dawson, Harriet (see Coleman, 
  Mrs. Harriet) ...................................... 172
Day, John ............................................. 41
Delancey Place ...................................... 182
Delancey Place, No. 2004 ......................... 184, 185
Delaney, Sharpe .................................... 110, 111
Delaware Bay ....................................... 1, 2, 5, 10, 30
Delaware County 
  51, 57, 129, 130, 133
Delaware Front Street ............................... 33, 67
Delaware Insurance Company ..................... 110
Dennis, Thomas ..................................... 228
De Tilley, Count ................................... 200
D'Hinoyossa, Alexander ............................ 4, 5
Diahanse ............................................. 54
District of Columbia ................................ 109
Dixon ................................................... 12
Dobson, James ...................................... 90
Dobson, John ........................................ 90
Dock Creek ........................................... 34, 193
Dodson, Z. Poulson ................................. 188
Dough, James ....................................... 82
Douglasville, Penna ................................ 89
Dover, Delaware .................................... 189
Drayton, Mrs. Ann (see 
  Gadsden, Ann) .................................. 176
Drayton, Mrs. Anna (see 
  Massey, Anna) ................................... 179
Drayton, Mrs. Edith Newbold  
  (see Welsh, Edith Newbold) ...................... 179
Drayton, Emily Heyward (see 
  Taylor, Mrs. Emily Heyward 
  Drayton) ............................................ 179
Drayton Hall ....................................... 175
Drayton, Harriet .................................... 178
Drayton, Mrs. Harriet (see 
  Coleman, Harriet)  
  172, 176, 179, 237, 238, 239
Drayton, Harriet Dawson ......................... 179
Drayton, Henry Edward ............................ 179
Drayton, Dr. Henry Edward ...................... 179
Drayton, John ...................................... 174, 175
Drayton, Maria Heyward .......................... 179
Drayton, Mrs. Maria Miles (see 
  Heyward, Maria Miles) .......................... 176
Drayton, Mrs. Mary (see 
  Motte, Mary) .................................... 176
Drayton, Percival .................................. 178, 179
Drayton, Captain Percival 177, 178
Drayton, Robert Coleman ......................... 179
Drayton, Sarah Coleman .......................... 179
Drayton, Thomas ................................... 174
Drayton, William  
  174, 175, 176, 178, 179
Drayton, Colonel William ......................... 172, 176
Drayton, William Heyward  
  172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 179
Drayton, William Heyward, Jr.  
  179, 236, 237, 238, 239
Dreier, Mrs. Dorothea A. 242, 243
Dreier, Theodore, Jr. 241, 242, 243
Drexel Institute .................................. 118
Drystreet, Henry ................................... 43
Duane, William .................................... 113
Du Barry, Comtes ................................ 161
DuBarry, Elizabeth Henrietta  
  (see Beylard, Elizabeth 
  Henrietta) .......................................... 158
Du Barry, Jean ................................. 161, 162
Du Barry, Jean Baptiste Marie 161
DuBarry, John ..................................... 158
Du Barry, Madame ................................ 161
DuBarry, Mrs. Sophia Adele Le 
  Barbier (see DuPlessis, Sophia 
  Adele Le Barbier) .............................. 158, 162
Ducachet, Rev. Henry W. ......................... 115
Duché, Anthony .................................... 189
Du Coudray, Monsieur ....................... 166
Duke of Albany and York (see 
  James, Duke of Albany and 
  York, also James II King of 
  England) ............................................ 5, 9, 10, 20
Duke Beaujolais .................................. 200
Duke De Liancourt ................................ 200
Duke De Montpensier ............................. 200
Duke De Noailles ................................ 200
Duke Volney ........................................ 200
DuPlessis, Sophia Adele Le 
  Barbier (see DuBarry, Mrs. 
  Sophia Adele Le Barbier) ..................... 158
Du Ponceau, Peter Stephen ....................... 109
Durham, Conn ..................................... 127
Fourth Street, South, No. 90
(old numbering) .......... 108, 119
Fourth Street, South, No. 92
(old numbering) 108, 121, 122, 159
Fourth Street, South, No. 94
(old numbering) ........ 108, 126
Fourth Street, South, No. 96
(old numbering) ........ 108
Fourth Street, South, No. 210
(see No. 92) ........... 121, 187
Fox, George ............ 49, 55
Francis, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Turbutt, Elizabeth) 106, 108, 113, 120
Francis, Elizabeth Powell ..... 39
Francis, Rev. John ........ 120
Francis, Margaret .......... 105, 121
Francis, Mary Anne (see Cox, Mrs. Mary Anne) ........ 119, 120
Francis, Tench 104, 105, 119, 120, 121
Franklin, Ann Paschall, (see Pleasants, Mrs. Ann Paschall) 183
Franklin, Benjamin
11, 19, 101, 103, 155, 192
Franklin Institute .......... 131
Franklin Square ........... 34, 111
Franklin's Gazette ........ 84
Frazer, Mrs. Alice (see Yarnall, Mrs. Alice) (see Pennell, Alice) ........ 131
Frazer, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Fries, Elizabeth) ........ 131, 232
Frazer, Mrs. Jane Biddle (see Wood, Jane Biddle) ........ 132
Frazer, John ........... 132, 133, 134
Frazer, John Fries .......... 131
Frazer, Joseph Pennell (see Frazer, Robert, Jr.) ........ 132
Frazer, Mrs. Mary (see Ball, Mary) ........ 131
Frazer, Mrs. Mary (see Smith, Mary) ........ 133, 134
Frazer, Mrs. Mary Worrall (see Taylor, Mary Worrall) ....... 133, 135
Frazer, Persifor ........... 131, 132, 133
Frazer, Colonel Persifor
129, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138
Frazer, Robert
120, 130, 133, 134, 142, 232
Frazer, Robert, Jr. ...... 131, 132
Free Society of Traders .... 133
French, Colonel John ...... 53
Frey, Carroll ............. iii
Friend, Andrew .......... 63
Friends, 14, 41, 51, 52, 59, 74, 79, 100, 133, 191
Friends' Academy .......... 197
Friends' Alms House ....... 171, 197
Friends' Burying Ground
87, 101, 192, 204
Friends' Graveyard, at Darby... 51
Friends' Meeting House .... 60, 197
Fries, Mrs. Ann ........... 131
Fries, Elizabeth (see Frazer, Mrs. Elizabeth) ........ 131
Fries, John ........ 131
Front Street, South, No. 122 ..... 60
Fullerton, Alexander ....... 112
Funk, Amos ........ 58
Futhey and Cope .......... 71, 72, 137
Gadsden, Ann (see Drayton, Mrs. Ann) ........ 176, 177
Gage, General ........... 142
Gardner, John ........... 93
Gardner, Mrs. Lydia White (see Hogan, Mrs. Lydia White) ...... 170
Gatchell, Elisha .......... 97
Gatchell, Mrs. Rachel ....... 97
Gateau, Mrs. Mary (see Maddox, Mrs. Mary) (see Rudderow, Mary) ........ 149
Gazette of the United States (see United States Gazette) ....... 128
Gee, Joshua ........... 16, 17
Genealogical Society, The .... 179
General Washington Inn .... 199
Gentlemen's Magazine ....... 105
Geological Survey of Pennsylvania .... 131
Gerard ........... 167
German Lutheran Church .... 154
German Lutherans .... 154
German Reformed Church .... 194
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germans, The</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown</td>
<td>32, 64, 65, 103, 112, 135, 139, 155, 171, 201, 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germantown Academy</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gest, John B.</td>
<td>245, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbons, John</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibbons, Mrs.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson, John</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giles, Alexander</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillespie, Andrew</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilpin, Thomas</td>
<td>39, 44, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia</td>
<td>244, 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girard, Stephen</td>
<td>48, 102, 195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girard’s Bank</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloria Dei Churchyard, Phila. (see Swede’s Churchyard)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester, New Jersey</td>
<td>1, 88, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester County, New Jersey</td>
<td>127, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goddard, William</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Swan Inn</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodson, John</td>
<td>41, 46, 123, 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Governor</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Street (Sansom Street)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouldney, Henry</td>
<td>16, 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor’s House (see Great House)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Elizabeth</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, John (see Jathan, John) (see Tatham, John)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, Thomas</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray’s Ferry</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great House (see Governor’s House)</td>
<td>80, 99, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Street</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenleaf, Stephen</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenway, Robert</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griscom, Richard</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griswold, Rufus W.</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grove, Sylvanus</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest, George</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddington</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haddonfield, N. J.</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackemak (see Heckemak)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagerstown, Maryland</td>
<td>58, 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hale, Nathan</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, H. B.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Thomas</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halliburton, Jane (see Burd, Mrs. Jane)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Alexander</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Andrew</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, James</td>
<td>121, 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanse, Conrad</td>
<td>108, 231, 232, 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanna, President Judge</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, J. I. Clark</td>
<td>146, 173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, Doctor Robert</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, Robert, Jr.</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harker, Esther (see Foster, Mrs. Esther)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, J. Andrews, Jr.</td>
<td>245, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg</td>
<td>49, 50, 69, 98, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, James</td>
<td>26, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford, Conn.</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvard College</td>
<td>127, 131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastig, John</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, Alexander S.</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, Mrs. Isabella J.</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayes, James</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head’s Mansion House</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healy, J. P. A.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaton, Robert, Sr.</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heckemak (see Hackemak)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen and Chickens Tavern</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendrick</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendrickson, Albertus</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrickson, John</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, Morton P.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewes, Wm.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heyward, Maria Miles (see Drayton, Mrs. Maria Miles)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heyward, William</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hicks, Edward, Jr.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiester, Governor</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Bridge Mansion</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street (Market Street)</td>
<td>67, 74, 92, 93, 192, 193, 198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street, No. 190 (see Market Street) (old numbering)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street, No. 274 (see Market Street) (old numbering)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location/Name</td>
<td>Page(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street, No. 307 (see Market Street) (old numbering)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street, No. 348 (see Market Street) (old numbering)</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Street, No. 806 (see Market Street)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highlands, The</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, Robert</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill, William</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindle, Benjamin</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindle, John</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical Society of Pennsylvania, The</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii, 3, 12, 24, 27, 33, 39,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55, 65, 92, 97, 98, 109, 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock, John</td>
<td>230, 231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock, Joseph</td>
<td>123, 229, 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock, Nicholas</td>
<td>123, 222, 223, 227, 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogan, Mrs. Henrietta (see McKay, Mrs. Henrietta)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogan, Mrs. Lydia White (see Gardner, Mrs. Lydia White)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogan, Rev. William</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165, 167, 168, 169, 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holgate, Robert</td>
<td>38, 49, 50, 58, 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holgate, William</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland, Lady Rebecca</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollgate, Robert (see Holgate, Robert)</td>
<td>50, 221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holm</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holme, Thomas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38, 41, 45, 49, 50, 67, 93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holme’s Map</td>
<td>35, 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy Trinity</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hooten, Thomas</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hope Farm</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Mrs. Alice (see Howard, Alice)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Mrs. Anna (see Richards, Anna)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Sarah Howard (see Sims, Mrs. Sarah Howard)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopkins, Thomas</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornet and Peacock Inn</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Alice (see Hopkins, Mrs. Alice)</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, John</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Rebecca (see Richardson, Mrs. Rebecca)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howe, General</td>
<td>105, 110, 135, 137, 139, 141, 150, 194, 201, 202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell, Joshua Ladd</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbell, Mrs. Ann (see Law, Ann)</td>
<td>163, 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbell, Ferdinand W.</td>
<td>158, 159, 162, 163, 164, 172, 236, 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hubbell, Walter</td>
<td>163, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUDDE, ANDRIES</td>
<td>3, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson Alley</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson, Henry</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulbert, Edward</td>
<td>52, 62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humphreys, Danieli</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdon, Edward B.</td>
<td>241, 242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntingdon, Mrs. Sarah Anne</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington, Edward B. (see Huntingdon)</td>
<td>242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington, Mrs. Sarah Anne</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(see Huntingdon)</td>
<td>242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huyac, Gerardius</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huyac, Mrs. Mary E. (see Pile, Mary E.) (see Nancrede, Mrs. Mary E.)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hussey, Christopher</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huygens</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Hall (see State House)</td>
<td>125, 129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Square</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Company of Foot</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Point</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Queen Tavern</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingersoll, Jared</td>
<td>109, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingersoll, Joseph</td>
<td>196, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Company of North America</td>
<td>110, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island of Nantucket</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Island of Plowden</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson, Andrew</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobites</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| James, Duke of Albany and York (see James II, King of England)                | 5, 6, 7, 9}
James, Mrs. Esther (see Shippen, Mrs. Esther) 101
James, John 71
James, Philip 101
James I, King of England 5
James II, King of England 5, 12
Jathan, John (see Gray, John) 61
Jefferson, Thomas 110, 156, 198
Jenkins, Howard W. 81
Johnson, Dr. Amandus 30
Johnson, John G. 188
Jones, Griffith 72, 78, 91, 96, 97, 98
Jones, Mrs. Joan 96
Jones, John 72
Juniper Street 186
Junto (see American Philosophical Society) 101, 103
Kalns 195
Karinge 3
Keith, Charles P. 82
Keith, George 60
Keith, Governor (see Keith, Sir William) 53, 54
Keith, Sir William 53
Kelton, Robert 172, 236, 237, 238, 239
Kerns 188
Keurlis, Peter 65
Key, John 32
Kikathanss 30
Kikenthan 30
King, George P. 241, 242, 244
King Gustavus Adolphus 3
King, Mrs. Sarah W. 242, 244
Kingsessing 3
Kinsman, Jno. 43
Klyne 12
Kneller 191
Knox, General Henry 110
Ladivists 26
Lady Fairfax 73
Lady Rebecca Axtell 73
Lady Rebecca Holland Axtell 73
Lady Rebecca (Axtell) Moore 73
Lafayette, General 137
Lailler, Charles 159
Laillon, M. M. 159
Lake Erie 122
Lancaster 58, 107, 157
Lancaster, Mary 72
Lane, Mrs. Ann (see Cartlidge, Mrs. Ann) 58
Langhorne 49
Lassarade, Mademoiselle (see Marche, Mrs.) 160
Laurel Hill 177
Laurel Street (see American Street) 80
Law, Ann (see Hubbell, Mrs. Ann) 163
Law Association 142, 144, 164, 173
Law, Jonathan 162
Law Library Company of Philadelphia (see Law Association) 142
Law, Richard 163
Lea, Isaac 238
Leach, Frank Willing 181
Lee, Francis 198
Legal Intelligencer 173
Lehigh Valley Railroad 203
Lehmann, Augustus F. 241, 242, 243, 244
Lehmann, Mrs. Jane G. N. 242, 243
Lenni Lenape Indians 19
Lenox, Major 112
Levant Street (see American Street) 80
Levis, Samuel G. 50
Levy, Moses 109
Lewes Creek 48
Lewes, Delaware 189
Lewis, Anne H. R. Baker 191
Lewis, Edward 240, 241, 242, 244
Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth J. 242, 244
Lewis, John Frederick 248
Lewis, John Frederick, Jr. iii
Lewis, Lawrence, Jr. 19
Lewis, S. Weir 184
Lewis, William 109, 112
Lindestrom 2
Lippincott, Mary Brisbing (see Morgan, Mrs. Mary Brisbing) 190
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, Attorney-General</td>
<td>76, 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, David</td>
<td>62, 72, 73, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lloyd, Thomas</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loch, William</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock, Mrs. Elizabeth</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock, John</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust Mountain Coal Company</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locust Street Grammar School</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>76, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan Circle</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan, Deborah</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan, James</td>
<td>53, 98, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan, John</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan Square (see Logan Circle)</td>
<td>34, 35, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Island</td>
<td>29, 107, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Baltimore</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 29, 53, 58, 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Cornbury</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Cornwallis</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord North</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis XV, King of France</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis XVI, King of France</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovelace, Sir Francis</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther, Martin</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Church</td>
<td>157, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran Synod in America</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lybrand, Elizabeth (see Shippen, Mrs. Elizabeth)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyndon</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macey, Thomas</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddock, John</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddox, Joshua</td>
<td>149, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddox, Mary (see Wallace, Mrs. Mary)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddox, Mrs. Mary (see Gateau, Mrs. Mary) (see Rudderow, Mary)</td>
<td>149, 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia</td>
<td>174, 175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manor Township</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marche, Mrs. (see Lassarade, Mademoiselle)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marche, Jean</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marche, Marie (Beylard, Mrs. Marie)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Place</td>
<td>69, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham, Captain (see Markham, William)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham, Governor (see Markham, William)</td>
<td>74, 76, 77, 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markham, William (see Markham, Captain)</td>
<td>49, 75, 123, 228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markoe, Abraham</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markoe, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Baynton, Elizabeth)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markoe, Peter</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsden Monthly Meeting</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>88, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Elizabeth (see Motte, Mrs. Elizabeth)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, John</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Walter</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massey, Anna (see Drayton, Mrs. Anna)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massey, Mrs. Julia (see Pratt, Julia)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massey, Robert V.</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Street</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters, Mary (see Penn, Mrs. Mary)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masters, William</td>
<td>200, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mather, Mr.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matlack, Timothy</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matson, Margaret</td>
<td>42, 43, 44, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattson, Neels</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayhew, Thomas</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCall, Archibald</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McClanahan, Blair</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrea, Mrs. Ada J. (see Montgomery, Ada J.)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrea, Mrs. Ann Bispham (see Foster, Ann Bispham)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrea, Mrs. Hannah (see Alexander, Hannah)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrea, James</td>
<td>180, 184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCrea, James Alexander</td>
<td>183, 184, 185</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
McCrea, John 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 239, 240
McCrea, Mrs. Mary (see Pleasants, Mary) 183, 185, 239
McCrea, Walter 181
McCullough, J. G. 188
McGeehan, Mrs. Bertha Edwards 183, 185, 239
McGeehan, Michael P. 183, 185, 239
McIlvaine, William 121, 227
McKay, Mrs. Henrietta (see Hogan, Mrs. Henrietta) 170
McKean, Chief Justice 18
McKean, Joseph B. 109
McKinley, John 199
McLan, Allen 111
McMurtrie, William 121, 173, 227
Meadville, Crawford County 143
Mease, John 196
Meeting House 60, 197
Mench, E. A. 188
Mennonites 26
Merritt, Anna Lea 89
Meschianza 105
Methodists 194
Mey, Captain 1
Middle Ferry 166
Middleton, Eliza 39
Middleton, Thomas 230
Mifflin, John 111, 121
Mill Creek 58
Millersville 53
Milligan, Mrs. Jane E. (see Simons, Jane E.) 185
Milligan, William C. 185
Minieri, Constant 71
Minuit, Peter 3
Mockorhutchykel 3
Monocacy River 53
Monmouth 155
Montgomery, General 195
Montgomery, Ada J. (see McCrea, Mrs. Ada J.) 184
Montgomery, Mrs. Eliza (see Moorhead, Eliza) 184
Montgomery, William 184
Moon, John 46
Moore, Miss 83, 84
Moore, Mrs. Ann 222
Moore, Elizabeth (see Pile, Mrs. Elizabeth) 188
Moore, Sir Francis 72
Moore Hall 84, 85, 86
Moore, Henry 188
Moore, James 73
Moore, John 72, 73, 74, 75, 78, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 98, 222
Moore, Sir John 72
Moore, Lady Rebecca (Axtell) 73
Moore, Nicholas 11, 89
Moore, Rebecca 73, 74
Moore, William 74, 84, 85, 86
Moorhead, Eliza (see Montgomery, Mrs. Eliza) 184
Morgan, Colonel George 125
Morgan, Mrs. Mary (see Baynton, Mary) 125
Morris, Anthony 77, 78, 79, 91, 98, 153, 192, 193
Morris, Effingham B. 245, 246
Morris, Justice (see Morris, Anthony) 78
Morris, Robert 110, 112, 201, 202
Morrow, George 229
Morrow, Mrs. Margaret (see Bird, Margaret) 229
Mortimer, Earl of Oxford 16
Motte, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Martin, Elizabeth) 176
Motte, Jacob 176
Motte, Mary (see Drayton, Mrs. Mary) 176
Mount Airy 162
Moylan, Joseph 109
Moylan, General Stephen 167
Muhlenberg, Ann Catherine (see Sheaff, Mrs. Ann Catherine) 153, 156, 157
Muhlenberg, Mrs. Anna Maria (see Weiser, Anna Maria) 153, 154
Muhlenberg, Francis Samuel 156
Muhlenberg, Frederick Augustus Conrad 153, 156, 157

263
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenberg, Gotthilf Henry Ernest</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus Philip</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenberg, Rev. Henry Melchoir</td>
<td>153, 154, 156, 194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenberg, General John Peter Gabriel</td>
<td>154, 155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenberg, Nicolaus Melchoir</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhlenberg, Rev. William August</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulberry Street (Arch Street)</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, George</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy, Maria C. (see Beylard, Mrs. Maria C.)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myers, Albert Cook</td>
<td>iii, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancrede, Charles</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancrede, Mrs. Mary E. (see Pile, Mary E.) (see Huyac, Mrs. Mary E.)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancrede, Thomas Dixey</td>
<td>159, 235, 236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashameni Creek (see Newhanami Creek)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nashua, New Hampshire</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wagon Works</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natorp, Gustavus</td>
<td>241, 242, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naudain Street (see William Street)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naylor &amp; Company</td>
<td>240, 241, 243, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naylor, Benzon and Company</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need, Joseph</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need, Mary</td>
<td>50, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Need, Nathaniel</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neelson, Anthony</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesahamy Creek (see Nashameni Creek)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Amstel</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Amsterdam</td>
<td>3, 4, 6, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Castle</td>
<td>4, 10, 76, 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Goshenhoppen</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hanover</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Haven</td>
<td>127, 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Market Street</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Netherlands</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Street</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newbold, Mary Ross (see Welsh, Mrs. Mary Ross)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newport, Rhode Island</td>
<td>101, 148, 178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newtown</td>
<td>49, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholls, Richard</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols, John A.</td>
<td>242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols, Mrs. Margaretta B.</td>
<td>242, 243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols, Samuel</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholson, John</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninth Street</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble, Anna C.</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble, Richard</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble Street</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble West India Company</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris Alley (Sansom Street)</td>
<td>80, 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris, Charles</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris, Isaac</td>
<td>55, 80, 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norris, Joseph</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Virginia Company (see Plymouth Company)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton County, Virginia</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast Square (see Franklin Square)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest Square (see Logan Square)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, Mr.</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwich, Conn.</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oade, Thomas</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakley, Violet</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oglethorpe's Colony</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Farmer's Club</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osborne, Kate Hamilton</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxenstierna, Johan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parsons, John</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passumasning</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastorius, Francis Daniel</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paterson, New Jersey</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peartree, James</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peartree, Mrs. Katherine (see Bird, Katherine)</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemberton, Israel</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pemberton Mansion</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendle Hill</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

264
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penllyn</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Admiral (see Penn, Sir William)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Mrs. Gulielma</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Hannah</td>
<td>17, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, John</td>
<td>17, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Laetitia (see Aubrey, Mrs. Letitia)</td>
<td>74, 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Mrs. Mary (see Masters, Mary)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Richard</td>
<td>12, 17, 110, 201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn Square (see Centre Square)</td>
<td>37, 187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Thomas</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, William 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 59, 60, 61, 62, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 87, 89, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 111, 123, 133, 191, 197, 198, 228</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, Sir William</td>
<td>9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penn, William, Jr. 16, 76, 82, 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, Alice (see Frazer, Mrs. Alice) (see Yarnall, Mrs. Alice)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, Jeffery</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, Joseph</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennell, Mrs. Sarah</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts</td>
<td>129, 130, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Archives</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Bank</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Chronicle</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Code</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Company</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Hospital 102, 103, 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Magazine</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Polytechnic College</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Railroad</td>
<td>184, 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania Steel Company</td>
<td>243, 244, 245, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennypacker, Gov. Samuel W.</td>
<td>58, 71, 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennypot Cave</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters, Reiner</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peters, Richards</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty, Sir William</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter Platter Inn</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Academy</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Bank</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Club</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Monthly Meeting</td>
<td>41, 46, 59, 71, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Press</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia and Reading Railroad</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Saving Fund Society</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia Trust Company</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippe, Louis (King of France)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philler, George</td>
<td>245, 246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillips, Rev. Francis</td>
<td>66, 67, 82, 83, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering, Anne</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering, Charles 41, 58, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 84, 86, 88, 90, 98, 222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering, Ann (see Pickering, Anne)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickering, Charles (see Pickering, Charles)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pidgeon, Joseph</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Mrs. Abigail (see Bushall, Abigail)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Charles H.</td>
<td>187, 188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Charles Henry</td>
<td>188, 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Edith</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Elizabeth (see Sprole, Mrs. Elizabeth)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Lady Elizabeth (see Moore, Elizabeth)</td>
<td>188, 189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Emily Stokes (see Bartlett, Mrs. Emily Stokes)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Emma (see Sheppard, Mrs. Emma)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pile, Lady Frances</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

265
Pile, Sir Francis ........................................ 188
Pile, Frederick Morgan ................................ 188
Pile, Sir Gabriel ......................................... 188
Pile, James .................................................. 189
Pile, Joseph Morgan iii, 186, 188, 190, 239, 240
Pile, Mrs. Lucy Mack (see Rice, Lucy Mack) ........ 188
Pile, Mary .................................................. 189
Pile, Mrs. Mary Anne Willis (see Reynolds, Mary Anne Willis) 188
Pile, Mary E. (see Huyac, Mrs. Mary E.) (see Nancrede, Mrs. Mary E.) ................. 190
Pile, Mrs. Mary R. ........................................ 240
Pile, Morgan Griscom .................................. 186, 187
Pile, Nicholas .............................................. 189, 190
Pile, Robert .................................................. 189
Pile, Samuel .................................................. 189
Pile, Samuel 2nd ............................................. 189
Pile, Samuel F. ............................................. 190
Pile, Sarah M. (see Sheppard, Mrs. Sarah M.) .......... 190
Pile, Mrs. Sarah S. ........................................ 186
Pile, Mrs. Sarah Stokes (see Rihl, Sarah Stokes) .... 190
Pile, Sir Seymour ........................................... 188
Pile, William .................................................. 189
Pile, Wilson Worrell ...................................... 188
Piles, Robt .................................................... 43
Pine Street, No. 1825 ...................................... 184
Pittsburgh, Penna ........................................ 158, 200
Pius VII ...................................................... 167, 169
Pleasants, Mrs. Ann Paschall (see Franklin, Ann Paschall) 183
Pleasants, Israel .......................................... 183
Pleasants, Mary (see McCrea, Mrs. Mary) ........ 183
Pleasants, Samuel ......................................... 183
Plowden, Sir Edmund ................................... 29, 30, 31
Plodden (see Plowden, Sir Edmund) 29
Plumley, Sarah (see Shippen, Mrs. Sarah) ........ 107
Plymouth Company (see North Virginia Company) . 5
Plymouth, Mass .............................................. 127
Plymouth Township ....................................... 52
Polyclinic Hospital ....................................... 171
Pomona Grove ............................................. 201
Pool Street (Walnut Street) ................................ 34, 38, 221
Poor Richard ............................................... 137
Pope ........................................................ 99
Ponple, William .......................................... 13
Porteus, James ............................................. 80
Potomac River ............................................... 53, 55
Potter, Bishop Alonzo .................................... 116
Poulett, Earl of Oxford .................................. 16, 17
Poulett, John, Earl ...................................... 17
Poulson ...................................................... 126, 204
Powell, Abigail ............................................ 97
Powell, Ann .................................................. 96
Powell, Samuel ............................................ 97, 196, 202
Powers, Honora (see Crazy Norah) ..................... 165, 171
Pratt, Henry .................................................. 122
Pratt, Julia (see Massey, Mrs. Julia) .......... 179
Preston, Margaret .......................................... 119
Presbyterian, The ........................................ 164
Presbyterian Church ...................................... 196
Presbyterians .............................................. 149
President Grant .......................................... 90
Prince George County (see Washington County) ... 58
Princeton College ......................................... 163
Printz, Governor ......................................... 3, 4, 30
Pritchett, Griffith ........................................ 72
Protestant Episcopal Church ................................ 117, 174
Quaker Academy .......................................... 197
Quaker Monthly Meeting at Breathouse ................ 51
Quakers 32, 33, 40, 41, 49, 52, 55, 59, 60, 62, 64, 67, 76, 82, 84, 87, 91, 99, 119, 133, 148, 201
Quakertown, Bucks County ........................... 140

266
Quarry, Colonel (see Quarry, Robert) 75, 76, 77, 78, 79
Quarry, Judge (see Quarry, Colonel) 78
Quarry, Robert (see Quarry, Colonel) 73
Quarterly Meeting 46
Queen Anne 64, 120
Queen Christina 3
Queen Street 186, 189
Quincy House 100
Raccon (Raccoon) Creek 88
Radnor, Penna. 85, 86
Raguet, Condy 182
Ralph, Joseph 82
Ralston, Robert 122
Raritan Creek 151
Raritan, New Jersey 149
Rawle, Francis (see Rawles, Francis) 78
Rawle, William 109, 202
Rawles, Francis (see Rawle, Francis) 72
Reacher Cod 29
Reading, Penna. 107, 157
Red Lion Inn 198
Redegeldt, Colonel Friderick 61
Redwood Library 148
Reed, General Joseph 138
Reynolds, John 188
Reynolds, Mrs. Marion 188
Reynolds, Mary Anne Willis (see Pile, Mrs. Mary Anne Willis) 188
Rhoads, Charles 231, 232, 233, 235
Ribblesdale, Ava, Baroness of 49
Rice, Lucy Mack (see Pile, Mrs. Lucy Mack) 188
Richards, Anna (see Hopkins, Mrs. Anna) 113
Richards, Joseph 72
Richardson, Ann (see Cartlidge, Mrs. Ann) 58
Richardson, Francis 101
Richardson, Jonathan 191
Richardson, Mrs. Rebecca (see Shippen, Mrs. Rebecca) 101
Richardson, Samuel 58, 72
Rihl, Captain Henry 190
Rihl, Mrs. Sarah 190
Rihl, Sarah Stokes (see Pile, Mrs. Sarah Stokes) 190
Rising 2
Rising, Governor 4
Rittenhouse Club 179
Rittenhouse, David 139
Rittenhouse Square 34, 111
Ritter, Jacob 140
Roades, Mrs. Hanah 97
Roades, John 97
Roberdau, Jane 194
Roberts 111
Robeson, Andrew 72, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 222
Robeson, Andrew 2nd 87, 88, 89
Robeson, David 88
Robeson, Elizabeth 87, 88
Robeson, George Maxwell 90
Robeson, Jonty 90
Robeson, Samuel 87, 88
Robeson, Susan Stroud 90
Robeson, Thomas 88
Robesonia Furnace 183
Robin Hood Inn 198
Robinson, Andrew 111
Robinson, Patrick 33, 45, 46
Rockhill, William W. 89
Rockland 121
Rodman, Hannah 39
Rogers, Professor 131
Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity 102
Rooffe, Edward 41
Roxborough (see Shoomac Park) 90, 171
Rudderow, John 149
Rudderow, Mary (see Maddox, Mrs. Mary) (see Gateau, Mrs. Mary) 149
Rudyard, Thomas 59
Rush, William 195
Sacauncheuta 54
Safe Harbor 53
St. André, Jean Hon. 160
St. Andrew's Society 145
St. Augustine, Florida 176
St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church 194
St. Croix River 5
St. David's Churchyard 85
St. Gabriel's Church 89
St. George's Church 194, 198
St. James' Church, Lancaster 157
St. James' Episcopal Church 173
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum 247
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum 247
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church 165, 166, 167, 168, 197
St. Mary's Church, Burlington 119, 151
St. Mary's College, Baltimore 172
St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171
St. Paul's Church, History of 125
St. Peter's Church 74, 113
St. Peter's Churchyard 143, 149
St. Stephen's Church 115
St. Thomas' Church, White marsh 173, 179
Salisbury 189
Salt Lake City, Utah 186
Samuel (slave) 47
San Domingo 48, 161
San Francisco, California 159
Sanderlin (see Sanderlaine, James) also (Sanderling, James) 43
Sanders, William 72
Sandheey 29
Sankikan 3
Sarum Iron Forge 134
Sanderlaine, James (see Sanderlin, James) 63
Sanderling, James 43
Saunders, Paul 96
Savage, Albert Lyttleton 129
Savage, Charles Chauncey 129
Savage, Mrs. Sarah (see Chauncey, Sarah) 129
Savage, William Lyttleton 129
Savage, William Lyttleton, Jr. 129
Savannah Republican 170
Saving Banks of England 182
Sawantaeny 53, 54
Scharf 47, 48, 82, 144, 166
Schlatter, Rev. Michael 194
Schlesinger, Barthold 241, 242, 243, 244
Schlesinger, Mrs. Bertha 242, 243
Schlesinger, Mrs. Emilie 242, 244
Schlesinger, Henry 241, 242, 244
Schlesinger, Mrs. Mary 242, 243
Schlesinger, Sebastian 241, 242, 243
Schute, Sven 3
Schuykill Navigation Company 192
Schuykill River 2, 32, 33, 41, 61, 84, 87, 92, 94, 121, 128, 133, 137, 166
Schuykill Township 70, 95, 96
Schwenksville Mining Company 71
Scotch Presbyterian Church 192
Scotch, The 79
Seckel, Maria Barbara (see Sheaff, Mrs. Maria Barbara) 153
Second Street 74, 80, 93, 100, 185
Second Street, South, No. 120 (old numbering) 110
Seneca Indians 53, 54, 55, 56
Sergeant, John 122, 130, 196
Sergeant, Jonathan D. 109
Seven Stars Inn 199
Seventh Street 34, 195
Shamokin 106
Shawanese 57
Sheaff, Mrs. Ann Catherine (see Muhlenberg, Ann Catherine) 153, 156, 157, 158, 234
Sheaff, George 152, 153, 158, 233, 234, 235
Sheaff, John 153
Sheaff, John 2nd 153
Sheaff, Mrs. Maria Barbara (see Seckel, Maria Barbara) 153
Sheaff, Phillip 153
Spencer, John Thompson... 145
Spencer, Mary... 89
Spencer, Mrs. Rebecca Blackwell Willing (see Wallace, Rebecca Blackwell Willing)... 145
Spencer, Willing Harrison... 145
Springett, Harbt... 59
Sprigerettsbury... 111
Sprole, Mrs. Elizabeth (see Pile, Elizabeth)... 190
Sprole, Rev. William F... 190
Spruce Street, No. 721... 188
Spruce Street, No. 1832... 184
Spruce Street, No. 1928... 184
Stafford... 109
Stamper, Mary (see Bingham, Mrs. Mary)... 202
Standfield, James... 62
Stanly, William... 93
State House (see Independence Hall) 33, 104, 125, 129, 135, 195
State House Square... 101
Stiner, Sarah... 66
Stephens, Robert... 63
Stevenson, Mrs. Cornelius... 90
Sterling Alley... 194
Stewart, Deborah... 108, 109
Stocker, John C... 182
Stony Point... 155
Story, Enoch... 82
Story's Tavern... 82
Strawberry Alley... 66
Strawbridge, John... 182
Stuart, Gilbert... 199
Stuyvesant, Governor... 3, 4, 5
Sully, Thomas... 159, 164
Sussex County, Delaware 47, 48, 50
Swanson Street... 186, 189
Swanson, Swan... 45
Swayne, John... 189
Swayne, Richard... 189
Swede's Churchyard, Phila... 89
Swedes Ford... 137
Swedish Lutherans... 154
Swedish, The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 19, 20, 30, 32, 33
Swedish West India Company... 3
Symcock, John (see Simcock)... 43
Syracuse, New York... 158
Talbot County, Maryland... 120
Talleyrand... 200
Tappen, Margaret... 117
Tatham, John (see Gray, John) (see Jathan, John)... 61
Taylor, Christopher... 60
Taylor, Mrs. Emily Heyward Drayton (see Drayton, Emily Heyward)... 179
Taylor, Frank H... iii
Taylor, Jacob... 137
Taylor, John... 133
Taylor, Doctor John... 137
Taylor, Mary Worrall 133, 134, 137
Taylor, Mrs. Sarah (see Worrall, Sarah)... 133
Teackle, Henrietta (see Chauncey, Mrs. Henrietta)... 129
Teackle, John... 129
Tehanoote... 54
Tenicum Island... 62
Tenth Street... 34, 115
Thayer, John B... 173
Third Presbyterian Church 190, 196
Third Street 109, 110, 111, 138, 143, 165, 197, 202, 203
Third Street, South, No. 44 (old numbering)... 110
Third Street, South, No. 79 (old numbering)... 110
Third Street, South, No. 116 (old numbering)... 109
Third Street, South, No. 121 (old numbering)... 110
Third Street, South, No. 244... 202
Thirteenth Street, South, No. 56 183
Thomas, Gabriel... 91
Thomas, John... 12
Thomas, Moses... 192
Thompson, Richard... 72
Thomson, Edward... 235
Thornbury Township... 134, 135
Ticonderoga... 135
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wister Street</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolcott, Oliver</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Building</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, James</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Jane Biddle (see Frazer, Mrs. Jane Biddle)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood, Mary (see Chevalier, Mrs. Mary)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Street</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodrow, Mary (see Binney, Mrs. Mary)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods, John</td>
<td>16, 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worrall, Sarah (see Taylor, Mrs. Sarah)</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, Elizabeth</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, Hezekiah</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright, William Redwood</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynn, Elizabeth</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynn, Thomas (see Wynne, Thomas)</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wynne, Thomas</td>
<td>41, 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yale</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarnall, Mrs. Alice (see Frazer, Mrs. Alice) (see Pennell, Alice)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yarnall, Eli</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeamans, Sir John</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeates, Judge</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yohe, Mrs.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorke</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkshire Monthly Meeting</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorktown</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>