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FURNISHINGS PLAN FOR

THE THIRD FLOOR

OF THE

BISHOP WILLIAM WHITE HOUSE

PHILADELPHIA, PA

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8/21/2003

FURNISHINGS PLAN FOR THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE BISHOP WILLIAM WHITE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA

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INTRODUCTION

This furnishing plan documents the selection of furnishings for the third floor of the Bishop White house. The report is intended to supplement Curator Charles Dorman's 1961 Bishop White House Furnishings Plan. While data and plans for the third floor bedchambers were included in his report, that portion of the plan was not implemented. It is appropriate that the evidence be reexamined before the bedchambers are furnished.

Archeological, architectural, and furnishings research on the Bishop White house was undertaken in the late 1950s and early 1960s by the National Park Service. Numerous primary and secondary sources were consulted. The archeological studies, while not as thoroughly documented as they would be today, yield information on glass and ceramics used in the Bishop's home. The architectural studies describe the documentary evidence examined, note much of the structural evidence[1], and synthesize this information. The 1961 Furnishings Plan draws upon numerous manuscript and artifact collections, including those of many Bishop White descendants. The plan also incorporates information from National Park Service archeological and architectural studies of the house.

There are a number of secondary works on William White. Bird Wilson, James Wilson's son and a neighbor and protegé of Bishop White, published a Memoir of the Life of the Right Reverend William White, D.D. in 1839. Much of the information in

Wilson's book is substantiated by extant letters of the Bishop. Thomas H. Montgomery and other descendants of William White compiled an Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Col. Thomas White in 1879 following a family reunion. The volume contains a number of essays, extensive quotations from letters, genealogical information, and a list of heirlooms. The book is one of the richest sources of information about Bishop White and his family. Again, some of the information is documented elsewhere. A supplement to the book was published in 1933 by William White. It contains essays on individual family members and excellent photographs of portraits of some of them. Much of the personal information in J.H. Ward's The Life and Times of Bishop White (1892) may have been based upon that in Bird Wilson's book. Bishop White's role in the development of the Episcopal Church is discussed in W.S. Perry's The History of the American Episcopal Church (1885).

Additional information has become available since the Bishop White House Furnishings Plan was prepared in 1961. In the 1970s, a descendant donated to the Park numerous letters to and from Bishop White and members of his household. Bishop White letters in the Pierpont Morgan Library and the Maryland Diocesan Library, as well as numerous smaller manuscript holdings, were examined. The majority of surviving letters to and from Bishop White discuss church business. A detailed inventory of the home of one of the Bishop's daughters was found (see Appendix B). Some previously unrecorded artifacts with a history of ownership in

the White family have surfaced. Documentation of the presence of a country house, Brookland, may explain the large amount of furniture associated with Bishop White and introduces traveling as a family activity.

The year or years one chooses to depict in the third floor bedchambers dramatically affects their appearance. The number of occupants of the house varied considerably during the White family's occupancy (see Appendix A). One could justify focussing upon any time period between 1787 and 1836. Documentation for furnishings is scanty throughout the period. The inventory of Mary White Bronson's house upon her death in 1826 and John Sartain's 1836 painting of Bishop White's study provide the strongest evidence of specific furnishings.

Furnishing the third floor bedchambers to the years 1834 to 1836 gives one the greatest latitude to interpret the house and its occupants. One can suggest, verbally and through the selection and placement of furnishings, the entire period of occupancy. The accretion of furnishings -- as older furnishings were relegated further from public areas, as family members' households were started and abandoned, and as outgrown toys and furnishings were stored for another generation -- is one method of conveying the length and diversity of occupancy. Technological changes that occurred during the White family's occupancy can be introduced through the selection of lighting devices, fabrics, and other furnishings. Depicting the living quarters of other members of Bishop White's family provides

additional opportunities to discuss family life, including the roles of women, children, and servants in the household.

The allocation of the bedchambers between 1834 and 1836 is fairly precise. It is likely that Bishop White and his widowed son Thomas occupied the second floor bedchamber. Bishop White's bedchamber will need to be changed in order to reflect Thomas' joint occupancy. Bishop White's five granddaughters (ages in 1836 in parentheses) -- Esther (32) and Elizabeth (30) Macpherson, Anna (27) and Hetta (22) Bronson, and Rebecca White (28) -- probably occupied the third floor bedchambers. Bishop White's grandsons George White (25) and William Bronson (20) likely lived on the fourth floor. Biographical information about many occupants of the house is found in Appendix C.

The furnishings in the third floor bedchambers will reflect the belongings and activities of five unmarried, moderately wealthy women. A few objects with a history of White family ownership and references to activities in correspondence provided some documentation for the selection of furnishings. Period diaries, inventories, correspondence, illustrations, and housekeeping manuals yielded additional information. The correspondence of Mary Wilson and Hopkinson family members was particularly useful. Lastly, John Sartain's 1836 painting of Bishop White's study and a portion of his bedchamber served as an important guide to the quantity and style of furnishings for the floor above.

NOTES

1. In a September 1985 discussion, Historical Architect Penelope H. Batcheler indicated that not all structural evidence and other data upon which the architectural restoration is based is recorded in the architectural reports.

Chapter I: HISTORICAL NARRATIVE

The third floor of the Bishop White House was likely occcupied by five of Bishop White's granddaughters -- Elizabeth and Esther Macpherson, Anna and Hetta Bronson, and Rebecca White -- between 1834 and 1836. They ranged in age from 22 to 32 years old in 1836. Documentary and artifactual evidence provides some indication of their activities and furnishings. Material about other young women of a similar milieu during the period supplements what is known about Bishop White's granddaughters.

Education

Bishop White's granddaughters, like their mothers, were probably educated at home and in one of the many schools for young women in Philadelphia. The emphases of the schools varied; some stressed needlework, drawing, and music, while others emphasized reading and writing. Bishop White served as a trustee of a number of educational institutions (see Appendix C), including Madame Rivardi's Seminary.[1] While the dates for this Philadelphia school for young ladies likely precluded attendance by any White family members, Bishop White's role is an indication of his attitudes toward female education. Nelly Lewis (1805-1820) stayed with the Whites while she attended Miss Greland's school (see Appendix C) about 1820. Bishop White's granddaughters' reading, writing, and teaching abilities (discussed below) required an education they likely received locally.

Household Management

One of Bishop White's granddaughters, likely his eldest -- Esther Macpherson -- took over the responsibility for household management from her mother.[2] Tasks such as washing, mending, and ironing clothes and perhaps bed linens; cooking; and cleaning were generally supervised through the mistress' participation. Mary Wilson noted to a friend, "...Your good father says he would give five pounds to take a peep at me in my kitchen with my linsy woolsy apron scolding my servants."[3] While Esther Macpherson and her predecessors delegated more strenuous aspects of cooking and cleaning, she probably clearstarched many garments and did specialized baking of pies and puddings. Marketing was another task she likely undertook alone.[4]

Instruction in household management began at an early age. Joseph Hopkinson noted

> Our [thirteen-year-old] daughter carries her office of House keeper with great attention and as [small?] dignity - she particularly prides herself on her management of Harman, and the work she gets out of him - Indeed Benjamin says Miss Elizabeth do gra [?] deal better with Harman, for Mys [elf?] is [afraid?] of him half the time ___[5]

Esther Macpherson may have divided tasks, such as needlework and the finer baking, among her siblings and cousins.[6] All of Bishop White's granddaughters likely participated in an annual thorough cleaning of the house. Such a division of work was both practical and instructive.

Benevolent Associations

Some of Bishop White's granddaughters participated in benevolent associations. These groups were formed in the late 1700s and early 1800s to provide charitable assistance to many people. Single women generally worked with associations involved in less controversial goals, such as teaching the poor.[7] Some of Bishop White's granddaughters (see Appendix C) were involved in the United Churches' Female Sunday School Society at Christ Church. The by-laws[8] discuss the duties: gathering poor female children to attend the school, instructing them in religious knowledge, and sitting with them during worship services to "see they behave with order." Other duties included seeing that the children had warm clothes, and collecting money to defray the expenses of the school. They likely also attended meetings regarding the society, and probably served on committees for fundraising, etcetera. The surviving library of a similar organization, the Female Sunday School of St. Peter's Church Teachers' Library, gives one a further sense of the group's aims. It also provides a list of some of the types of books and periodicals Bishop White's granddaughters might have read in connection with their teaching: Eternity Realized: A guide to the Thoughtful, in connection with their teaching, A Remedy for Wandering Thoughts, and The Family Visiter and Sunday School Magazine (see Appendix D).

Reading

The denizens of the third floor also read fiction. Sir Walter Scott's series of Waverly Novels that descended in the White family is but one indication of their reading. One proscriptive book by Hannah More, Practical Piety, has a family history. Enos Bronson's position as editor and publisher of the U.S. Gazette, periodicals such as The Analectic Magazine, and numerous books under the imprint of the Lorenzo Press suggest an interest and availability of reading materials in the household.

This diverse reading list appears typical of well-to-do, educated women. Mary Wilson noted in her correspondence reading the Gazette and works by Hannah More.[9] Elizabeth Hopkinson wrote her daughter:

> I am happy to find you have been reading Temper, and hope my dear Buff, you did not run through it with your usual haste; that book should be read for the excellent lessons it inculcates, and not merely for the story and to find out, who and who, get married. The fatal effects of an indulgence of temper is well represented -but we need not look to books for artificial representations, every family can furnish one or more examples to show the baneful effects of uncontrolled passions ...[10]

Proscriptive literature was not confined to households with as strong religious ties as the Whites'.

Correspondence

Writing letters to friends was another activity. Few letters to or from Bishop White's granddaughters survive. Whether no one chose to save their correspondence, or the fact that most of their relatives lived nearby, explains this circumstance is unclear. Some later correspondence survives (see

Appendix C).

Sewing

Needlework was an activity that Bishop White's five granddaughters all engaged in. Plain work for the household, such as mending and marking sheets and towels, was one of two types of needlework done. Miss H. Warder detailed her sewing accomplishments among her other activities in her 1832 diary (see Appendix E).

> 4 July sewed at my purse an hour and three quarters
> 7 July sewed til five
> 17 July finished a sleeve and covered an emery bag
> 27 July finished my purse after being three weeks and two days...hemmed four silk handkerchiefs and corded two little petticoats[11]

The other type of needlework, fancy or fine work, likely included embroidering collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs as well as sewing needlework accessories. One of Bishop Whites' daughters' contemporaries noted

> ... We were both pleased to learn such agreeable symptoms of your notability and hope a pincushion manufactured by your own little fingers is [by?] Miss Aime added to the thread case - I shall expect to find you mistress minuet de la cour notwithstanding more housewifely occupations.[12]

These forms of handiwork, whether worn or carried by the maker, a relative, or a friend, were badges of skill and tokens of friendship.[13]

Music

The development of musical skills was also encouraged during the period. Music lessons were conducted as part of schooling[14] and separately. Some young ladies pursued music avidly. Joseph Hopkinson admonished his daughter:

> ... I by no means wish you to quit learning music, but I think you should quit buying it. This is a trade the teachers carry on to a point of imposition unless they are checked - the charge for music is more than one third of that for teaching; altho' your stock is certainly very large - I will send you a check for the bill.[15]

Elizabeth Hopkinson's musical interest continued; at age 19 she took lessons from "a famous Italian master."[16] Some young ladies learned to play other instruments, but the piano appears to have been the most popular one.[17]

Drawing and painting

Part of a porcelain palette,[18] found during archeological investigations of the Bishop White House, hints at another popular activity during the period, painting. While some schools taught drawing as part of their curriculum, some parents did not consider it as necessary a skill as reading or needlework. Joseph Hopkinson noted to his wife:

> I enclose a letter from Rebecca Smith to her father, requesting his permission for her to take lessons in drawing. He refers it entirely to your judgement, and is also desirous you should generally direct her education and put her to such branches as you think her capacity will warrant.[19]

Watercolor drawings, accompanied by poetry, were sometimes made for other young ladies' albums.[20]

Visiting

Activities also took a social form. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, the Whites' trips to their own and others' country homes are well-documented (see Appendixes C and F). It seems likely that Bishop White's grandchildren continued these long and short visits with friends and relatives.

Entertaining appears to have been an important household activity. Bishop White regularly suggested in his correspondence that one minister or another should stay at the Whites' while in Philadelphia; invitations were often extended to ministers' wives (see Appendix C). Such arrangements apparently continued; Elizabeth Macpherson offered lodging to Bishop Whittingham after her grandfather's death and her own marriage.[21] The fact that three of Bishop White's granddaughters married during the three years following his death suggests that visits with other Philadelphians, trips to the country, trips to other cities, and entertaining of others at home likely provided opportunities for courtship.[22]

Visits with friends for a few hours in the afternoon or evening were also popular. When other young women visited Bishop White's granddaughters, they may have been entertained on the third floor, as the entertaining and business uses of the first two floors of the house by Bishop White likely continued. Visiting would be a time to work on needlework, drink tea, and socialize with friends.

CHAPTER I NOTES

1. Mary Johnson, "Madame Rivardi's Seminary in the Gothic Mansion," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, Jan. 1980, 3-38. For other references to Philadelphia schools, see Susan Swan, Plain and Fancy: American Women and Their Needlework (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1977), 47-48, and Betty-Bright Low and Jacqueline Hinsley, Sophie duPont: A Young Lady in America (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1987), 130, 138.

2. Bishop White noted her role, "...ye present Lady of my house is my eldest daughter, Mrs. Macpherson, who became a Widow about six Months ago & who will be happy to have it in her Power to make a stay under my Roof agreeable to you..." 28 April 1814 letter, Bishop White to Bishop Thomas Claggett, Maryland Diocesan Archives, Maryland Historical Society. Previously, Mary Harrison White and Maria Key Heath White served as mistresses of Bishop White's household (see Appendix C).

3. 16 Jan 1802 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia, to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (hereafter cited as Wilson, v. 10, HSP).

4. Karie Diethorn, Domestic Servants in Philadelphia, 1780-1830 (Philadelphia: Independence NH Park, 1986), 64-69, 81-83. Kenneth and Anna Roberts trans., Moreau de St. Méry's American Journey (Garden City, NJ: Doubleday & Co., 1947), 283. Eliza Leslie, The House Book (Philadelphia, 1841), 227.

5. 13 July 1813 letter from Joseph Hopkinson to Emily Hopkinson. Hopkinson papers, vol. 16, p. 34, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (hereafter cited as Hopkinson, v. , p. , HSP).

6. Low and Hinsley, 37-38, 76. Amy Boyce Osaki, "A 'Truly Feminine Employment': Sewing and the Early Nineteenth-Century Woman," Winterthur Portfolio 23:4, 227.

7. Anne M. Boylan, "Timid Girls, Venerable Widows and Dignified Matrons: Life Cycle Patterns Among Organized Women in New York and Boston, 1797-1840," American Quarterly, 1987, 780-781.

8. Christ Church Archives, Series 5, vol. 410. Christ Church, Philadelphia.

9. "Last evening... Emily & myself had soberly seated ourselves, I at my work while she read Miss Hannah More..." 1 Dec 1801, 27 Dec 1802, 9 Oct 1806 letters, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, Wilson, v. 10, HSP.

10. 21 Aug 1812 letter, E[mily] H[opkinson] to Elizabeth Hopkinson. Hopkinson, v. 12, p. 28, HSP.

11. H. Warder diary, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

12. 16 Nov 1811 letter, J. Mease, Bristol [Pa?] to Elizabeth Hopkinson, Philadelphia. Hopkinson, v. 12, HSP.

13. Osaki, 226-227, 240. Swan, 12-13.

14. Johnson, 5,15.

15. 13 Jan 1816 letter, Joseph Hopkinson, Washington, DC to Elizabeth Hopkinson, Philadelphia. Hopkinson, v. 4, 25, HSP.

16. 28 Mar 1819 letter, Emily Hopkinson to A[lexander] H. Hopkinson. Hopkinson, v. 17, HSP.

17. Low and Hinsley, 61-62.

18. INHP accession 132, T-23-2.

19. 14 Jan 1817 letter, Joseph Hopkinson to Emily Hopkinson, Hopkinson, v. 16, HSP.

20. Lydia Thomas' book, c. 1832-1840, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. See Swan, 189, for a paint box and similar album owned by Eleuthera duPont Smith, ca. 1829, in the Downs Manuscript Collection, Winterthur Museum (65-623.1).

21. 8 July [after 1838] letter, Elizabeth Wiltbank, Philadelphia to Bishop Wittingham. Maryland Diocesan Library, Maryland Historical Society.

22. The marriage patterns may suggest financial expediency.

Chapter II: DOCUMENTED FURNISHINGS

Front Chamber, third floor

1. Small walnut chest of drawers, c. 1760. See Illustration No. 52 in Charles Dorman, Bishop White House Furnishings Plan (1961). Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck in 1988.
2. Sheraton mahogany sewing stand. See Illustration No. 50, Dorman, Furnishings Plan (1961). Owned by Mrs. Paul Washburn in 1961. Counterpart purchased, INDE #1489.
3. Miniature portrait of [Bishop] William White in locket, ca. 1769, attributed to Charles Willson Peale. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr., INDE #13720. Duplicate made in 1988. See Illustration 1.
4. Miniature portrait of Thomas Harrison White in frame, ca. 1804, by Benjamin Trott. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr., INDE #13721. Duplicate made in 1988.[1] See Illustration 2.
5. Miniature portrait of Maria Key Heath White, ca. 1804, perhaps by Benjamin Trott. Location unknown.[2] See Illustration 3.
6. Silhouette, Mary Harrison Bronson, ca. 1830, by an unknown artist. Gift of Mrs. Joseph Hughes. INDE #12126. See Illustration 4.
7. Two or three side chairs. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck in 1988. See Illustration 5.
8. Painting (?) of [Bishop] William White, before 1780, by an unknown artist, England.[3] Location unknown.

9. Miniature of Thomas White, Sr., England. See above note.
10. Andirons, brass and iron. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck, INDE #13445, 13446.
11. Windsor arm chair, pine and maple, ca. 1800-1825. Gift of Mrs. Charlotte Dyer, INDE #13444. See Illustration 6.
12. Mirror, rectangular; tripartite; columns with acanthus leaves at sides. See Illustration 7. Owned by Robins family, Orange, NJ, 1961.
13. Miniature portrait of Bishop William White, ca. 1807-1828, by Edward Miles. Philadelphia Museum of Art, 38-29-16.
14. Miniature portrait of Mary White Bronson, date and artist unknown. Owned by Mrs. F. A. Barbour in 1961.
15. Miniature portrait of Bishop William White, date unknown, by Robertson. Owned by Mrs. F. A. Barbour in 1961.
16. Enos Bronson, pen and ink on paper, date and artist unknown. Owned by Mrs. Charles E. Bronson Swarthmore, PA in 1933. See Illustration 8.

Rear Chamber, third floor

1. Small walnut chest of drawers, originally owned by Mrs. George Harrison, mother of Mrs. William White. See Illustration No. 49, Dorman, Furnishings Plan (1961). Owned by Mr. Arthur de Berdt Robins in 1961.
2. Windsor arm chair, ash, maple, walnut and pine, branded "J. Burden", c. 1793-1827. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr., INDE #13722. See Illustration 9.

3. Portrait of Bishop William White, oil on canvas, ca. 1831-1834, by Henry Inman. Owned by a descendant.[4]
4. Miniature ceramic toys, INDE #5738 and other objects in accession #132.[5]
5. Toothbrushes (2). INDE accession #132, archeological investigation.
6. Ring, gold with pearls; in period box. Gift of Mrs. Herbert Casey. INDE #11103.
7. Miniature portrait of Thomas Harrison White, ca. 1804, probably by Benjamin Trott. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, #1948.7.
8. Miniature portrait of Thomas Harrison White, 1823, by Daniel Dickinson. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, #1948.6.
9. Miniature portrait of William White White [grandson of Bishop] pencil on paper, ca. 1828-1830, by W.H. Chauncey. Historical Society of Pennsylvania, #1948.75.

CHAPTER II NOTES

1. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania owns a virtually identical miniature. See INHP acc. file #3538.

2. Descendant William White stated in 1987 that the portrait was donated to HSP with other White family portraits in 1948. HSP has no record of the portrait of Maria White, nor was it found among unidentified miniatures.

3. 4 Apr 1780 letter, Colston Carr, Twickenham, England to Bishop William White, Philadelphia. INDE #10502. Carr states, "...You will also send me information, when & how Mrs. White will have your Picture convey'd to her. There is a Miniature Picture of your Father, which I have brought with yours to my House, & I will send with it." Whether the portrait of William White was intended for his mother or his wife in unknown.

4. As the portrait descended in the White family, presumably it was commissioned by a family member. In 1985 the owner Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr., gave it to a Montgomery relative (residing at Yale Divinity School, New Haven, CT in 1988).

5. Some toys were found between floorboards during architectural restoration. Shards were found in the sewer outlet excavation in 1955.

Chapter III: RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

A. INTRODUCTION

The selection of furnishings for the third floor of the Bishop White House can be used to emphasize the changes in occupancy between 1787 and 1836. Furnishings made at a variety of times depict these changes, including the needs, tastes, and numbers of occupants. Objects that reflect the childhoods of Bishop White's children and his son Thomas' children, such as small chairs, should thus be included. Object selection will also show changes in lighting and heating technology that occurred during Bishop White's ownership of the house.

The third floor bedchambers were likely outfitted with a combination of furnishings made between about 1750 and 1836. Furnishings from a range of dates with a history of ownership by Bishop White survive. An extant chest of drawers,[1] is believed to have descended from Mary Harrison White's mother, Mrs. Henry Harrison. A sewing table[2] was likely acquired by Thomas Harrison White and his wife Maria during their residency. One can surmise their acquisition of a high-post bed. As Mary White Bronson's children apparently sold few of her belonging following her death in 1826,[3] furnishings produced between her marriage in 1804 and 1826 were likely found in Bishop White's house after 1826. Similarly, Elizabeth White Macpherson's belongings, many of which were probably purchased when she lived in her own home (1808 to 1813) likely remained in the third floor bedchambers in Bishop White's house during the 1830s. It is possible that when Brookland was sold in 1815, some furnishings were moved to 89

Walnut Street. A concentration of Philadelphia or Delaware Valley pieces made during the first decade of the 1800s would reflect Bishop White's gifts to his children at the time of their marriages.

The selection and arrangement of furnishings in the third floor bedchambers may appear awkward. The furniture is not neatly arranged, and proportions and styles of furniture vary. The intention is to portray the rooms as we believe them to have looked in the mid-1830s. Bishop White likely built his house to accommodate his young family; size and configuration of chambers reflect this. In the 1830s, the chambers were not being used as they had been planned.[4]

One can begin to surmise the quantity, quality, and origin of the furnishings through surviving artifactual and documentary evidence. While most furnishings with an association with Bishop White are of Philadelphia or Delaware Valley origin, a few Baltimore and English pieces are documented.[5] A number of pieces passed to the White family from Mrs. White's family, the Harrisons.[6]

The majority of the furnishings that have descended in the White family were made in Philadelphia by highly skilled craftsmen. Chippendale and Hepplewhite chairs (INDE #7802, 11464, 8655, 10226, 5697-5699), low chests of drawers made by Jonathan Gostelowe and others, a sewing table, and a Sheraton sofa and card table are among the furnishings with a White family provenance.[7] The pieces are primarily made of mahogany -- a fine, expensive, and sturdy wood. While the surfaces are

decorated with carving or inlay, they are not as ornate as pieces commissioned by other prominent Philadelphians. Windsor chairs by Letchworth, Burden, and others were owned by Bishop White.[8] Other more spare, functional furniture includes a writing desk (#7801), bookcases (#4918, 4919), a cabinet (#7761), and boxes and chests.[9]

Silver and ceramics with a White family provenance are of a similarly high quality. Most of the Whites' silver was made in Philadelphia. Both earlier pieces -- plates by John Myers, a chocolate pot by Abraham DuBois, and a coffee pot by Richard Humphreys -- and the later ones (many made by Joseph Lownes) are well-crafted, of fine proportions, and lightly decorated.[10]

Some generalizations can be made about the surviving ceramics with a White family association. Archeological excavation showed that the White household used a range of ceramics and glassware. The more utilitarian redware and stoneware was used in the kitchen. A few pieces of fine English and American ceramics survive. Blue and white Chinese export porcelain was found in large quantities during excavation and a number of whole pieces with a family history are known.[11] One small group of Chinese export porcelain shards has a salmon-colored pattern; the design is indistinct. A second small group of Chinese export porcelain shards has a greek key border and swag-like motifs; it probably originally bore a different color than the current grey shade. Illustration 10 shows a Chinese export porcelain tea cup and saucer with a history of ownership by Bishop White.[12] The blue and gilt overglazed pattern has a

central crest of nuptial birds.

All four surviving patterns of Chinese export porcelain with a White family provenance were finely crafted and glazed. These ceramics were relatively expensive ones which were popular among the small group of Philadelphians who could afford them. Bishop White's brother-in-law, Robert Morris, was active in the China trade.[13] White's son Thomas worked for Willing and Morris as a supercargo, albeit briefly. The fact that neither White family pieces nor shards depict a personalized armorial motif survive is significant.

While the Whites owned many furnishings of high quality, artifactual evidence suggests that the Whites did not buy the finest or most expensive items available. Through contact with such families as the Morrises and the Blackwells,[14] the Whites were certainly aware of the finest goods available. Bishop White's wealth is discussed in Appendix C. However, Bishop White noted in a sermon delivered before the Orphan Society of Philadelphia:

> Both classes [rich and poor] have vices peculiar to their respective conditions: and it is hard to determine which is more injurious to the welfare of society, vice confined by poverty to obscurity, and appearing in its own naked deformity; or vice made conspicuous by wealth, and dressed up in all the allurements of fashion.[15]

Such a statement may partially explain the Whites' apparent choice to furnish their house in a restrained manner.

There are a limited number of households with contents that likely paralleled the Whites'. Benjamin Rush's 1813 inventory (see Appendix G) is useful. Other Philadelphia inventories of

the period[16] provide documentation for quantities and types of furnishings. The aptness of Mary Bronson's 1826 inventory was noted earlier. While Mary Wilson's activities are far better documented than her furnishings,[17] references to reading, writing, and tea-drinking are useful. Hopkinson family correspondence[18] is among the material that substantiates other activities and furnishings, as do household management treatises.

FURNITURE

Beds

Determining the amount and arrangement of sleeping furniture used on the third floor of the Bishop White House between 1834 and 1836 is a difficult task. Bishop White's five granddaughters needed beds. Short- and long-term guests also had to be provided for.[19] The location of beds, the largest pieces of furniture in a room, was integral to the occupants' movement within a room and to the placement of other furnishings. The Whites' space needs, codified in the building's construction in 1787, were very different after 1800. Thus any arrangement of beds representing the Whites' needs in the 1830s will appear awkward, as the chambers were not designed for such a use.

It is likely that each resident of the third floor did not have her own bed, given the limited space for beds and the arrangements apparent in Mary Bronson's house.[20] The types of beds used in the Bishop White House are also unclear. It seems likely that Bishop White had a mid- to late-eighteenth-century high post bed, and that Thomas Harrison White acquired it the time of his marriage. Bird Wilson described sleeping

arrangements near the time of Bishop White's death

> ...during the night of the 2d of July, having risen from bed, [Bishop White] fell with some violence on the floor; for which no cause could be discovered, except mere weakness. And though he did not appear to have received any internal injury, but only some outward bruises, yet his physical powers were weakened, and gradually failed. His son, who slept in the same chamber, being roused by his fall, replaced him in bed, from which he did not again rise...[21]

A second high post bed, ca. 1804, should be placed in Bishop White's bedchamber and hung with gauze "musketto" netting. The headboard should be against the north wall.

Both high and low post beds were likely used on the third floor of the house.[22] Two high post beds could represent the beds probably acquired by the Bronsons and the Macphersons in the early 1800s. One high post bed is in the collection (#1955) and one needs to be acquired. Two low post beds, one single (#1665) and one double (#1434) can represent the beds acquired for Bishop White's or Thomas Harrison White's children.

Chests of drawers, bureaus, and wardrobes

Chests of drawers, bureaus, and wardrobes provided storage space for clothing, linens, and other possessions. Period inventories of similar households show frequent use of one to three pieces of storage furniture in each bedchamber.[23] Mary Bronson's inventory (Appendix B) listed four bureaus in the two second story bedchambers. Four mid- to late-eighteenth-century mahogany bureaus have histories of use in the Bishop White House.[24]

The amalgamation of households, the length and diversity of occupancy, and the number of occupants of the third floor support

the use of a minimum of four pieces of storage furniture --a linen press (#5783) should be placed in the hallway, a chest of drawers in each bedchamber (#7322 and #5878) and a bureau in the front chamber (#12258). A Philadelphia or Delaware Valley chest (ca. 1780-1826) should be placed in the hallway to suggest the storage needs for the family. The Whites likely used the servants' quarters[25] and the basement for supplemental storage of furniture and other possessions.

Tables

A number of tables would have been needed in the third floor bedchambers. A duplicate of the sewing table with a history of ownership in the White family[26] (#1489) should be positioned near the fireplace in the north chamber. The design of pembroke tables could accommodate multiple activities -- sewing, reading, writing, or serving tea -- as well as be easily folded and moved against a wall. Eliza Leslie noted in her House Book, "...a table, to use when writing or sewing, is an indispensable article of furniture to a chamber."[27] A pembroke table should be located in each chamber. One (#11702) should be centrally located in the south chamber and set for tea. A second pembroke table should be acquired for the north chamber.

Additional tables were likely found in the bedchambers. Tables that had been in parlors in the Bishop's children's houses, such as card tables, may have been used on the third floor. The only table inventoried above the first floor of Benjamin Rush's house was a card table in one of the front bedchambers (see Appendix G). Mary Bronson had two card tables

and a tea table in her parlors; one table in the two second story chambers, and "1 pair Mahogany Tables. 1 ditto and 1 small Mahogany Bureau Table" valued at $10 (see Appendix B).[28] Bureau tables, or low dressing tables, are listed occasionally in other period inventories.[29] A bureau table, made in the Philadelphia area between 1800 and 1830, should be acquired. A pair of card tables, c. 1815 (#10371, #10372), should be split between the two chambers. A candlestand and a one-drawer stand, or a pair of one-drawer stands, should be acquired and placed near the bedsteads in each chamber. They should be mahogany, from the Philadelphia area, and made between 1780 and 1836; pieces made in Baltimore during the first decade of the nineteenth century would also be appropriate.

Seating Furniture

The bedchambers served as an area for Bishop White's granddaughters to engage in a number of activities. A large quantity of seating furniture was needed by the occupants and their guests. Chairs, placed against the wall when not in use, would be gathered around a table for reading, sewing and other needlework, writing, and drinking tea.

Large numbers of chairs and, occasionally, a sofa, are listed in period inventories. There were fourteen chairs in two of Mary Bronson's bedchambers (see Appendix B). One front bedchamber in Benjamin Rush's house (see Appendix G) contained "6 chairs painted wood," while another had "6 Mahogany chairs;" each set was valued at $1.50. Rush's back chamber had "8 common chairs." Six to eight chairs are thus needed for each

bedchamber.

A variety of chair forms would have been found in the bedchambers. Bishop White owned a number of Windsor chairs.[30] An upholstered side chair (#13722) by Joseph Burden (active ca. 1793-1827) and an armchair (#13444), ca. 1800-1825, have a history of ownership in the White family. These can be augmented by a number of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century Windsor chairs in the collection (#1035, 1105, 7399, 7400, 7403-7405, 7406-7409, 11492, 11493, 13444, 13722).

More elaborate chairs that had earlier graced the parlors of Mary White Bronson, Thomas Harrison White, and Elizabeth White Macpherson would likely have been found on the third floor of Bishop White House. Two or three side chairs (see Illustration 5) have a history of ownership in the White family. Two mahogany side chairs (#11492, 11493), made c. 1810, are appropriate for the chambers.

There may have been a sofa in one of the third floor bedchambers. Mary Bronson had one in a third floor bedchamber (see Appendix B), as well as an easy chair and seven other chairs. A slightly later (1841) housekeeping manual notes that

> Large, deep sofas, with square pillows, are now considered essential articles of furniture in bedrooms. These sofas are generally covered with furniture chintz, or dimity, or damasked brown linen; and are very useful in cases of illness, or to recline on for an afternoon nap. Many of them are made to contain a frame and a double mattress, which can be drawn out at night, so as to furnish an extra bed, when necessary.[31]

The former parlors or bedchambers of Thomas Harrison White, Elizabeth White Macpherson, or Mary White Bronson could have

supplied a sofa, likely made between 1800 and 1826. A settee (#11488), made in Philadelphia about 1810, should be placed in the front bedchamber.

Washstands

Washstands would have been found in one or both of the bedchambers on the third floor. Mary Bronson had a "stained wood wash stand" in one of her second floor bedchambers (see Appendix B). Benjamin Rush's inventory (Appendix G) shows a washstand in two of three second story chambers. A washstand (#11489) will be placed in the rear chamber. A washstand made in Philadelphia or the Delaware Valley between 1780 and 1826 needs to be acquired for the front chamber.

Towel Racks

A wooden towel rack would have been placed near the washstand to hang linen towels for washing. Eliza Leslie[32] recommended placing a sturdy towel rack near a washstand. Perhaps the stand in one of Benjamin Rush's bedchambers (see Appendix G), valued at $0.25, was a towel rack. A towel rack (#3810) should be placed in the rear chamber near the washstand. A late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth-century towel rack needs to be acquired for the front chamber.

Looking Glasses

Several looking glasses would likely have been found on the third floor of the Bishop White House. Mary Bronson (see Appendix B) had two looking glasses in her parlors, a maple one in a second story chamber, and three (stored ?) on the third

story. Benjamin Rush's inventory (Appendix G) shows a looking glass in virtually every bedchamber.

A variety of forms of looking glasses are appropriate. Wall-hung looking glasses, made in Philadelphia or the Delaware Valley in the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth centuries, should be placed over the bureau (#10971) and the washstand (#13417). A mirror (Illustration 7) with a family history survives. A dressing glass, either affixed or separate[33] from a dressing table, is another option, as is a hand-held mirror.

Bookshelves

The large number of books (see below) likely owned by Bishop White's granddaughters necessitated bookshelves. The extent and type of bookshelves that Bishop White had --open and closed shelving around the room-- are known from the painting of his study. Mary Bronson had three bookshelves on the third floor of her house. Whether these were in storage or in use is unclear (see Appendix B). Eliza Leslie noted that "...a hanging shelf, for books, is far better than to lay them about the mantelpiece, or on top of the bureau."[34] Two sets of bookshelves, made locally between 1787 and 1836, are needed.

Dollhouse

A dollhouse may have been located on the third floor of the Bishop White House. The age of the users of dollhouses during the early-nineteenth century is unclear. A dollhouse used by children could have been saved for future generations or guests. There is evidence that dollhouses were sometimes used by mature women, perhaps to create a world in which they exercised a greater control than in their own.[35] A dollhouse, made about 1815 (INDE #2762), should be placed in the south chamber.

TEXTILES

Bedhangings

The choice of bedhanging presence, style, and fabric reinforces the interpretation of the house as furnished during the summer months. The bedhangings should be made of white cotton batiste fabric. The painting, The Bedchamber of

Washington (see Illustration 11) provides documentation for the style of bedhangings.[36] The bedhangings appear to have dropped loosely from the tester and had a fringed, fairly long valance. The counterpane or coverlet may have been of the same fabric; it was also fringed. The same fabric appears to have been used for the curtains and slipcover. Mary Bronson's and Benjamin Rush's inventories (see Appendices B and G) are among the documentary sources for the presence of bedhangings.

Curtains

Some early-nineteenth-century bedchambers had curtained windows. Period inventories generally note only the presence or (presumed) absence of curtains.[37] Although fabrics are rarely mentioned in inventories, references indicate that bedhangings and curtains often matched. Eliza Leslie noted

> The bed curtains and window curtains should of course be of the same material, and corresponding in form. Their color should contrast well with that of the wall...[38]

Straight-hung, fairly sheer, white cotton curtains are recommended for the bedchambers. They are shown in a number of period graphics[39], including John G. Chapman's The Bedchamber of Washington (see Illustration 11).

Slipcovers

Upholstered chair and sofa seats in the bedchambers should have slipcovers. Sophie duPont noted in 1831 that her horsehair sofa was "robed in full attire of white dimity and occupied by divers [sic] dirty pocket handkerchiefs, mittens, shawls, cloaks, workbags, and what not."[40] The slipcovers should be made of the

same fabric as the bedhangings and curtains.[41]

Linens

Linen sheets and pillowcases were used on most beds during the early-nineteenth century. Reproductions have been made for the beds, using linen that approximates the color and texture of period textiles. As cotton pillowcases appear to be pictured in Chapman's The Bedchamber of Washington (Illustration 11), they should be made for the high post bed. Reproduction coarse linen towels should duplicate the sizes of extant late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century towels. A reproduction white linen tablecloth and four napkins for the pembroke table and a bureau scarf should follow period styles and proportions.[42]

HEATING AND LIGHTING DEVICES

Introduction

The early-nineteenth century was a period of transition in technology for many areas, including heating and lighting methods. Inventories and pictorial sources indicate the concurrent use of candles and lamps, coal and wood, in many households. The third floor bedchambers will show a mixture of technologies for heating and lighting the home.

Heating devices

The painting of Bishop White's study provides an indication of heating methods in the house. There is an empty coal grate in the fireplace. Bishop White's estate papers note the payment of a $38.50 bill for coal.[43] A pair of andirons with a Bishop White

provenance (INDE #13445, 13446) suggests the possible use of both wood and coal.

The use of mixed technologies during the period is substantiated by inventories. Benjamin Rush's household appears to have used only wood; andirons, shovels, and tongs are listed for nearly every chamber on the first and second floors and fenders and bellows are listed occasionally (see Appendix G). Mary Bronson's possessions listed in her inventory indicate that her household primarily used coal in 1826, although the value of both wood and coal are included in the inventory:

Parlors	1 Fender
	1 Stove for Schuylkill coal
Chambers 2^{d} Story	1 Sheet Iron Stove
Kitchen	2 Coal Sifters
3^{d} Story	1 Chimney Board
Garrett	1 Coal Grate
	2 pair Andirons
Plate	Andirons Shovel and Tongs[44]

A coal grate and accoutrements (brass coal bucket, shovel, tongs) should be acquired for Bishop White's study and the third floor south chamber. The documented andirons will be placed in the third floor north fireplace. A fender (no#) and bellows (#11185) will be used; a shovel and pair of tongs need to be acquired.

Lighting Devices

A range of lighting devices would likely have been used on the third floor of the Bishop White House. Candles and oil-filled lamps were both used in the early nineteenth century, often in the same building. Gas was not available in Philadelphia until 1836.

Bishop White's study had but one candlestick when it was painted in 1836. The following lighting devices were noted in Mary Bronson's 1826 inventory (Appendix B).

Library [closet?]	tin lamp lantern
Parlors	1 pair of Lamps 2 Pair of Plated Candlesticks 1 pair of Branches [probably INDE #8409,8410]
Kitchen	1 Brass Lamp 2 Brass Candlesticks 2 tin do.
Garret	1 box [candles

Maria Key Heath White borrowed a pair of candlesticks from an Aunt [Mary Wilson?] Hollingsworth about 1812.[45] Benjamin Rush's 1813 inventory (Appendix G) lists lamps in the first floor parlors and in the hallways. No lighting devices are noted in the bedchambers, but there were "7 Kitchen candlesticks" and "4 chamber do." Rush's inventory included "1 pair small candlestick [sic]" under plate and "4 pair candlesticks," "1 pair snuffers and stand," and "1 chamber candlestick" under plated ware.

A pair of brass candlesticks (#2498, 2499) placed on a mantel could allude to the continued use of candles, including the practice of collecting them on the first floor. Two electrified reproduction Argand lamps should also be placed in the chambers on the central tables.[46]

The brightness of the Argand lamp does not preclude a need for lighting in the hallways. While the Whites may have carried candlesticks through dark hallways, wall or ceiling fixtures are needed today. A reproduction sconce is needed.

ART OBJECTS

Portraits

The numerous portraits of Bishop White -- paintings, silhouettes, prints, and miniatures -- were created for a range of purposes. Commemorative portraits -- for public or institutional use -- need not be represented in the house.[47] Portraits that were made for members of the White family are more appropriate for display. Similarly, surviving portraits of family members made during the period of occupancy should be exhibited. Known portraits of White family members (see Chapter II) include:

Thomas White Sr.	before 1780	location unknown
Bishop William White	before 1780	location unknown
Bishop William White	ca. 1769	See Illustration 1
Bishop William White	date unknown	family owned
Bishop William White	ca. 1807-1828	Phila. Museum of Art
Bishop William White	ca. 1831-1834	family owned
Thomas Harrison White	ca. 1804	See Illustration 2
Thomas Harrison White	ca. 1804	Hist. Society of PA
Thomas Harrison White	1823	Hist. Society of PA
Maria Key Heath White	ca. 1804	See Illustration 3[48]
William White White	ca. 1828-1830	Hist. Society of PA
Mary White Bronson	date unknown	family owned
Enos Bronson	ca. 1800-1823	See Illustration 8
Mary Harrison Bronson	ca. 1830	See Illustration 4

Miniatures could be hung on walls or worn.[49] Portraits of Bishop White and members of his family will be displayed on the east wall of the south bedchamber.

Prints

Numerous prints would likely have hung in the third floor bedchambers and hallway. Period inventories provide a sense of the number of prints in bedchambers. The presence of two or three prints in a bedchamber appears typical.[50] Mary Bronson had thirteen prints in her two second story chambers and three on her

third floor in 1826 (see Appendix B). Sartain's 1836 painting of Bishop White's study shows seven prints over the mantle.

The subjects of the prints should reflect popular interests and the interests of the residents. Biblical scenes would likely have been placed in the third floor chambers. The presence of biblical scenes reflects the entire family's participation in religious activities, particularly Bishop White's granddaughters' teaching of Sunday school. Two sets of religious prints, "The Prodigal Son" (#5315-5320) and "Babes in Woods" (#6589-6593) should be hung in the chambers. The early dates of the prints (1795 and 1792, respectively) provide an opportunity to interpret the continuous occupancy of the chambers and the attendant accretion of furnishings and decorations.

The scrapbook of one of Bishop White's great granddaughters[51] provides an indication of other types of prints that might be found in the bedchambers. It contains numerous prints, many engraved before 1836, of American and English statesmen; landscapes; and cityscapes (particularly Philadelphia ones). There are some romantic scenes, religious vignettes, and portraits of literary figures. A set of prints of the four seasons (#6414-6417), engraved in 1803, are appropriate. A few additional prints for the bedchambers and hallway are needed. They should reflect the later dates of occupancy, help represent the range of popular subjects, approximate the number of prints owned by other family members, and fill the void over the mantle in the south chamber.[52]

FLOOR COVERINGS

The floors of the third floor bedchambers were likely carpeted. The painting of Bishop White's bedchamber (Illustration 12) shows the floorcovering used there during the summer of 1836 --Canton matting. The straw matting likely replaced carpets used in the winter. Carpets would be rolled up and stored.[53] Mary Bronson had carpets in most chambers in her home (see Appendix B):

Parlors (2)	2 Carpets $10 each	$20
Chambers 2d Story (2)	2 Carpets	$10
Entry	1 Carpet & 2 Mats	$ 5
	2 Cup Boards & 1 Oil Cloth	$ 5
Garret	1 Carpet	[no value specified]
	1 Stair Carpet	[no value specified]

It is highly probable that fine carpets used in the parlors of Mary Bronson's house were reused on Bishop White's third floor. The prospect of setting up of new households upon Bishop White's death and the quantity of furnishings available from dismantled family households likely precluded the purchase of new furnishings during the later years. Documented furnishings support this assumption. The likely use of the third floor as entertainment as well as sleeping space also suggests the presence of relatively high quality carpet for both appearance and as a sound barrier. The relatively low valuations of Mary Bronson's carpets, particularly in the parlors, suggest that they were not Brussels or Wilton carpets, but ingrain ones.[54]

Carpet tacks and carpet tack holes[55] are located along the edges of the two bedchambers and in the section of the hall above the landing and three steps. While it is not possible to tell

from the physical evidence when the wall-to-wall carpets were laid, the presence of carpet tacks suggests that one must consider wall-to-wall carpet as a floor covering. It is recommended that reproduction ingrain carpet, ca. 1810-1825, be installed in the bedchambers.

READING MATERIALS

Numerous books would have been present in the third floor bedchambers occupied by Bishop White's granddaughters. A number of books, such as Waverly Novels and Bibles (exhibited elsewhere in the house and in the hands of descendants) have a history of ownership by these women. The wills of Rebecca White and Mary Montgomery (Appendices H and I) note that each possessed books, though few are specified by title. Some of Bishop White's granddaughters belonged to the United Churches' Female Sunday School Society (see Appendix C). Instructive books for Sunday school teachers and examples of proscriptive works for children are thus appropriate. Appendix D provides a list of books for the third floor bedchambers.

MISCELLANEOUS

Needlework and Accessories

Decorative and utilitarian sewing tasks should be depicted. Bishop White's daughters' and granddaughters' finer needlework could have hung on the walls as examples of their skills. A piece to represent each generation should be chosen. A needlework map (#2937), ca. 1800, is one of the types of work likely done by Bishop White daughters. A later biblical scene

(#10958) is more typical of the work done by young women between 1810 and 1825.

A sewing table (#1489) was used to store sewing supplies. A reproduction work bag[56], hung on the back of a chair, would hold additional supplies. Needlework and other sewing accessories are recommended: a reproduction pincushion, needles, a swift (#13559)[57], yarn, and scissors.

Writing box and implements

A writing box, which provided a small writing surface and a place to store writing implements, would likely have been used by Bishop White's granddaughters. Mary Bronson's inventory (Appendix B) listed a mahogany work box on the second story and a writing desk on the third one. Eliza Leslie recommended[58] that "...writing materials ought to be kept in every bed-room, that they will be ready for use, when wanted; a work box will not be omitted in an apartment belonging to a lady." A work box, made between 1800 and 1835, should be acquired. Writing accessories should include paper, pens, inkwell, a sander, and an inkpot.

Drawing and painting accessories

Bishop White's granddaughters may have shared with their contemporaries the pastimes of painting or drawing. Shards of a white porcelain palette from the period were excavated.[59] A paint set (#11022) should be displayed in the north chamber. A period porcelain palette should be acquired.

Tea-drinking accoutrements

Tea-drinking was an important social activity during the

late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries. Mary Wilson recorded frequent visits to the Whites' for tea (see Chapter I). Bishop White's children likely acquired tea services after their marriages; a silver one by Joseph Lownes with a Bronson provenance survives.[60] Earlier Chinese export porcelain patterns with a Bishop White provenance are known (see Chapter II). Until a silver or Chinese export set is acquired, a polychrome Derby set (INDE #11466-11487) will be displayed. Six Philadelphia silver teaspoons made between 1780 and 1836 are needed (INDE #4299, #4300; four need to be acquired), as well as a pair of sugar tongs. A brass or copper hot water kettle and a trivet are recommended. Two pontypool (decorated tin) trays for tea and foodstuffs are also needed.[61]

Washstand accessories

Each of the washstands should hold a basin. Other recommended accessories for each include a large pitcher, a water bottle, a glass tumbler, a china mug, a soap dish, and toothbrushes.[62] Ceramics made in England or America during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, such as transfer-printed wares, are appropriate.[63]

Trunks and Boxes

Numerous storage containers for clothing and personal possessions were needed in addition to closet space. Wallpaper-covered bandboxes would likely have been used for storage; three reproduction ones will be acquired. Rectangular boxes would have housed paper and personal possessions; reproductions of these are

also needed.

Trunks and large boxes were used for storage. Eliza Leslie noted that

> ...square wooden boxes, with locks, keys, and handles, being substituted for [bandboxes]. These wooden boxes are generally tall enough to contain a folded dress under the bonnet or other millinery, and should be painted on the outside. They will last many years, with bear exposure, and can go out with the rest of the baggage. Tall square leather trunks are sometimes used for carrying bonnets, & c.[64]

Period or reproduction trunks will be displayed in the chamber and in the hallway to interpret both the extensive travelling undertaken by family members and their day-to-day storage needs (INDE #11634; two need to be acquired).

Toiletry accessories

Combs and brushes made of silver, tortoiseshell, horn, or a combination of these materials were among the items placed on bureaus; three sets need to be acquired. Small scent and medicine bottles should also be exhibited (INDE #3605, 14758, 4932), as should small boxes (INDE #5483, 5342, 2604).

Jewelry

Rings are the only jewelry mentioned in white family histories and correspondence.[65] Both mourning rings and decorative ones are noted. One ring with a family history (#11103) survives; its box or a facsimile should be placed on a bureau. Illustration 3 shows Maria Key Heath White wearing a fairly plain, long necklace and figured, hooped, pierced earrings; both may have been gold.

Ornamental objects

Small ornamental ceramics were also likely found on bureaus and mantles (INDE #14793, 14857, 14858, 14859). The keys of the mistress of the household should also be in evidence.[66]

Clothing

Representative items of reproduction clothing will expand the interpretation of the denizens of the third floor. A dress, ca. 1820-1835, should be shown, as should a pair of gloves and an apron.[67] An out-of-season cloak and muff[68] should be barely visible in a closet.

CHAPTER III NOTES

1. Charles G. Dorman, Furnishings Plan for the Bishop White House (Philadelphia: Independence National Historical Park, 1961), illustration 49.

2. Ibid, ill. 50.

3. The last page of Mary Bronson's administration papers notes that $767.21 was the "Amo. Value of Library of Books - Plate - Glass ware - Furniture & c. of Appraisement lodged in Registery office"; $600.21 was the "amo. Proportion of Library, Plate, China, Glass & Furniture retained by the children of Mrs. Bronson - with the concurrence of their guard" T. H. White Esq."; and the $38.64 was the "amo. for which the remaining Furniture & c. Sold for - less than the appraised Value." 1826 Administration #365, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives. See Appendix B.

4. I am indebted to Charles G. Dorman for this insight.

5. A tall case clock (INDE #7758) made in Baltimore about 1800 has a family association; Maria Heath White came from Baltimore. Silver candlesticks, a gravy ladle (see Dorman, ill. 12, 18), a tablespoon (INDE #8652) and a print (#5885) --English items made during Bishop White's lifetime or inherited by him-- survive.

6. Mrs. White's father came from England and settled in Philadelphia. Thomas H. Montgomery et al, Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Col. Thomas White of Maryland (Philadelphia, 1879), 35. Harrison pieces include a Chippendale wine stand, a silver sweetmeat basket, English tablespoons, and a small chest. Dorman, ill. 9, 12, 17 A, 49.

7. Dorman, ill. 8, 11, 30, 31, 35, 50, 52.

8. INDE #7766, 13722; Dorman, ill. 2. Others (unlocated) are depicted in the painting of the study. INDE #7817.

9. INDE #7767; Dorman, ill. 27, 44, 53, 54.

10. INDE #7787; Humphreys pot and one plate in collection of Mrs. James Alan Montgomery, Jr.; Dorman, ill. 12, 17, 18, 20. INDE #13711-13719. The later pieces were likely made for Bishop White's children and grandchildren. Mary Bronson's inventory (Appendix B) lists a number of pieces of hollowware that likely correspond with some of the Lownes silver.

11. INDE #8654, 8656-8659; Dorman, ill. 22-27. Paul F. Schumacher, "Archeological Field Notes, Bishop White House Basement," 12 Oct 1956, 1-3. B.B. Powell, "Original Field Notes, Archeological Project No. 15, Bishop White House," 1957 and 1958. INHP Archives. Physical and documentary evidence indicates that the sewer dates to Bishop White's occupancy. Historic Building Report, Bishop

White House (Philadelphia: INHP). Part I (1958) - Ch. III, Sec. 1:2, pl. 12; Sec. 2:6. Part II (1959) Ch. II, Sec. 1:2-3; Ch. IV, Sec. 1:1-2; and communication with INHP Historic Architect P.H. Batcheler. The archeological records (INHP acc. 132, 156) do not indicate the stratification of the materials. A drawing of the archeological findings seems to show that the remains were found in a discrete area and relates them to the surrounding areas. B.B. Powell, drawing #2551, INHP archeological plans.

12. Jean Mudge, Chinese Export Porcelain in North America (New York: Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., 1986), 222-223. The set is currently owned by Mrs. Ellen Bogardus, Irvine, CA. Mudge dates it ca. 1790. Given the motif, the set may have been purchased at the time of a wedding. Bishop White married in 1773; his daughter Elizabeth, 1803; his son Thomas, 1804; and his daughter Mary, 1804. S.N. 27.055 and 27.077, pieces with the same pattern, have been placed in Bishop White's bedchamber.

13. Robert Morris acquired a number of items for Mary White Morris in China in 1784. George Harrison served as supercargo on Morris' Alliance. Jean Gordon Lee, Philadelphians and the China Trade, 1784-1844 (Philadelphia, PA: Philadelphia Museum of Art, 1984), 63-66. Philip Chadwick Foster Smith, The Empress of China (Philadelphia, PA: Philadelphia Maritime Museum, 1984), 259-265.

14. Although the Morrises' and the Blackwells' furnishings are well documented, they are of limited use to this study. There is a lack of correspondence between the Whites and the Morrises. 15 Aug 1988 letter, Elizabeth Noxell, The Papers of Robert Morris, Queens College, CUNY, Flushing, NY to author; 2 Nov 1988 letter, John Rhodehamel, Huntington Library, San Marino, CA to author; see bibliography for other sources checked. The opulent lifestyle of the Morrises contrasted sharply with what is known about the Whites'. Financial transactions between Robert Morris and Bishop White may have been a source of conflict. The apparent lack of correspondence between the families may be due to these factors, their proximity for most of their lives, and/or chance.

While the possessions of Robert Blackwell, one of Bishop White's assistant ministers, are well-recorded, Blackwell's wealth precludes comparisons with White. Undated biography, p. 11; bills, 49, 73, 91; indenture, noting future manumissions, 94-95; will 131-134, Blackwell manuscripts in Wallace Papers, vol. 4, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Portions of the elaborate carving from Blackwell's home adorn the Blackwell parlor at Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE.

The Whites' relation to the Paca family did not provide rich source materials. Ann Harrison, Mary H. White's sister, was William Paca's second wife. Only one letter between Paca and White was found. Most personal correspondence seems to have been destroyed. Gregory A. Stiverson and Phebe R. Jacobson, William Paca: A Biography (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1976), 80-84, 92-94, and Aug 1988 communications with William Paca House staff and Phebe Jacobson, Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

15. William White, Sermon on the Drawing of Moses Out of the Waters. Delivered before the Orphan Society of Philadelphia, on Sunday, the 5th of March, 1815 (Philadelphia, 1815). Cited in Bruce Dorsey, "Benevolence and the Changing Religious Culture of Philadelphia, 1790-1835." Paper presented to the Philadelphia Center for Early American Studies, 14 April 1989.

16. 1813 Will #54, Philadelphia City Archives, transcribed in Dorman, Appendix M. Rush's son Richard appears not to have used his father's furnishings in his library in the late 1830s. See watercolor sketch of the Library of the Honorable Richard Rush in Edgar Mayhew and Minor Myers, Jr., A Documentary History of American Interiors (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980), 104; sketch owned by the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Other relevant inventories are in Dorman, Appendixes A-V.

17. James Wilson's furnishings and books that were sold at auction between 1798 and 1800 are known; they appear to be more extensive than Bishop White's. James Wilson papers, vols. 1-10, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (hereafter cited as Wilson, v. , HSP).

18. Hopkinson papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (hereafter cited as Hopkinson, v. , p. , HSP).

19. Both displacement from one's room and two women sharing a bed are noted in Betty-Bright Low and Jacqueline Hinsley, Sophie du Pont: A Young Lady in America; Sketches, Diaries, and Letters, 1823-1833 (New York: Henry N. Abrams, 1987), 52, 54-55. The positioning of beds should follow period recommendations, such as Eliza Leslie's "Unless the room is so small, that it cannot be fixed otherwise, no bed should be placed with one side against the wall, particularly in summer, as that impedes the free circulation of air round the sleeper, greatly increases the heat, & seldom fails to produce insects. Miss [Eliza] Leslie, The House Book or a Manual for Domestic Economy (Philadelphia: Carey and Hart, 1841), 304.

20. It appears that Mary Bronson, her four daughters, and her son all resided at her home in 1826; none were married at that time. The two second story bedchambers had three stained wood bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; two mattresses; and one straw bed. The two third story chambers had two stained wood bedsteads, one mattress, one bed, four pillows, and two bolsters. The garret contained one bedstead, one sacking bottom, one bed tick, one mattress, one set bed cornices, and one set of unspecified cornices (see Appendix B). Mary Wilson noted that she did not stay at Mary Bronson's, "as Mr. Hoadley occupied my room at Mary's..." 4 Jan 1804 letter, Mary Wilson, Norristown, PA to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT. Patty Hall stayed at the Bronsons' on at least one occasion. 14 Oct 1812 letter, Mary Wilson Hollingsworth, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT. Wilson papers, v. 10, HSP.

21. Bird Wilson, Memoir of the Life of Bishop White (Philadelphia: James Kay, 1839), 265.

22. Low and Hinsley, 170.

23. Charles Dorman, Furnishings Plan for the Bishop White House, Vol. 2, Appendices (Philadelphia, PA: Independence National Historical Park, 1961), Appendices K, L, M, U. Julia Rush noted her wish for her chest of drawers of clothes to be locked while she was away during the yellow fever epidemic. 22 Sept [1793] letter, Julia Rush, Princeton, NJ to Benjamin Rush, Philadelphia. American Philosophical Society.

24. Dorman, Furnishings Plan, illustrations 30, 31, 49 52.

25. Karie Diethorn, Domestic Servitude in Philadelphia, 1780-1830 (Philadelphia: Independence N.H. Park, 1986), 112-113.

26. Dorman, illustration 50.

27. Leslie, 303.

28. Mary Wilson moved about four to six tables from Philadelphia to Norristown, PA in 1806. 26 May 1806 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia, to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT, Wilson, v. 10, HSP.

29. Dorman, Furnishing Plan, Appendices N, R, U. For illustration, Low and Hinsley, 149.

30. Dorman, Furnishings Plan, illustrations 2, 41. The painting of Bishop White's study by John Sartain shows additional Windsor chairs made in the early-nineteenth century.

31. Leslie, 296-297.

32. Ibid., 302.

33. Low and Hinsley, 77, 78, 149. Dorman, Furnishings Plan, Appendices N, P, S for additional inventories.

34. Leslie, 303. Period pictorial evidence is provided by Low and Hinsley, 31, 59.

35. I would like to thank Doris D. Fanelli, Supervisory Curator, Independence N.H. Park, for noting the use of dollhouses by adult women. Some researchers have delineated the age of the user and the function of miniature furniture by the materials and workmanship, as well as the size. Sturdy furniture of inexpensive wood, with little embellishment, may have been used by children. More delicate furniture, but with limited detail, may have belonged to mature women. Very well-crafted pieces, with veneers and detailed workmanship, that is larger in scale may have functioned as craftsmen's samples. March 1989 telephone conversation with Beth Twiss-Garrity, Associate Curator of Education, Winterthur Museum.

Documentary and pictorial evidence of dollhouse users is limited. The amount of detail in the finishing of the interior of the dollhouse may give an indication of the age of the user. Books

of paper cut-outs suggest the embellishment of interiors; fairly crude cutting of one in the Winterthur Museum manuscript collection infers the skills of younger users. There are a number of seventeenth-and eighteenth-century references to older users of dollhouses. Other examples include a portrait, c. 1830, of a (five-year-old?) girl playing with miniature furniture on a miniature rug. The Pike sisters, about five years old, were portrayed playing with a dollhouse (by Joseph H. Davis in New Hampshire about 1835). Their three-sided, one-room dollhouse contained relatively large furniture. A young Baltimore girl, home from boarding school, noted showing off her dollhouse to friends in her diary entries in 1820. While she made other references to playing, she made none to playing with her dollhouse. Telephone conservation with Dr. Karin Calvert, University of Pennsylvania.

A dollhouse in the collection of the Germantown Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA, perhaps made in the mid-nineteenth century, is embellished with paper cut-outs of looking glasses, mantelpieces, etc. A dollhouse in the collection of the Deshler-Morris House, Philadelphia, PA, was made for Ann Warder in 1859. The House bears the number 1703, likely corresponding to her Philadelphia address, 1703 Race Street. Whether it was made for herself or her nieces is unclear. Ann Warder diary; Deshler-Morris House collection; documentation, by Ann McCaughey, for the doll house accompanies the object. Independence N.H. Park's dollhouse has a history of ownership by a woman who lived from 1806 to 1878 and was married in 1834. Stylistically, the dollhouse furnishings date c. 1815-1820. INHP acc. file #968. Some miniature ceramic toys, ca. 1770-1800, were found in the Bishop White House sewer outlet and beneath the third floor floorboards (INHP acc. file #132).

36. The Bedchamber of Washington is one of the few pictorial sources for bedchambers between about 1820 and 1840, albeit a problematical one. The painting has traditionally been dated ca. 1834. Abbott L. Cummings, Bed Hangings: A Treatise of Fabrics and Styles in the Curtaining of Beds, 1650-1850 (Boston, MA: Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 1962), 46-47, fig. 33. Artist John G. Chapman (1808-1889) was active in the Washington, DC and Virginia area between 1831 and 1839. George C. Groce and David H. Wallace, The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists In America (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957), 120. He was a regular visitor to Mt. Vernon. However, none of the furniture pictured in Chapman's painting was at Mt. Vernon in 1834. As the furnishings pictured are precise renderings of Washington's furniture that was then at Arlington, VA and another Washington family home, it is likely that he went there to sketch the furniture. The bedhangings are probably renderings of the white dimity ones (ca. 1797-1799) that Martha Washington bequeathed to George Washington Parke Custis in 1802 with George Washington's bed (unused since his death), or representations thereof. 1 June 1988 telephone conversation with Christine Meadows, Curator, Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. As the bedhangings appear as though they were made ca. 1830 rather than ca. 1797-1799, it is possible that Chapman drew the

bedhangings from contemporary styles combined with descriptions of George Washington's dimity ones.

37. The presence of curtains in garrets further complicates interpretation; one is unsure if curtains listed were stored seasonally or long-term. Benjamin Rush's inventory does not list curtains; Mary Bronson's notes one set of cornices in the garret; others list curtains in virtually every room and note fabrics. Dorman, Furnishings Plan Appendices, O, P, R.

38. Leslie, 307. Dorman, Furnishings Plan Appendices, P.

39. Harold Peterson, American Interiors (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1971), pl. 40: The Talbott Family (1832) by Deborah Goldsmith. Elisabeth Garrett, "The American home, Part III: The bedchamber", The Magazine Antiques (March 1983), 614, Fig 3: engraving, "Why, Miss Anne," said Lucy, "isn't it any darker than this?" opposite p. 71 of [Jacob Abbott], Cousin Lucy's Conversations (Boston, 1842). Henrietta series of prints, c. 1800-1810, Downs Manuscript Collections, Winterthur Museum.

40. Low and Hinsley, 70; ill. 68, 69.

41. Jane Nylander, "Bed and Window Hangings in New England, 1790-1870," and "Upholstery Documents," in Edward S. Cooke, Jr., ed. Upholstery in American and Europe from the Seventeenth Century to World War I (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1987), 175 254, i 11.252. Kathleen M. Catalano, "Cabinetmaking in Philadelphia, 1820-1840" (unpublished master's thesis, University of Delaware, 1972).

42. Peterson, ill. 29. Grace Rogers Cooper, The Copp family Textiles (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1971). Leslie, 302, 309. INHP textile study collection.

43. William White, 1836 Will #132. Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives. 17 Nov 1836 entry.

44. Mary Bronson 1826 Administration #365, Philadelphia City Archives. Other households used both coal and wood in the 1830s. Low and Hinsley, 43, 52, 53, 73, 165. Dorman, Furnishing Plan Appendices, Q, R.

45. Note from MHW [Maria Key Heath White], INDE #1762.

46. For images of candle and lamp use in the 1820s and 1830s, see Low and Hinsley, 68, 91, 96, 129.

47. See INHP acc. file #3538 for list of portraits of Bishop White.

48. William White, White Family Records (Philadelphia: privately printed, 1933), INHP #13454, shows photograph of miniature of Maria K. White. 5 Oct 1986 letter from William White, Bryn Mawr, PA states miniature given to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by his father. Item not listed at HSP with other objects from

donor in 1948; not found in collection, including among unidentified portraits, in 1987.

49. Mary Morgan (1741-1785) bequeathed to her sister, Elizabeth Duché, "Our Father's & Mother's miniature picture which now hangs in the front Parlour." 21 Mar 1784, Philadelphia, Hopkinson, HSP. Mary Morris, Bishop White's sister, wore a miniature on each wrist for her portrait in 1782. INDE #11868.

50. Dorman, Furnishings Plan Appendices, M,P.

51. The scrapbook was compiled by Mary (or Maria?) Bronson Reed (1841-1913). An inventory of the album is in INHP acc. file #491. The album is currently owned by Mr. Edward Wurts, Stuart, Florida. Records show that the album consists primarily of prints, it also contains some family letters. The dateable prints range from 1814 to 1893; the letters are mostly mid-century ones.

52. During scraping and painting of the third floor bedchambers in 1988, a large central wooden plug was found over the mantlepiece.

53. Peterson, American Interiors, caption 50. Helen Von Rosenstiel and Gail Caskey Winkler, Floor Coverings for Historic Buildings (Washington, DC: The Preservation Press, 1988), 45-46.

54. My thanks to Gail C. Winkler for interpreting the type of carpet listed in the Bronson inventory. Other period inventories that specify types of carpet generally show a much higher valuation for Brussels and Wilton carpets compared to other furnishings. Mary Bronson's carpets appear to correspond in value to ingrain ones. The Bronson inventory does not seem to show unusually low valuations. John Rosseter inventory (1810 Will #101), William Hamon inventory (1816 Will #126), Levi Hollingsworth inventory (1824 Will #40), John Maybin inventory (1829 Will #93), Lewis Clapier inventory (1837 Will #108), Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia. Cited in Student Inventory Papers (1985-1986), University of Pennsylvania, on deposit at the Athaneum, Philadelphia.

For reuse of carpet, see The Workwoman's Guide (London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., 1838), 202. For pictorial evidence of carpet styles, see Mayhew and Minor, 59, 82, 83, 90, 98, 101, 104, 115.

55. My thanks to INHP Historic Architect Penelope H. Batcheler for identifying and interpreting the structural evidence.

56. For a prototype of a work bag, see John Krimmel's (1786-1821) sketch in Milo Naeve, John Lewis Krimmel: An Artist in Federal America (Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press, 1987), 166, 167.

57. A whalebone swift with Federal-period elements will be displayed. The availability of whalebone in Philadelphia is indicated by advertisements. Philadelphia Maritime Museum

#87.35.52; my thanks to former INHP Museum Intern Steven E. Patrick and PMM Curator Jane E. Allen for this information.

58. Leslie, 303.

59. INHP accession 132 T-23-2 bears the mark of a French company, Creil et Montereau, active 1794 to 1895.

60. Dorman Furnishings Plan, ill. 20. Many pieces in this set may appear in Mary Bronson's inventory (Appendix B).

61. Two such trays with a possible Bishop White provenance are in the collection of Charles Dorman.

62. Leslie, 301-302. Toothbrushes were found during an archeological investigation of the Bishop White House.

63. Archeological excavation, Bishop White House, INHP Acc. 132.

64. Leslie, 299. Low and Hinsley, 55.

65. See Appendix C, note 89; Montgomery, 6.

66. 14 Aug 1813 letter, Joseph Hopkinson to Emily Hopkinson: "...Yesterday I had 4 or 5 gentlemen to dinner; but we could not find the keys of the closets containing the china, wine glasses & c..." Hopkinson, HSP.

67. 8 June 1800 and 16 Jan 1802 letters, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, Wilson, v. 10, HSP. Wilson noted in 1802, "Your good father says he would give five pounds to take a peep at me in my kitchen with my linsey woolsy apron scolding my servants." For dress illustrations, see Low and Hinsley, 54.

68. 19 July 1787 letter, Elizabeth Duché, Asylum Lambeth, England to Jenny Hopkinson, Baltimore, Hopkinson, HSP. They were apparently sent to the latter via Bishop White.

RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS LIST

Third Floor, Front Chamber

West wall
High post bed
Washstand, Philadelphia or Delaware Valley, ca. 1780-1830
Pitcher
Tumbler
Mug
Soap dish
Towel rack, ca. 1780-1830
Towels, reproduction
Prints, Seasons, #6414-6417
Settee, #11488
Slipcover, reproduction
Dollhouse, #2762
Children's windsor chairs, #2111, 2605
Work bag, reproduction

Center
Carpet, Ingrain, reproduction, ca. 1805-1825
Pembroke table, #11702
Tablecloth, reproduction
Napkins (4), reproduction
Argand lamp, electrified
Tea set, Derby #11466-11487
Windsor side chairs (4), #7406-7409
Teaspoons, silver, #4299-4300
Scissors
Needles and yarn
Trays, pontypool (2)
Silver teaspoons, Philadelphia, ca. 1780-1830
Water kettle, brass or copper
Trivet

East wall
Miniature, Bishop White (reproduction of #13720)
Miniature, Thomas White (reproduction of #13721)
Silhouette, Mary Bronson White, #12126
Print, Procession of the Victuallers, #14860
On mantle:
    Candlestick, #2499
    Ceramic mantle garniture, #14857 a,b; 14858 a,b.
In closets:
    Bandbox, reproduction
    Clothing, reproduction
    Boxes, reproduction
Andirons, #13445, 13446
Side chairs (2), #11492, 11493
Slipcovers, reproduction

North wall
High post bed, #11955
Bedhangings, reproduction
Pillows (2), reproduction
Pillow slips (2), reproduction
Coverlet, reproduction
Linen sheets, reproduction
Chest of drawers, #7322
Bandbox, reproduction
Bureau table
Chamberpot

South wall
Windsor armchairs, #7400, 7402, 7404
Card Table, #10372
Prints, Babes in the Woods series, #6589-6593
Looking glass, #10971
Books
Bureau, #12558
On bureau:
    bureau cloth, reproduction
    ring (or box) #11103
    comb and brush set: silver, bone, or tortoiseshell
    bottles and vials: #3605, 14758
    pin box, #14793
    letter box, #14859

Third floor, Rear Bedchamber

East wall
Coal grate, reproduction or ca. 1800-1836
Coal bucket, brass, ca. 1800-1836
Shovel and tongs, brass, ca. 1800-1836
Prints, Prodigal Son series, #5315-5320
Work table, c. 1815, #1489

Center
Carpet, ingrain, c. 1805-1820, reproduction
Windsor armchairs, #13722, 7399, 7405, 7403, 13444
Windsor side chairs, #1105
Pembroke or side table, Philadelphia or Delaware Valley, ca. 1760-1830.
Palette, white ceramic
Lap desk, Philadelphia or Delaware Valley, ca. 1800-1825
Paint box, #11022
Swift, #13559
Books
Spool box, #5483

Third floor, Rear Bedchamber (cont.)

South wall
High chair, #8260
High Chest of drawers, #5878
Low-post bed, #11434
Bookshelves
Light wool blanket, reproduction
Sheets, reproduction
Pillows, reproduction
Pillow slips, reproduction
Band boxes, reproduction
Needlework map, #2937

West wall
Windsor side chair, #1035
Low-post bed, #1665
Sheets, reproduction
Pillows, reproduction
Pillow slips, reproduction
Chamberpot
Light wool blankets, reproduction

North wall
Curtains, reproduction
Card table, #10371
Trunk, #11634
Looking glass, #13417
Towel rack, #3810
Washstand, #11489
Vials, c. 1750-1840
Basin, transferware, ca. 1815-1830
Pitcher, transferware, ca. 1815-1830
Towels, reproduction
Needlework biblical scene, #10958
Candlestick, #2498

Third floor hall

Linen press, #5783
Sconces, reproduction
Wall-to-wall reproduction Ingrain carpet, c. 1805-1825
Trunks(2)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: OCCUPANTS OF THE BISHOP WHITE HOUSE 1787-1836

1787[a]	1790[b]	1800[b]
Bishop White 40	Bishop White 43	Bishop White 53
Mary Harrison 37	Mary Harrison 40	[died 13 Dec.'97]
Elizabeth 11	Elizabeth 14	Elizabeth 24
Mary 10	Mary 13	Mary 23
Thomas 8	Thomas 11	Thomas 21
William 3	William 6	[died 22 Jan. '97]
Henry 2	[died 17 July '88]	
	FWM 16+ (boarder?)[d]	
		Mary Wilson 28[e]
Mrs. Boggs, cook	FWF-Mrs. Boggs, cook	FWF-Mrs. Boggs?,cook
black girl[c], maid	FWF-maid	FB-maid
		FB-kitchen help
John, coachman	FB-John, coachman	FB-coachman

[a]Bishop White House Furnishings Plan, Part B Page 1.

[b]Federal Population Census 1790-1830

[c]Philadelphia City Tax Assessments 1783-6.

[d]Perhaps Esther White, Bishop White's mother (see biography in this report). Possibly one of the Bishop's divinity students or Mary Harrison's favorite younger brother George, 28. George Harrison travelled frequently on business for the Philadelphia firm of Willing and Morris (Robert Morris was BW's brother-in-law). He may have stayed with his sister and her family when in Philadelphia before he married in 1792.

[e]Mary Wilson (born in 1772), daughter of James Wilson, lived with the Whites for two years after her father's death in August of 1798 (Thomas H. Montgomery, "The Descendents of Colonel Thomas White," in Account of the Meeting of the Descendents of Colonel Thomas White of MD [Philadelphia, 1879], 172 note 21). Wilson died in debt, naming White (a boyhood friend) one of the executors of his estate.

1803[a]	1810[b]	1820[b]
Bishop White 56	Bishop White 63	Bishop White 73
[married 9 Mar. '03]	[widowed 5 Nov. '13]	Eliz. MacPherson 44
Mary 26	[married 4 Dec. '04]	[widowed 17 Apr.'23]
Thomas 24	Thomas[wed 1 Oct.'04]	[at 224 Walnut St][f]
	Maria Heath White 23	[died 23 Mar.'14]
	Mary H. White 5	[at 224 Walnut St]
	Rebecca H. White 2	[at 224 Walnut St]
	William White 3 mos.	[at 224 Walnut St]
	[George H. White b.'12]	[at 224 Walnut St]
	[Richard H. White b.'13]	[died 6 July '14]
	[Esther MacPherson]	Esther MacPherson 16
	[Eliza. MacPherson]	Eliza. MacPherson 14
3 servants	FWF- cook 26-45	FWF- cook 16-26
	FWF- maid 26-45	FWF- maid 10-16
	FB- kitchen help	
	FB- coachman	FBM- coachman 26-45

[f]In April 1814, after his wife's death, Thomas White and his four children left the Bishop's House (BW to Bishop Thomas Claggett, 28 April 1814. Original in the Maryland Historical Society, copies in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Manuscripts). In 1815, they lived at 37 S. 10th Street. Within the year, they moved to 224 S. Walnut where they remained until early 1822 (Philadelphia City Directories 1815-1822).

[a]BW to Bishop Inglis, 11 February 1826 cited by Montgomery, page 158.

[h]George was much loved by his great uncle George Harrison, the purchasing agent for the U.S. naval yard in Philadelphia. Possibly his Uncle Harrison arranged young George's naval commission in 1818. (Montgomery, 176).

[i]Furnishings Plan, Part B Page 2.

1826[a]	1830[b]	1836[i]
Bishop White 79	Bishop White 83	Bishop White 89
Eliz. MacPherson 50 [died 17 Nov.'26]	Eliz. MacPherson 54	[died 7 Nov.'31]
Thomas 47	Thomas 51	Thomas 57
Mary H. White 21	[married 30 May'27]	[widowed 17 Mar'34]
Rebecca H. White 18	Rebecca H. White 22	Rebecca H. White 28
William White 16	William White 20	[married 29 Dec.'31]
George H. White 15	[living with his uncle?][h]	George H. White 25
Esther MacPherson 22	Esther MacPherson 26	Esther MacPherson 32
Eliza. MacPherson 20	Eliza. MacPherson 24	Eliza. MacPherson 30
[Mary H. Bronson]	[died 9 Aug.'30]	
[Anna E. Bronson]	Anna E. Bronson 21	Anna E. Bronson 27
[Eliza. W. Bronson]	[either]Eliza. W Bronson 18	[married 8 Sept '34]
[Hetta A. Bronson]	[or]Hetta A. Bronson 16	Hetta A. Bronson 22
[Willaim W. Bronson]	William W. Bronson 14	Willaim W. Bronson 20
probably 4 servants	FBF- cook 24-36	probably 4 servants
	FBF- maid 24-36	
	FBF- kitchen help 10-24	
	FBM- coachman 24-36	

SOURCE: Karie Diethorn, Domestic Servants in Philadelphia, 1780-1830 (Philadelphia: Independence N.H. Park, 1986), Appendix E.

APPENDIX B: Inventory of Mary White Bronson, 1826 Administration #365, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives

1

Inventory of the Household Furniture, Plate, & c., belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. Mary Bronson

	December	
Library--60$		D cts
1 small set Tea China		5
1 Dinner set of China		30
3 dozen Wine Glasses		
9 Decanters		12
1/2 Barrel of Buckwheat Meal		
2/3 Barrel of Fine Flour		
1 Bag of Starch		
1 Canister of Arrow Root		
1 Pair of Scales		
1 Tin Lamp		
1 Lantern		
1 Pudding Dish		5
1 Stone Jug		
1 Earthen Jar		
2 Market Baskets		
Parlours		
25 Chairs	$1 Each	25
1 Sofa		5
1 Sideboard & 2 Knife-cases		15
2 Card Tables	$5 Each	10
1 Tea Table		5
2 Looking Glasses	$10 Each	20
1 Pair of Lamps		6
2 Pair of Plated Candlesticks		2
1 pair of Branches		5
2 Carpets	$10 Each	20
2 Table Covers	$2 Each	4
1 Fender 1 Brass Lamp		3
1 Stove for Schuylkill coal		8

Entry	D	cts
1 Carpet & 2 Mats	5	
2 Cup Board & 1 Oil Cloth	5	
Chambers 2[d]Story		
2 Carpets	10	
3 Stained Wood Bedsteads	15	
3 Feather Beds 3 Bolsters & 3 Pillows	25	
2 Matrasses 1 Straw Bed	5	
4 Mahogany Bureaus	15	
1 Table. 1 Stained Wood Wash Stand	3	
14 Chairs	7	
1 Maple Looking Glass	2	
1 Mahogany Work Box	2	
13 Pictures	15	
1 Sheet Iron Stove	2	
Kitchen		
2 Tin Basins		
1 Butter Kettle		
1 Pewter Basin		
1 Tea Kettle		
1 Tin Stove Boiler		
2 Candle Moulds		
1 Pudding Dish		
2 Oil Cases		
6 Chafing Dishes		
1 Candle Box		
1 Apple Roaster		
1 Spice Box		
1 Collender		
2 Tin Cups		
1 Grater		
2 pepper Boxes		
1 Sugar Box		
1 Tin Coffee Pot		
1 Tin Water Jug		
1 Tin Bread Pan		
1 Tin Grater		
1 Ice box		
Iron Utensils		
2 Dripping Pans	351.00	

[Kitchen continued]

Amount over	351.00
2 Sheet Iron Stove Boilers	
1 Spider	
4 Iron Sauce Pans	
4 Pots	
1 Griddle	
1 Gridiron	
2 Iron Cake Plates	
1 Brass Preserving Kettle	
1 Iron Chafing Dish	
2 Furnaces	
3 Flat Irons	
1 brass Chafing Dish	
2 Brass Candlesticks	
2 tin do.	
3 Iron Ladles	
1 Coffee Mill	
4 Baskets	
5 Washing Tubs	
1 Salt Box	
2 Ham Tubs	
4 Common Waiters	
1 Patent Iron	
4 Kitchen Tables	
5 Chairs	
1 Pie Board	
1 Oil Jug	
1 Filterer	
2 Coal Sifters	The Whole 30

3d Story

2 Stained Wood Bedsteads	2
1 Mattrass 1 Bed 4 Pillows 2 Bolsters	6
1 Easy Chair 7 Chairs 1 Sofa	10
1 pair Mahogany Tables 1 ditto 13 d small	
Mahogany Bureau Table	10
1 Writing Desk 1 Chest Mahogany Drawers	6
2 Wooden Tables 3 Book Shelves 1 Chimney Board	2
3 Looking Glasses 3 Pictures	5
Sheeting $40 Table Linen $15	55
	477.0

Amount over		477
Garret		
2 Mats		
1 Coal Grate		
2 pair of Andirons		
2 Stone Jugs		
1 Bedstead		
1 Sacking Botton		
1 Bed Tick		
1 Mattrass		
1 Quilting Frame		
1 Set Bed Cornices		
1 Carpet		
Chest Mahogany Drawers		
1 frying Pan		
1 Dutch Oven		
Funnels		
3 tea boxes (empty)		
1 Paint Kettle		
2 Stone Jugs		
[Lin]en Closet with Sweetmeats		
1 Waiter		
1 Box of Soap		
1 box [cand]les		
Demijohns		
1 set of Cornices		
1 Stair Carpet		
1 --- & 2 boxes of Books		
1 box of Tools		20
1 dozen Tumblers		
1 Glass Pitcher		
1 Stone Pitcher		
2 small Waiters		5
Plate		
Silver Tea Pot		
1 do Water Pot		
1 do Sugar Dish		
1 pair [S]ugar Tongs		
14 Table spoons		
18 Tea spoons		
2 Salt spoons		
Soup Ladle		187.21
1 Gold Watch		50
Andirons Shovels and Tongs		7
Exclusion of the Plate		559.00
Wood and Coal		21.00
	Plate	187.21
		767.21

_____ Campbell Appraisers sworn &
_____ Wharton

Dr. George Rundle Administr^{r} of the Good & Chattels, Rights & Credits of Mrs Mary Bronson dec^{d}

1826			
Nov:	To Amo. Value of Library of Books-Plate-Glass ware-Furniture & c Appraisement lodged in Resters office		767.21
	" 1 share N.A. Bank Stock--Par Valued		400.--
	" 1 Certificate U.S.--Stock loan 1813 Do.		308.41
	"rec^{d} Interest on the last Item		4.63
		Dolls^{a}	1480.24

			Cr
1826			
Nov:	By 1 Sh^{r} N.A. Bank Stock transferred to Tho^{s} H. White Esq. Guardian of the Children of Mrs. Bronson		$400
	" 1 Certificate U. S. --- Stock Loan 1813 transferred as above		308.41
Dec.	" amo. Proportion of Library, Plate. China. Glass & Furniture retained by the Children of Mrs. Bronson- with the concurrence of their Guard^{n} T. H. White Esq.		600.21
	" amo. for which the remaining Furniture -- sold for-less than the appraised Value		38.64
7	" Paid T. H. White's Bill sundry Expenses removing Furniture --		29.60
	" " John Risrough's D^{o}Mantua --		12.87
11	" " Tho^{s} Winns' D^{o} Milk		6.40
1827			
Jan^{y} 5	" " I.V. Cowell's D^{o} Bedspread		6.87
24	" " Zash Pouson's D^{o} Advertising		1.23
26	" " Register for examining paping [?] this account -together with Fees payable to Clerk of Orphan's Court		9.50
	" " " Tho^{s} H. White Esq. Guard^{n}	Ball	6.40
		Doll^{a}	1480.24

Errors Excepted
Philad^{a} Januy 26, 1827
George Rundle Administ^{r}

Insurance Survey for Mary Bronson, 1814
Mutual Assurance Company Survey # 5218

Thomas H. White & Bird Wilson, Trustees for Children

Survey

Mary Bronson--A three-story Brick house, Situated N° on the West Side of Ninth between Walnut & Locust Streets. Front 23 Feet Depth 40 feet...First Story. 2 Rooms, marble mantles, neat Surface, washbd window cases & inside shutters under windows wainscoted. Stucco Cornices, 3 mahogany doors 1 of them large & folding ...Entry wainscoted Surface high, 1 neat auh Reed pilasters with venetian folding doors, fan & Sides, Surface, washbd, & Stucco cornice, Auh head front door , neat Jambs, Brick Auh , Second Story 2 Rooms neat mantles Surface washbd, windows Cased & Shutters, B under Windows waincotted Marble to the Chimnies Stucco cornice and 2 Small , d as a pantry or Closet other washbd window Cased & Inside Shutters. 1 neat Auh Reeded pilaster Third Story 3 Rooms 2 plain mantles, washbd & windows Cased. 1 flight winding Stairs. Garret 2 Rooms & plastered trap Door Battlement . Brick Cornices 1 Auh h dormer windows, front 6 lights glass 10 by 12 inches & d° back
12 lights 10 by 12 inches In the entry are 2 flights open newall mahogany & Stairs, painted half
& pilasters Kitchen below as customary floor hard pine-
1 flight common Stairs. & board partitions
2 floors narrow hard pine,other floors narrow white pine boards
Glass 84 light 10 by 18 & 88 10 by 12 inches walls inches
an hole Back in 2 open ,on 3 Square
North and South Story Brick ,Back for Engines
Water plenty 2 trees

$2500 Philip Justus

The above is a Survey of the as now insured
Philad[a] Jan[y] 15, 1814

APPENDIX C: BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

I. Bishop White (1748-1836)

Bishop William White, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pennsylvania, occupied the house he had built at 89 Walnut Street (now 309 Walnut Street) from 1787 to 1836. Prior to the American Revolution, White was the assistant minister at Christ Church, Philadelphia. He studied the ministry in England between 1770 and 1772 and returned there in 1787 to be consecrated a bishop.[1] He served as the Chaplain of the Continental Congress and of the Senate of the United States. White (see Illustration 1) was the rector of Christ Church and was responsible for organizing and expanding the Episcopal Church in the United States during the years that he lived at 89 Walnut Street. The large amount of correspondence and number of references to travelling indicate that Bishop White's role in the founding of the Episcopal Church consumed much of his time.

Bishop White belonged to numerous Philadelphia institutions, many of which were related to the Episcopal Church. He was actively involved in many benevolent associations, such as the Provident Society, the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, and the Magdalen Society.[2] White participated in the governance of a number of educational institutions -- the University of Pennsylvania, Episcopal Academy, and Sunday schools. He belonged to the Library Company of Philadelphia and the American Philosophical Society.[3]

Bishop White's wealth was derived from a range of sources. The Bishop White House Furnishings Plan (1961) discusses a number

of William White's financial interests, including stocks and cash received through legacies and salaries. Land in western Pennsylvania was another area where White invested. He received both building and ground rents from personal investments and as a portion of his salary from Christ Church.[4]

A number of friends' and associates' visits with the Whites are documented. Mary Wilson commented regularly about having tea or dinner with the Whites.[5] George Washington had dinner at the Whites' on at least one occasion.[6] James Wilson's widow Hannah dined with Miss Duché at Dr. White's in 1799.[7] John Anderson noted in an 1803 letter to White

> I called at your house twice after seeing you a little before 2 o'clock agreeably to my promise with a design of taking a family Dinner with you each Day, but your being out of the City as I was told by your Servant - I had not the pleasure of having some Conversation with you respecting Your land and the Situation of the purchasers Circumstances...[8]

The Whites received invitations to the Blackwells', and the Hamiltons', among others. The Powels were evidently close friends.[9]

Bishop White's family life and religious duties were intertwined. White's colleagues frequently conveyed good wishes from themselves and members of their families to Bishop White's family in their letters. Similarly, White often added tidings from himself and his family to other ministers' families in his business letters.[10]

It is not clear how much church and diocesan business Bishop White conducted at Christ Church and what he attended to in his study at home. Such references as "...I had the pleasure of an

interview with you [when I visited Philadelphia in 1789] in the company of Dr. Green..."[11] give no indication of location. Bishops Seabury and White reportedly met in White's study at home in 1789.[12] One of a number of rooms at Christ Church may have served as Bishop White's office. The books in Christ Church's theological library were likely a reason for working there.[13] Bishop White may have conducted more business at his home as he became older.[14]

The Whites regularly entertained and housed Bishop White's colleagues and sometimes members of their families. When former Christ Church rector Jacob Duché returned to Philadelphia in 1792, he stayed at Bishop White's for several weeks.[15] Rev. David Griffith of Virginia died at Bishop White's on 3 August 1789.[16] Bishop Hobart's sister drank tea at Dr. White's.[17] Rev. James Dunn noted in 1817 that he saw Bishop Moore of Virginia at Bishop White's.[18] Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia wrote White in 1825, remarking

> ...I have been tempted to this trespass upon you, in consequence of Mrs. Inglis's [sic] youngest brother Mr. Rupert Cochran being about to travel through part of the United States with mercantile objects. I have taken the liberty of requesting him to see you and bring me back a very particular account of every member of your family, whose kindness I can never forget, of a time when I spent many very happy hours in their society...[19]

Rupert Cochran dined at Bishop White's.[20] Reverend J. Fenner of Washington, DC commented on his visits to colleagues

> ...While on my visit at the North I [called?] on Bishops White, Croes, & Hobart. The former I did not succeed in seeing as he was not at home...[21]

Some of Bishop White's parochial activities overlapped with his personal life. He knew well many of the people whose marriages he officiated.[22] At least one seminary student stayed at the Whites'.[23] The integration of Bishop White's familial and professional activities is recorded in a range of correspondence.

Bishop White travelled in connection with his work for the Episcopal church and occasionally for personal reasons. He noted "the necessity of visiting several parishes" on his way to New York in 1814 and that he preached in Easton, Pennsylvania in 1817.[24] White's extensive diocesan travels in the 1820s are well-documented. He attended the General Theological Seminary's board of trustees meetings and commencements between 1821 and 1830.[25] White travelled to Wilkes-Barre, Easton, and Pocono Mountain, Pennsylvania in 1823.[26] In October 1824, White took a trip with Rev. Jackson Kemper to "visit the parishes in the western parts of the diocese, and others in the immediate counties. He expected to consecrate four churches west of the Allegheny mountains, and one at Lewistown... and to hold confirmations in them and others..."[27] Rev. Kemper's letters to his wife provide illustrative comments about White during his extended stay in Lewistown, Pennsylvania after a carriage accident:

> Had you been in the room last night and not looked at the Bp you would have supposed that nothing had happened. In the presence of the ladies he sat up in his bed, smoked his segar [sic] and conversed cheerfully, as usual...[28]

Two days later Rev. Kemper wrote

> Nothing fatigues the Bishop. The country custom is for every one who pleases to come into a sick room and remain as long as they choose. I have frequently

> proposed to interfere, but in fact he likes it, it amuses him and as [he has] no fever it is doubtless of service. And he takes his full share in the conversation and tells some admirable anecdotes - many of which will long be remembered in Lewistown... The Bp. has been down stairs all day, drank a glass of wine and has no fatigue.[29]

Bishop White embarked on a forty day trip (from 30 May to 10 July 1825), again accompanied by Rev. Kemper. Pittsburgh and other areas in western Pennsylvania were their initial destination; they extended the trip to Wheeling, (West) Virginia. White participated in preaching, confirmation, and the consecration of churches in Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Marietta, Lancaster, and Morgantown.[30] Rev. Kemper described Bishop White during this trip

> I can most solemnly assure you that the Bishop is in most excellent health and spirits - he has slept well every night and has not at all complained of fatigue and I am sure has not felt it. --- In two respects he is improved - in the first place his eyes are stronger, as he scarcely reads or writes and makes all good use of his shade and green glasses.[31]

During the fall of 1826 White travelled to northeastern Pennsylvania; he made brief trips to Carlisle, Pennsylvania in 1827 and to Baltimore in September, 1830.[32] Bishop White's November, 1830, trip to New York gave his family cause for consternation.

> ...If I go to Flushing, it must be on Saturday; but I submit your judgement, whether this ought not to be made dependent on the weather. In my Family, there has been a warm opposition to my Journey, they went so far as to engage Dr^r^ Physick & Chapman, to give their Advice against it: all from the Apprehension of my taking such a cold as in the last winter confined me 3 months to my Chamber. You will agree with me, that I owe my Family, not to exceed the Danger beyond the Duty for which [I] am to go...[33]

While Bishop White's trips to his country house, Brookland, are

well-documented, few other personal excursions from Philadelphia are known.[34]

Bishop White's life was a long but not entirely healthful one. The numerous references to illnesses and injuries, mostly between 1824 and his death in 1836, contradict one of his biographers' statements that Bishop White was "never sick a day in his life until he took to his bed in his eighty-ninth year to die, and then the end was simply the winding up of life on account of old age."[35] Mary Wilson noted in 1809 that "...the good Bishop was taken with a violent illness which brought Betsy [Elizabeth White Macpherson] to Town..."[36]

Regular reference to Bishop White's health problems began in 1823, when White noted that his "...life was in great danger."[37] Bishop White broke his arm when he fell from his carriage during his lengthy trip to Western Pennsylvania in October 1824.[38] In late 1826, White thanked Rev. John Hobart for his "continued sympathy with me in my late affliction."[39] Bishop White's winter 1829 illness was noted previously. His preaching in 1831 was "very inaudible" due to the loss of teeth.[40]

Bishop White appears to have been active during 1835 and through May 1836. In June 1836, White became severely ill, but recovered briefly. His activities during this period included attending a meeting of bishops on 21 June, a final journal entry on 25 June 1836, and preaching on 26 June.[41] During this period of ill health, Thomas Harrison White apparently slept in his father's bedchamber:

> ...But during the night of the 2nd July, having risen from bed, he fell with some violence on the floor; for which no cause could be discovered, except mere

> weakness. And though he did not appear to receive any internal injury, but only some outward bruises, yet his physical powers were weakened and gradually failed. His son, who slept in the same chamber, being roused, by his fall, had him replaced in bed, from which he did not rise again.[42]

One of Bishop White's obituaries notes his health during his last days and documents clergymen's visits on 17 July 1836.[43] Bishop White's funeral procession gathered an "almost unprecedented" crowd.[44]

The White household employed a number of physicians during their occupancy of 89 Walnut Street, including Benjamin Rush.[45] Thomas Harrison White stated in 1812 that he and Mrs. White would be attended solely by Dr. Physick thereafter.[46] Bishop White's apparent good health between the eighteen-teens and the early twenties did not prevent him from giving medical advice to friends such as Charles Willson Peale and Rev. John Hobart.[47] Drs. Physick and Chapman attended White in 1830.[48] Bishop White's estate papers list two unspecified bills for medicine, but none for physicians.[49]

II. FAMILY MEMBERS

Mary (Harrison) White (1750-1797)

Mary Harrison, the daughter of Captain Henry Harrison, married Bishop White in 1773. They had three children who lived to adulthood -- Elizabeth (1776-1831), Mary (1777-1826), and Thomas (1779-1859). Five children died in infancy or youth: a daughter (1773), Ann (1781-1787), Henry (1782-1783), William (1784-1797), and Henry (1785-1788). A letter Mary White wrote to her husband in 1786 describing her children's educational progress is illustrative:

> I wrote you so did Betsy and George [Harrison, Mary H. White's brother]... I have just broke up my school which consists only of our charming Nancy [relation unknown]. I took her from Miss Peggy in a few days after you left us, and she does me great credit; she now can hem as well as either of her sisters and has just gotten past Blunder in her spelling. The subject that I know will be most pleasing to you is that of the children, and to gratify you I shall be very particular. Betsy is better that when you left her... She is I believe very attentive to her Learning, and has never staid from school but when she was taking physic. She show me great attention and never has had the least gloom on her countenance but when she found I was going out without her, which has only happened once, for I never before last summer drank tea with my mother. Polly is very well and much improved in her reading. She frequently complains of the hardship of standing on the floor, and often wishes I could take her away from that cross creature; she behaves herself as well as ever. Tommy is also doing very well and an exceedingly good child. I asked him what I should say of him to you, his reply (with great modesty) was won't you tell him I'm good. Standing by me yesterday, he said he wondered when Papa came home what he would say first, 'cause he had been gone so long. Poor Henry much the same as when you saw him. Uncle G. [George Harrison ?] often exclaims at me for the general indulgences they have and says if he was worried only one week as much as he sees I am, that he should be as thin as Mr. Hopkinson..."[50]

The letter demonstrates the literacy of Mrs. White and her children and her daughters' probable sewing ability.

Mrs. White's comment in the letter about drinking tea with her mother is one of numerous family references to visiting. In 1786 John Andrew wrote to William White

> ...I have the pleasure to inform you, that Mrs. White's spirits, by the efforts of which her friends have been daily making, and are at length pretty fully restored; and her health, to my thinking, much better than when you left us. Mr. Stanwick [?] & I going lately to drink tea with her, we took occasion to say, that, feeling in ourselves some sentiments of good will towards her, we might probably be induced to permit her to be of our party next spring, when we should go as far as Bristol to meet you on your return & bring you home in triumph to the city. She thanked us with a smile, for our obliging condescension; & assured us, that the proposal, however it might be made in jest, must be fulfilled in earnest.[51]

Rachel Wilson, James Wilson's first wife, was another friend.

Mary White died in December 1797. Rev. John Hobart received a letter from his mother in November 1797, noting that "Poor Mrs. White is more unwell than when you were here - it is expected she will not live thro' [sic] the winter."[52] Mrs. White is further described in a sermon given shortly after her death

> This valuable Lady, of a presence unaffectedly graceful, possessed withal, those soft attractive qualities, which never fail to render A woman truly estimable, courteous, humane, polite, engaging, tender hearted, She was beloved and copied at home; Esteemed and respected abroad. Conducting her affairs in prudence and distinguished economy, she was ever easy satisfied, composed; And took delight in making others so; Feeling the energy of piety unfeigned, within, Imitating her savior Christ; and in obedience, faith, and hope, waiting for his appearance, she lived above things temporal, even while necessarily conversing among them; and carried her opening prospects into the eternal world.[53]

Both descriptions infer that an illness other than yellow fever took her life.

Esther (Hewlings or Heulings) Newman White (? - 1790)

Esther Newman, the widow of John Newman, married Colonel Thomas White in 1747 at Christ Church in Philadelphia. Her father was Abraham Heulings of Burlington, New Jersey. They had two children, William (1748-1836) and Mary (1749-1827). Colonel Thomas White died in Harford County, Maryland in 1779. One occupant of Bishop White's household listed in the 1790 Federal Population Census, a free white male over sixteen, is unaccounted for. If a minor error in the census was made, Mrs. Esther White could have been the unknown resident. It is unclear whether Esther White lived at Bishop White's house(s) at any time.[54] The records surrounding the place of her death are also problematic. The family history notes that "she died at her son's house in Philadelphia," while Robert Morris stated that she died "in her own home."[55]

Esther White's estate papers provide some tantalizing but inconclusive information. A detailed and lengthy list of ceramics and silver was found among a group of Robert Morris-related papers that included ones connected with the administration of Thomas and Esther White's estates.[56] Bishop White's account of his mother's estate listed stocks, bonds, etc., as well as the following notations:

Jan 6 1798	By Servant Peggy Balance of Wages	-/7/6
"	By Bill for Bread	-/9/-
Mc 17 1798	Martha Barrett for Nursing	8/2/6[57]

The presence of a servant and a nurse and the purchasing - rather than making - of bread reinforce other researchers' conclusions about the White household.

Elizabeth (White) Macpherson (1776-1831)

Elizabeth White was the eldest of Bishop White's three children who survived to adulthood. She appears to have lived at her father's house until she married General William Macpherson (1756-1813) in March 1803. Friend and neighbor Mary Wilson commented that she did not attend the wedding, as "the family being in deep black for their Grand Mother, the wedding was as private as possible, no one out of the house being asked."[58] They had two daughters, Esther (1804-1858) and Elizabeth (1806-18??). The Macphersons lived in Philadelphia.

A limited amount is known about the activities in which Elizabeth Macpherson participated. As a child she attended school,[59] likely learning at least to read, write, and sew. Visiting friends was an another activity. The Macphersons entertained Mary Wilson and went to visit her in Philadelphia and later in Norristown, Pennsylvania.[60] Thus Mary Wilson was able to comment upon General Macpherson's declining health:

> ...Betsy Macpherson too comes in to pass the day with me every now and then. The Gen. is in a most melancholy situation indeed. The tumor has spread half over his face, has deprived him of the use of one of his eyes & almost, at times, of his articulation & his paroxysms are so violent there is no calculating a day on his existence...[61]

General Macpherson died in 1813.

Elizabeth Macpherson resided at Bishop White's house, serving as the household manager, after General Macpherson's death until her own in 1831. Mrs. Macpherson likely oversaw the instruction of her two daughters in household management, sewing and other needlework, reading and writing.

In addition to these activities, Elizabeth Macpherson participated in at least one benevolent association. She contributed to and served as a manager of the Female Bible Society of Philadelphia.[62] That Bishop White initially named Mrs. Macpherson co-executor of his estate (with Thomas Harrison White) gives an indication of his regard for her abilities.

Thomas Harrison White (1779-1859)

Thomas Harrison White, a Philadelphia merchant, grew up in his father's home at 89 Walnut Street. He continued to live in his father's home after his marriage to Maria Key Heath of Maryland in October 1804. Illustration 2 shows White as he appeared about 1804. He had five children: Mary Harrison (1805-1875), Rebecca Heath (1808-1889), William White (1810-1858), George Harrison (1812-1867), and Richard Heath (1813-1814). After his wife's death in 1814, Thomas White and his children moved out of the Bishop's house and into their own, "...agreeably to an Arrangement made before her Death...," remaining there until 1822.[63]

Thomas White's interests were diverse. According to a history of the White family, Thomas White was

> a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; began his mercantile life in the counting house of Willing & Morris, and made voyages as supercargo. For many years he was a wine merchant. His place of business being now number 330 Dock Street. He retired from business about 1840. He was many years a Vestryman of Christ Church and interested in Diocesan work, and was Diocesan Treasurer for a time. He was interested in the Pennsylvania Institutions for the Deaf, Philadelphia Dispensary, Philadelphia Savings Fund Society and Treasurer of the Ridge Turnpike Company. He was one of the originators of the walking club, a social affair, was in 1798 one of the Grenadier Corps, which became attached to the Battalion called

> Macpherson Blues, under the command of General William Macpherson...He lived the last years of his life at 225 South 16 Street with his son, George Harrison White...[64]

Thomas White also appears to have borne some responsibility for relatives, such as the guardianship of five nieces and nephews.[65]

Maria Key (Heath) White (1787-1814)

Maria (or Mary) Key Heath, the daughter of Daniel Charles Heath of Cecil County, Maryland, married Thomas Harrison White on 1 October 1804 (see Illustration 3). She lived at Bishop White's house from her marriage until her death in 1814. Bishop White described her role: she "governed my Family entirely to my approbation, nearly nine years. She was a most estimable Lady and so esteemed by all who knew her." [66] Few of her activities outside the household are known, except a day trip in 1808 with Mary Bronson, her infant, Thomas White, and cousin Patty Hall to see family friend Mary Wilson.[67] According to family tradition, Bishop White described his daughter-in-law in her obituary:

> ...This amiable Lady, although removed by a dispensation of Providence from her afflicted family and friends, had lived long enough to manifest the excellent properties of her mind, as a wife, as a mother, and in every domestick [sic] relation, and to render herself endeared to a very numerous acquaintance by her engaging manners. Although naturally disposed to the innocent cheerfulness of society, it was never enjoyed to the neglect of her family, or by forgetting the high duties of her religious profession. These she engaged in without ostentation, but under a deep sense of their importance; and as they had influenced her life, they were her consolation under the sufferings of her last illness; in which she testified submission to the will of God, and the hope of an [sic] happy immortality through a Redeemer...[68]

The obituary reinforces her domestic responsibilities, intimates a lively social life, and provides a rare indication of religious

commitments.

Mary (White) Bronson (1777-1826)

Mary White was the second child of Bishop White's who survived to adulthood. She married U.S. Gazette editor Enos Bronson in December 1804 (see Illustration 8). They had seven children. Mary Harrison (1808-1830), Anna Emily (1809-1854), Elizabeth White (1812-1899), Hetta Atwater (1814-1844), Sophia Hall (1815-1822), William White (1816-1900), and Bird Wilson (1820-1821). After Enos Bronson's death in 1823, Mary Bronson and her children continued to live down the street from her family.[69] Extracts of the administration of Enos Bronson's estate follow:

W. A. Harrett	Groceries	36.04
B. H. Rand	Writing Book	7.
C. Eaton	Groceries	10.62
W. Chrristu	Upholsterers	10.25
Wm. Lee	Ice	7.50
T. McClintock	Medicine	51.66
Mrs. Simon	Bread	34.25
Dr. Silver	Stationary	22.33[70]

They provide limited clues about his family's expenditures.

Some of Mary Bronson's social activities are documented in the correspondence of her friend, Mary Wilson. Wilson noted

> I shall continue to [feel forlorn] until Saturday evening, when I expect Mary Bronson, Emily, our man servant & my little Anna... I have promised Mary one visit [this winter].[71]

Mary Wilson also stated that she spent "a sociable evening at Mr. Bancker's with Mary Bronson" during one of her visits to Philadelphia.[72] A frequent apparently long-term visitor to the Bronsons was Patty Hall.[73] Mary Bronson's only documented trip (to Baltimore) took place before her marriage.[74]

Mary Bronson's life was a long, but unhealthy, one. Mary Wilson noted her friend's ill health on two occasions and remarked after the birth of her first child that Mary Bronson, "has at least been compensated for her sufferings."[75] One of Bishop White's colleagues described Mrs. Bronson's death as a sudden one, however:

> She expired the very evening we were together at the Bps, having been ill since Tuesday. Only on Monday she attended the convention. The family were entirely unprepared for the event. The Bishop was sent for about 11 to 12 on Thursday night but she was dead before he reached the house. Some obstruction of the intestines is understood to have been the cause of her disolution [sic].[76]

Mrs. Bronson's obituary,

> But yesterday, and we might have looked around and seen this noble lady administering to those near her, her relations, her acquaintances, her now helpless orphans --the comforts and blessings of a virtuous and kind mother of a true and kind hearted friend.[77]

provides some indication of her character. Mrs. Bronson's orphaned children moved to Bishop White's house in 1826, apparently bringing much of their carefully inventoried furniture with them (see Appendix B).[78]

BISHOP WHITE'S GRANDCHILDREN

Esther White (Macpherson) Harris (1804-1858)

Esther Macpherson was the elder daughter of General William and Elizabeth (White) Macpherson. Upon her father's death in 1813, she returned with her mother and sister to Bishop White's house. While little is known about her activities, it is likely she read, wrote, did needlework, visited and entertained, and participated in benevolent associations the way her female

relatives did. Interestingly, she indicated a desire to exert more control over her finances shortly before her marriage

> In deed to trust to you having reserved the power of Revocation. I now wish to exercise it, & have a new one drawn similar to that of my sisters to enable me to have some of the Principal. You will please have this done as soon as practicable, as I want the sum of 300 dols.[79]

On 30 April 1839 her brother-in-law officiated at her wedding to Thomas Harris, M.D., U.S.N. Esther Harris had no children.[80]

Elizabeth (Macpherson) Wiltbank (1806-18??)

Elizabeth Macpherson was the younger daughter of Gen. William and Elizabeth Macpherson. She lived at Bishop White's from 1813 to 1836. On 20 March 1838 she married Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank. They had four children: Elizabeth White (1839-1919), William White (1840-1914), Mary White (1841-1925), and George Harrison (1843-1928).

Elizabeth Wiltbank's activities and interests are difficult to pinpoint. She was likely the Elizabeth Macpherson who joined United Churches' Female Sunday School Society in 1821 and resigned in 1822. She and some of her cousins were active in the school during their late teens and early twenties. The activities of the members of the Female Sunday School Society included gathering poor female children to attend the school, instructing them in religious knowledge, sitting with them during worship services to "see they behave with order," seeing that the children had warm clothes, and collecting money to defray the expenses of the school.[81]

Documents written after her father's death provide some clues to Elizabeth Wiltbank's activities and investments. She wrote to Bishop Whittingham:

> ...I claim the privilege of an old friend having formerly had the pleasure of seeing you at my grandfather's, Bishop White's, in asking you to stay with me during the meeting of the convention, in Philadelphia - next October.[82]

She owned at least one building that was rented, was a landowner, and a stock holder.[83]

Mary Harrison Bronson (1808-1830)

Mary Harrison Bronson, the eldest child of Mary and Enos Bronson, lived first with her parents, then her widowed mother, until 1826. From 1826 to 1830, Mary Bronson (see Illustration 4) lived at Bishop White's house. The inventory of her mother's house (see Appendix B) gives an indication of her belongings there and at 89 Walnut Street.

Little is known about Mary Bronson's activities; whether she was one of the Bronsons who participated in the Female Sunday School Society is unclear.[84] Mary Bronson died at her grandfather's house after a long illness, apparently the repetition of a childhood disease. She was attended by Dr. Chapman.[85] One of her obituaries described her:

> ...Adorned with all that rendered her life useful to others and possessing every element of enjoyment in her pure and innocent disposition... with intellectual endowments and personal attraction - in the morning of life, and when her merits had begun to command just estimation from all who knew her... The death of both parents placed her early in life in a situation of high responsibility, and produced a maturity of character which, united with the vivacity of youth, completed the charms of her disposition. To her orphan sisters her affection assumed the solicitude of a mother's love... A deep sense of religious [?] and a judicious spirit of

> benevolence guided the course of her life.[86]

The obituary is said to have been written by her brother-in-law.

Anna Emily Bronson (1809-1854)

Anna Bronson (see Illustration 13) lived at Bishop White's house from her mother's death in 1826 until the Bishop's death in 1836. Like her sister, she may have participated in benevolent organizations such as the Female Sunday School Society. She never married; her grandfather's correspondence indicates that she broke her engagement with a Mr. Haight in 1834.

> I suppose, that on ye return of Mr. Haight to New-York ye will be informed of ye discontinuance of the Prospect of a Connexion [sic] between him & my grand Daughter Ann Bronson. I understood ye Proposal to have been from her, on ye ground of ye Discovery of a Coldness & Neglect, not consistent with ye Affection he had professed for her, & which had been predicated a similar Feeling toward him...[87]

Anna Bronson and her brother-in-law, Henry Hope Reed, were killed on their return voyage from Europe in 1854 when the steamer Arctic sank after a collision.[88] Anna Bronson left money to her family as well as some personal possessions.

> My silver cake basket to my niece Mary R. Reed
> My Red Camel's Hair Shawl to Annie Reed, my niece
> My edition of Sir Walter Scott's Poems to my nephew Henry Reed
> My largest English Bible to my nephew Thomas Bronson
> My pearl ring to Sally Bronson
> And the small picture of My Grand-father with hair in the back of it to my nephew William White Miller[89]

Appendix B provides an indication of Anna Bronson's belongings at her mother's and Bishop White's houses.

Elizabeth White (Bronson) Reed (1812-1899)

Elizabeth Bronson moved into Bishop White's home following

her mother's death in 1826. The inventory of her mother's home gives an indication of her possessions in 1826, and the records of the Female Sunday School Society hint of possible activities. On 8 September 1834, Elizabeth Bronson married Henry Hope Reed, a lawyer and University of Pennsylvania professor.[90] The Reeds had six children: Mary Bronson (1841-1913), Elizabeth (1843-1844), Esther De Berdt (1845-1848), Henry (1846-1896), Anne Bronson (1848-1902), and Arthur De Berdt (1853-1854). Family tradition holds the Elizabeth (Bronson) Reed commissioned the Sartain painting of Bishop White's study. The codicil to Elizabeth Reed's will (see Appendix M) mentions a number of items that may have been in Bishop White's house; she is pictured in Illustration 14.

Hetta Atwater (Bronson) Miller (1814-1844)

Like her sisters, orphan Hetta Bronson moved into Bishop White's house in 1826 and probably participated in the Female Sunday School Society. Her mother's inventory (Appendix B) may be useful. She married Rev. Alfred Alexander Miller on 18 September 1838. They had three children: Mary Bronson (1840-1841), William White (1841-1858) and Alfred (1843-1844). Hetta Miller died on 7 March 1844.[91]

William White Bronson (1816-1900)

William White Bronson moved to Bishop White's house with his siblings in 1826. While he was included in the 1830 census, he spent part of the year in Geneva, NY.[92] His presence in Bishop White's house in 1834 is indicated by "W.W. Bronson 1834" carved

in the fourth floor woodwork. The inventory of his mother's house (see Appendix B) may show some of the possessions he brought to the fourth floor of Bishop White's house.[93] On 6 May 1841, William Bronson married Mary Chapman Ash. The couple had five children: Thomas Ash (1842-1914), Mary White (1844-1845), Sarah Chapman (1846-1873), William White (1848-1898), and Charles Kirkham (1851-1859).

Mary Harrison (White) Montgomery (1805-1875)

Mary Harrison White was Thomas White's eldest child. Like most of her siblings, she was raised in Bishop White's house, left from 1814 to 1822, and lived there again after 1822. In 1823 Mary White visited her uncle, Upton Heath, in Baltimore.[94] She was likely the Mary H. White who served as the Secretary of the Female Sunday School Society in 1825.[95] Mary White married the Rev. James Montgomery of Philadelphia, a colleague of Bishop White's on 30 May 1827.[96] They had four children: William White (1828-1889), Thomas Harrison (1830-1905), John Henry Hobart (1831-1831), and Austin (1833-1834). Although her husband died in 1834, Mary Montgomery and her children did not return to Bishop White's.[97] The contents of Mary Montgomery's will of 1875 is noted in Appendix I.

Rebecca Heath White (1808-1889)

Rebecca White, Thomas and Maria Heath White's daughter, lived at Bishop White's house from 1808 to 1815 and from 1822 to 1836. She may have participated in the Female Sunday School Society. Other than the fact that she had a "severe cold" in

1823, little is known about her.[98] She left her possessions (see Appendix H) to her nephew Thomas H. Montgomery, the family historian.

William White White (1810-1858)

William White lived at 89 Walnut Street until 1814, when he moved out with his widowed father and siblings. He returned to Bishop White's house in 1822, and stayed there intermittently until his marriage in 1831. His early education appears to have taken place in Philadelphia, as Bishop White noted in 1823 that his grandsons "find a Subject of Interest in their partial Change of Masters, Mr. Hamilton having resigned, to be replaced by a Mr. Balantine. To know whether he will exceed his Predecessors in [?] is an important Point with them."[99] In 1829 William White attended college in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.[100] On 29 December 1831 William White married Sara Frederica Brinton of Philadelphia. They had ten children: William White (1832-1898), George Brinton (1836-1836), Maria Heath (1837-1915), John Brinton (1840-1918), Catherine Ann (1842-1931), Harrison (1844-1862), Sarah Frederica (1845-1870), Charlotte (1847-1926), Thomas Harrison (1849-1920), and Upton (1852 - ?).[101]

George Harrison White (1812-1867)

Like his brother, George White received early educational instruction. The White family history provides a summary of the remainder of George White's life

> Named after his father's uncle, George Harrison, who, in his infancy, desired to adopt him, having no children of his own, but his father could not consent, being unwilling to part with his paternal responsibilities. He was commissioned a Midshipman in

> the U.S. Navy. 1 June 1828 & before the year closed entered on a cruise in the sloop of war "Vandalia"; but on 17 July 1829 resigned his commission... He passed some years engaged in mercantile life in Philadelphia and again entered the Navy, being commissioned as Purser 31 Sept. 1841 and spent an active service until within a few years of his death, when a suffering illness detained him from duty.[102]

Interestingly, Bishop White admonished his grandson to be good in a letter of 12 December 1828 as George White was about to sail on the Vandalia. Bishop White suggested sending George White to Mobile, Alabama in 1835, noting to a friend that pure morals would need to be maintained there.[103] George White married Margaret Wharton Smith on 8 November 1838. They had six children: Isaac Wharton (1839-1895), William (1842-1913), George Harrison (1845-1900), Alfred Henry (1847-1847), Thomas Harrison (1849-1895), and Charles Eugene (1851-1853).

III. FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

Mary (Wilson) Hollingsworth (1772 - ?)

Mary Wilson, the daughter of Bishop White's friend and sometime neighbor, James Wilson, may have lived at Bishop White's house from 1798 to 1800.[104] Her 1800 to 1810 correspondence with a friend, Sally Chauncey of New Haven, provides accounts of numerous visits and joint activities with the White family.[105] Mary Wilson described one visit with the Whites:

> ...All the choice spirits of No. 46 save my dear Brother Bird, dined with Thomas White, the day after our arrival, & we passed a most charming day. I assure you; Mr. Bronson had many enquiries to make respecting our New England friends; he is still a wonderful favorite with this family, & always received your Brothers, a most encouraging reception, to indure [sic] their considering themselves upon an intimate footing with them.[106]

Apparently she did not find all her visits to the Whites as entertaining

> ...I have just left the table of a very sober set our good Bishop & two or three more of Bird's [Wilson] respectable grave acquaintance...[107]

Besides the frequently recorded short visits to and from members of the White family, Mary Wilson may have had longer stays.[108] There is further evidence of the closeness of the younger generations of the White and Wilson families. Mary Wilson and her brother Bird served as sponsors for Mary Bronson's second child.[109] Thomas White's wife Maria asked Mary (Wilson) Hollingsworth to loan her a dozen teaspoons and a pair of candlesticks.[110]

Other references to Mary Wilson's belongings are found in her correspondence. She commented upon wearing a linsey woolsey

apron. She noted the items moved from Philadelphia to Norristown in 1806

> I am seated in the parlor to be sure, but so surrounded! 3 chests of drawers, 4 or 6 trunks & about as many tables, bedsteads, & many other articles too numerous to mention piled up in every direction[111]

Other Wilson household possessions were sold from 1798 to 1800.[112] Little is known about Mary Wilson's life after her marriage to Paschall Hollingsworth about 1812.[113]

Bird Wilson (1777-1859)

Bird Wilson was one of Mary Wilson's five siblings. During his initial career as a lawyer, Bird Wilson was involved in the Episcopal Church through such lay positions as warden for St. John's Church, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Bishop White ordained Wilson as a deacon in 1819 and as a priest in 1820. He then served as rector for St. John's Norristown, and St. Thomas', Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania. From 1822 to 1850 he taught and helped administer the general Theological Seminary in New York City. In 1839 Wilson wrote the Memoir of the Life of the Rt. Rev. William White.[114] Voluminous correspondence between Bishop White and Bird Wilson survives.

Mary (White) Morris (1749-1827)

Bishop White's sister Mary spent most of her life in or near Philadelphia. In 1769 she married Robert Morris. Morris, a financier of the American Revolution, was co-founder of the mercantile firm Willing and Morris. The Morrises had seven children. The White family history notes that Mrs. Morris' annuity of $1,500 provided the Morris's only income following

Robert Morris stay in debtors' prison.[115] Whether some or all of the silver and china listed in an inventory was hers is unclear.[116] No relevant correspondence or other documents were found.[117]

George Harrison (1762-1845)

George Harrison, Mrs. White's brother, may have lived at his brother-in-law's house. The 1790 Federal Population Census lists a free white male who is unaccounted for. George Harrison's work entailed travel to Canton, China for the mercantile firm Willing and Morris as a supercargo during 1787 and 1788. He sailed to Charleston during the winter of 1790. If he stayed at the Whites' between trips, he likely moved out after his marriage to Sophia Francis in 1792.[118] Visits between the Whites and the Harrisons were apparently regular.[119]

Eleanor Lewis (1805-1820)

Eleanor Lewis, the daughter of Major Lewis and Nelly Custis Lewis was "a frequent visitor at the Bishop's and an intimate friend of his granddaughters."[120] She died in Philadelphia while attending Madame Greland's school. Her funeral services were held at Bishop White's, and she was buried in the White family vault.[121]

APPENDIX C NOTES

1. While William White was born and raised in Philadelphia, he had ties to England. His father was born in England. William White visited his aunts in Twickenham, England during his trips there and maintained a correspondence with them. He had at least one portrait of himself painted in England. Thomas Spence Duché, the son of the former rector of Christ Church, painted White in 1787. A miniature of White (Illustration 1) may have been painted in England during his first visit there.

2. Other associations that White participated in are listed in Charles G. Dorman, Furnishings Plan for the Bishop White House (Philadelphia, PA: Independence National Historical Park, 1961), Part B, 7 and Dumas Malone, ed., Dictionary of American Biography, vol X (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1936), 121-122. The Magdalen Society survives today, with a different mission, as the White-Williams Foundation. Many of the Magdalen Society's papers are at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. As rector of Christ Church, Bishop White was a trustee of the Dr. Bray Associates, a philanthropic group who managed a trust begun in 1758 for education, including that of Negroes. Boys were taught to read; girls learned to sew, knit, mark, and read; both were given religious instruction. Richard Shelling, "Benjamin Franklin and the Dr. Bray Associates," Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, 63: 282-293. Bishop White was a founder of the Bible Society of Philadelphia, a group that published and distributed free Bibles among the poor. "An Act to incorporate the Bible Society of Philadelphia," Brief Analysis... and Account of the Manner of Organizing and conducting Bible Societies (New York: Fanshaw, 1830), 1-6.

3. William White joined the Library Company on 23 Apr 1777; he was never an officeholder. No lending records were kept. His membership passed to his son Thomas on 9 Nov 1836. My thanks to James Green of the Library Company of Philadelphia for providing this information. In 1795, Bishop White granted Mr. Poulson and Mr. Joseph Harrison the "use of his Share in the Library"; which library he refers to is unclear. 3 Feb 1795 note from William White to unknown. Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City.

William White was more actively involved in the American Philosophical Society. Elected in 1768, he served as Secretary in 1779 and from 1781 to 1783; one of three Vice-Presidents from 1783 to 1790; and Counselor from 1792 to 1797 and from 1804 to 1814. He sporadically attended regular and special meetings on a wide range of subjects, such as scientific collecting, the "improvement of government," "transit observations," and eulogies to David Rittenhouse, Benjamin Franklin, and Joseph Priestly. White gave $2.50 toward French botanist F. Andre-Michaux' intended expedition to study United States forests. In 1817 "...Donations from Bishop White and Daniel Parker of Washington, viz: 'The Original Journal in Manuscript of William Dunbar and George Hunter, up the Washita, to the Hot Springs, and up the Red

River, in 1804, by order of the Government; and the First Part of Pike's Journal to the sources of the Mississippi in 1805'." Proceedings of American Philosophical Society, 1768-1836. My thanks to Beth Carroll Horrocks at the APS for her assistance.

4. 1821 to 1836 Account Book of William White, Independence National Historical Park (hereafter INDE) #10417. Inventory of Estate of William White, 1836 Will #132, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives. One of Bishop White's aunts bequeathed him property in England, which was sold in 1781. 28 June 1781 letter, Colston Carr, Twickenham, England to William White, Philadelphia, INDE #10503. Bishop White's Christ Church salary, microfilm roll 17, and its source, roll 15, Archives of Christ Church, Philadelphia. Land investments included the purchase of a tract from James Wilson near the Allegheny River and Conewango Creek noted in a 2 May 1795 deed; purchases from others were recorded on 5 Jan 1791 and 27 Feb 1792. James A. Montgomery Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. In 1800 White sold Lycoming County land that he had purchased in 1792; 23 Oct 1800 contract between William White and J. Ecroyd. Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, MA. Land in Wayne County, PA is noted in 7 June 1802 letter, William White to Mr. Wilson, INDE #10524; in an unknown location in a 14 June 1831 letter from White to Richard Peters, Episcopal Theological Seminary.

5. 1801-1812 letters, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT, James Wilson papers, vol. 10, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A typical description was "...Since writing by Mr. Higginson I have seen some of your neighbors, though not your intimates. Bishop and Mrs. Jarvis [?] with Miss Lewis. I dined with them at Dr. White's & spent part of a morning with them since..." 11 June 1809 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, HSP. See section on Mary Wilson for additional references to visiting.

6. 19 Nov 1798 entry, John Fitzpatrick, ed., The Diaries of George Washington, 1748-1799 (New York: Houghton Mifflin, 1925), 4: 289. White attended the farewell dinner for Washington on 3 Mar 1797, the day before John Adams' inauguration. Charles Henry Hart, "Mary White - Mrs. Robert Morris," PMHB, 2: 175.

7. 7 June 1799 letter, Hannah Wilson to James Iredell, cited in Griffith McRee, Life and Correspondence of James Iredell (New York: Peter Smith, 1949), 1: 575-576.

8. 6 June 1803 letter, John Anderson, Bedford [PA] to William White, Philadelphia. James A. Montgomery Papers, HSP. One of many letters between Anderson and White concerning land.

9. 30 Nov 1786 letter, Mary H. White, Philadelphia to William White, London. Collection of Mrs. Paul Washburn, Leominster, MA in 1961 (HNCF-INDE). 27 Nov 1786 letter, Mary H. White, Philadelphia to William White, London. Thomas H. Montgomery et al, Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Col. Thomas White of Maryland (Philadelphia: privately printed, 1879), 165-

166. The Powels' relationship with the Whites must have been close, given Samuel Powel's role in supervising the building of White's house and Elizabeth Powel's gift of a silver fruit bowl. However, no record of visits has been found.

10. 29 Nov 1777 letter, Thomas Coomb, Philadelphia to William White. James A. Montgomery papers, HSP. 1 Dec 1815 letter, William White, Philadelphia to Rt. Rev. James Kemp. Maryland Diocesan Library, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. 2 June 1794 letter, William White to Rev. Parker, Trinity Church, Boston. Morgan Library.

11. 7 Mar 1798 letter, Henry Channing, New London, CT to Bishop White. Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX. Microfilm at the New-York Historical Society, New York City.

12. Julius H. Ward, The Life and Times of Bishop White (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1892), 59.

13. Two rooms facing east on the second floor of the church and a small room in what is now the stairway are possible areas for an office. 1985 discussion with Bruce Gill, Old Christ Church Preservation Trust. The contents of the library at Christ Church are listed in a nineteenth-century inventory. Much of the collection survives; it is on deposit at the Library Company of Philadelphia. The titles are primarily sixteenth- to early-nineteenth-century theological and philosophical works. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts provided the books about 1707. Christ Church, Philadelphia, Microfilm reel 50.

14. The need for an assistant bishop was identified as early as 1821; White's "advanced age" was the impetus. 5 May 1821 letter, C. Comegys, Philadelphia to Bishop Kent. Maryland Diocesan Library. An assistant bishop was consecrated in 1827 to undertake some of Bishop White's diocesan duties. Bishop White defined his assistant's function: "to exonerate me at least from all the Duties beyond the Neighborhood of the City." 15 Sept 1829 letter, William White, Philadelphia to J.P.K. Henshaw, Maryland Diocesan Library. Bird Wilson, Memoir of the Life of Bishop White (Philadelphia: James Kay, 1839), 216. For devotion to parochial duties, see 18 Aug 1832 letter, William White to John Hobart, Morgan Library. In 1833 White noted, "I am still able to attend on my diocesan & parochial duties, altho [sic] greatly relieved in the form of an Asst. Bishop & in the Latter, by [an] Asst. Presbyter [?]. 21 Sept 1833 letter, William White to Thomas Read, INDE #10522. White also referred to an assistant bishop in 1832; Aug 1832 letter, William White to Rev. John Hopkins, Morgan Library.

15. Ward, 35.

16. 7 Aug 1789 Pennsylvania Packet. Griffith was a deputy from Virginia to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church and formerly Bishop-elect of VA, HNCF-INDE. Rev. Benjamin Dorr called or dined at the Whites' a number of times. 13 Nov and 18 Nov 1820, 17 Apr 1825, 15(?) Apr 1834 entries, Benjamin Dorr Journal, Christ Church, Philadelphia.

17. 2 June 1799 letter, Mrs. H. Hobart, Philadelphia to J.H. Hobart. Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX (HNCF-INDE).

18. 15 Oct 1817 letter, Rev. James Dunn, Leesburg, VA to Bishop Kent, Maryland Diocesan Library.

19. 8 Dec 1825 letter, Bishop John Inglis, Halifax, Nova Scotia to William White. Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX.

20. 11 Feb 1826 letter, Bishop White to Bishop Inglis, INDE #10527. For invitations proffered to colleagues, see 24 Feb 1789 letter, Bishop Provost to William White, Morgan Library; 15 Oct 1815 and 3 July 1824 letters, William White to Rt. Rev. James Kemp, Maryland Diocesan Library.

21. 16 Oct 1827 letter, Rev. J. Fenner to Bishop Kent, Maryland Diocesan Library.

22. Anne Willing and William Bingham (1780) and Elizabeth Willing and Major William Jackson (1795) are two examples. Robert Alberts, The Golden Voyage (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1969), 96, 260.

23. The manuscript holdings at the General Theological Seminary, New York City, include the 1833-1837 journals of a student, Francis Paileux Lee, which "contain some writing done during a visit to Bishop White."

24. 17 Aug 1814 letter, William White to Rev. James Kemp and 2 June 1817 letter, William White to Tench Tilghman, Maryland Diocesan Library.

25. Wilson, 207.

26. 13 June 1823 letter, William White, Wilkes-Barre, PA to Thomas White. William White papers, microfilm at INHP. White's colleague, Rev. Benjamin Dorr, describes his own travels and missionary activities in greater detail in his journal, Christ Church, Philadelphia.

27. Wilson, 215.

28. 28 Oct 1824 letter, Rev. J. Kemper to Mrs. Kemper. Two letters by Kemper provide information on Bishop White's personal habits. He noted, "...Mr. Muhlenberg most politely met us in a private carriage and after dinner and waiting for the Bp's two segars [sic] we proceeded and arrived here at sunset." 19 Oct

1824, Rev. J. Kemper, Lancaster to Mrs. Kemper. Four days later Kemper commented

> Only think of our breakfast this morning at Mr. Kellogg's where we stay. Beef stakes [sic], eggs, chicken pye [sic], beets, coffee, milk toast etc. and then a second course of custard pyes [sic]. That is living for you... He [Bishop White] wakes at daybreak and dresses in much shorter time that I do. He has no night clothes -- no brushes for teeth, head, etc.

23 Oct 1824 letter, Rev. J. Kemper to Mrs. Kemper. Kemper letters at Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX, (HNCF-INDE).

29. 30 Oct 1824 letter, Rev. Jackson Kemper to Mrs. Kemper, HNCF-INDE.

30. 12-13 June, 3 and 7 July 1825 letters, William White to Thomas White, INDE #10441 - 10443. Wilson, 215-216. 23 Aug 1925 Philadelphia Public Ledger.

31. 18 June 1825 letter, Rev. J. Kemper, Pittsburgh, PA to Mrs. Kemper, Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX (HNCF-INDE). See note 29.

32. Wilson, 216. 6 Oct 1826 letter, William White, Wilkes Barre, PA to Thomas White, Morgan Library. 3 July 1827 letter, William White to Samuel Morris, INDE #10422. 14 Aug 1830 letter, William White to Rev. William Wyatt, Maryland Diocesan Library.

33. 20 Nov 1830 letter, William White to Rev. William Muhlenberg, Copy at HSP. Bishop White did undertake the trip. 25 Nov 1830 letter, William White to Thomas White. William White papers, microfilm at INDE.

34. One trip to Baltimore is documented:

> ...[Bishop White] will go either the end of this week or on next Monday for my sister & will take his intended daughter-in-law with him; I am not without hopes of accompanying him. If I was even certain that Polly [Mary White] would return with us I would go in my Chair [carriage]...

1 May 1804 letter, Thomas White, Philadelphia to Edward Hall, Baltimore. James A. Montgomery Papers, HSP. A fall 1790, trip to Annapolis was proposed. 17 July 1790 letter, William Paca to a Mr. White, Sprague Collection, HSP. The letter discusses a land exchange or sale likely suggested by White; mention is made of "Mr. Harrison & Mr. White & the young ladies" accompanying him on the trip.

35. Ward, 77. Wilson, 144.

36. 29 May 1809 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT. James Wilson Papers, vol. 10, HSP.

37. Sept 1823 letter, William White to Rev. John Hobart, INDE #10425.

38. White mentioned that he was still writing with his left hand. 9 Dec 1824 letter, William White to Bp. John Ravenscroft. He noted continuing problems in a 15 Dec 1824 letter to Bishop Kent, Maryland Diocesan Library; Wilson, 215. See also Jackson Kemper's October 1824 letters to his wife, quoted elsewhere in this report, on White's stay in Lewisburg, PA. 18 June 1825 letter, Jackson Kemper, Pittsburgh to Mrs. Kemper, on White's improved health. Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX (HNCF-INDE).

39. 14 Dec 1826 letter, William White to Rev. John Hobart, INDE #10426.

40. 15 May 1831 entry, Ann Maury diary, University of Virginia Library, Manuscript Dept., #949 (HNCF-INDE). Walter H. Stowe, Life and Letters of William White (NY: Morehouse Publishing Co., 1937) 295, notes a 10 Oct 1835 reference by Bishop White to his loss of teeth. An 1831 correspondent hoped that White's "...hand gets so much better as to allow you to write without inconvenience." 31 Jan 1831 letter, William Berrian, New York to William White. Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, MA.

41. Ward, 168-169. Wilson, 264-265. William White account book, INDE #10417.

42. Ward, 168-169.

43. 18 July 1836 United States Gazette

44. 22 July 1836 National Gazette.

45. 7 and 27 Oct 1793 letters, William White to Benjamin Rush, Library Company of Philadelphia/HSP (HNCF-INDE). 7 Oct reference to the health of his servant John; 27 Oct reference to Mr. [George] Harrison's [servant] Hannah.

46. 18 Aug 1812 letter, Thomas H. White to Dr. Benjamin Rush, LCP/HSP (HNCF-INDE). An undated letter by Thomas White, probably written earlier in the year, asks Rush to consult with Dr. Physick, LCP/HSP (HNCF-INDE).

47. White recommended injections of warm milk into the ears as a cure for deafness to Charles W. Peale. Fortunately, Peale employed this treatment only for the worst ear. 21 Oct 1816, Charles W. Peale to Rembrandt Peale. Peale Letterbook XIV, 102, 103, 116, American Philosophical Society. Cited in Charles C. Sellers, Charles Willson Peale (New York: Scribner's, 1969), 413, note 57. White gave Rev. John Hobart advice about an unnamed disease he also had, suggesting a "novel process," sulfur

of quinine, as a possible antidote and lists other remedies tried. Sept 1823 letter, William White to Rev. John Hobart, INDE #10425.

48. 20 Nov 1830 letter, William White to Rev. William Muhlenberg, INDE #10420.

49. William White Will 1836, #132. Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia.

50. 27 Nov 1786 letter, Mary H. White, Philadelphia to William White, London. Cited in Montgomery, 165-166. While Montgomery suggests that "Tommy" refers to Thomas Spence Duché, Mrs. White was writing to her husband about their own son, Thomas Harrison White.

51. 24 Nov 1786 letter, John Andrews, Philadelphia to William White, London, New-York Historical Society. It is unclear whether "Mrs. White" is William White's mother or wife.

52. 30 Nov 1797 letter, Mrs. Hobart to Rev. John Hobart. See also 17 Dec 1797 letter, H. Hobart to J.H. Hobart. Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX (HNCF-INDE).

53. "A discourse in Christ Church and St. Peter's Philadelphia, on Sunday, December 17, 1797; having a reference to the decease a few days before, of Mrs. Mary White..." delivered by Rev. Samuel Magaw, D.D. Montgomery, 164. Magaw dedicated the sermon to Mrs. White's mother, Mrs. Harrison, noting that she had "lost another daughter, gave you, till the close of her lifetime, every tender proof of filial duty and affection." A sermon on the occasion of the death of Mrs. Lucia Magaw, given by Rev. J.G.J. Bend in 1790, was dedicated to Mary White "as a sincere tribute to that kindness of heart by which she is eminently distinguished; and as a grateful acknowledgement of the uniform politeness, with which she has always treated her obliged and obedient servant, the Author." Maryland Diocesan Library.

54. The 1785 Philadelphia City Directory lists her as a "gentlewoman" at the same general address (Walnut between Third and Fourth streets) where Bishop White is listed. In 1787 Bishop White is the only White listed as owning property or residing on the block. 1787 Base Map, unpublished research by INHP Historian Anna Coxe Toogood, INHP Archives. Esther White bequeaths "her house and lot on Walnut Street formerly belonging to Israel Morris" and ground rents on another house and lot to Bishop White. 1791 Will #27, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives. Esther White may have shared a house with Mary Hopkinson. Mary Hopkinson's only listing in the 1785-1794 Philadelphia City Directories is in 1793 as a widow at 76 N. 4th Street. Elizabeth Duché commented in a 1795 letter to her mother, Mary Hopkinson:

> ...your intention of living with Mrs. White. This no doubt will be a great change to you after keeping house

> yourself so many years... you are both of you advanced in years... By Willet [?] we sent you Swedenborg's Works. I hope you are in possession of them before this. I should like to be of your party when Mrs. White & you are reading them. Mr. Duché, his father & our young folks all joining [sic] love to Mrs. White & yourself.

6 May 1785 letter, Elizabeth Duché, Asylum, Lambeth, England to Mary Hopkinson, Philadelphia. Hopkinson Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Duché asks her mother in a 1789 letter to "...give my love to Mrs. White." 3 Dec 1789 letter, Elizabeth Duché, London, to Mary Hopkinson, Philadelphia. Hopkinson Papers, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Esther White's will, which names Bishop White and Robert Morris as executors, included Mary Hopkinson's statement as a deposition witness on 20 Jan 1791. Mary Hopkinson stated that she "was present with the said Esther White in the dwelling house of her the said Esther and then and there saw her write the same as for her last Will and testament." 1791 Will #27, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

55. Montgomery, 127. 2 Jan 1791 letter, Robert Morris, Philadelphia to Gouveneur Morris, Paris. Cited in Montgomery, 73 and PMHB, 2: 180.

56. The group of papers was donated to the New-York Historical Society on 3 Mar 1958 by Mr. Hall P. McCullough. It includes the codicil to Thomas White's will and a "Certified copy/Settlement on/Esther White's/Estate 1792." The list of ceramics and silver notes many pieces of specialized equipment, some of which suggests use in the 1790s. March 1988 correspondence with William Woys Weaver. The elaborate household suggested by the array of equipment is more likely Robert and Mary Morris than Esther White's.

57. Ibid.

58. 10 Mar 1803 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

59. 27 Nov 1786 letter, Mary H. White to William White, Montgomery, 165.

60. 10 Mar and 3 May 1803, 20 May 1806, 19 July 1807 letters, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

61. 14 Oct 1812 letter, Mary Wilson Hollingsworth to Sally Chauncey. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

62. A Brief Analysis and Account of the Manner of Conducting Bible Societies (New York: Fanshaw, 1830), 48 contains annual reports from establishment in 1814 onward. E. Macpherson was a contributor in 1815 and Mrs. Macpherson was a Manager in 1819.

Mrs. E. Chauncey and Mrs. Rush were also contributors during the period. Bishop White was a founder of the related Bible Society of Philadelphia.

63. 28 Apr 1814 letter, William White to Thomas Clagett, Maryland Diocesan Library. Philadelphia City Directories show that Thomas White lived at 37 S. 10th Street in 1815. He then moved to 224 Walnut Street, where he is listed until 1822. According to the family history, Thomas White "added H. [arrison] to his name to distinguish him from another of the same name." Montgomery 173; genealogical addenda, 6.

64. William White, "Thomas White" (Philadelphia: Privately printed, 1933), INDE #13454. Other records confirm many of these statements, Montgomery, 173. Thomas White's marriage announcement referred to him as a merchant. 5 Oct 1804 Poulson's Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia City Directories list Thomas White as a merchant from 1804 until 1811, and as a wine merchant in 1830. Other years were not surveyed. In 1836, Christ Church paid Thomas White's $10.50 bill for wine. Christ Church, Philadelphia, microfilm reel 17. In 1802 and 1803, Thomas White may have been the "White" of Simpson and White, merchants, listed in directories, though this seems to contradict his descendant's statement. His sister's administration papers refer to him as a wine merchant. 1823 Will #365, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives. Thomas White signed a 21 June 1806 insurance policy for the schooner Roebuck's voyage from Philadelphia to Havanna. Patrick Hayes papers, Film 505, American Philosophical Society. An obituary of Thomas White states that he was a prominent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and "had an active part in the various societies connected with that denomination." Wallace Papers, vol. 4, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. A receipt in the archives of Christ Church supports this assessment. Microfilm roll 50, frame 650, Christ Church, Philadelphia. Thomas White was Treasurer of the Charity Fund of the United Churches (Christ Church, St. Peter's, and St. James, Philadelphia). 13 Sept 1826 and 25 Nov 1830 notations, roll 17, Christ Church. His will provides few clues: "...I desire that no valuation be made of my library; furniture and the few articles of plate, which I possess, as the same can better be divided by my daughters and son, in accordance with my wishes on the subject.." White also lists his stocks. 1859 Will #345, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

65. 7 Dec 1826 letter, William White to Samuel Morris, INDE #10871.

66. 28 Apr 1814 letter, William White to Rev. Thomas Clagett, Maryland Diocesan Library. In an 1826 letter to Bishop Inglis, Bishop White noted that Maria White had been "Mistress of My house." Montgomery, 158.

67. 22 July 1808 letter, Mary Wilson, Norristown, PA to Sally Chauncey, New Haven, CT. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

68. Montgomery, 175. States appeared in 25 Mar 1814 Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

69. Mary Bronson lived at 9th Street below Walnut in Philadelphia from 1814 to 1825, and at 12th and Walnut in 1825. Philadelphia City Directories 1814-1825. In 1810 Enos Bronson printed one of Bishop White's sermons. 1810 Accounts, microfilm reel 17, Christ Church, Philadelphia. For biographical information on Enos Bronson, see "Enos Bronson," PMHB 57: 355-358.

70. Thomas White administered his brother-in-law's estate. 1823 Administration #96, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

71. 9 Oct 1806 letter, Mary Wilson, Norristown, PA to Sally Chauncey. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

72. Ibid, 4 Jan 1807. Mary Bronson's other visits to Mary Wilson's are noted in 1802 (?), 24 Feb 1807, and 22 July 1808 letters from Wilson to Sally Chauncey in James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

73. 22 July 1808 letter, Mary Wilson, Norristown to Sally Chauncey. 14 Oct 1812 letter, Mary Wilson Hollingsworth to Sally Chauncey. Wilson documented another Bronson visitor: "Mr. Hoadley occupied by room at Mary's." 4 Jan. 1807 letter, Mary Wilson, Norristown to Sally Chauncey, James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

74. 1 May 1804 letter, Thomas White to Edward Hall, cited in Montgomery, 173.

75. 24 Feb. 1807, 22 July 1808, and 4 June 1810 letters, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

76. 18 Nov. 1826 letter, Rev. William de Lancey, Philadelphia to William R. Whittingham, Maryland Diocesan Library.

77. 20 Nov 1826 U.S.Gazette.

78. A room-by-room inventory of Mary Bronson's house was taken in 1826. Attachments indicate that few furnishings were sold. 1826 Administration #365, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

79. 13 Apr 1839 letter, Esther Macpherson to Thomas White and Elizabeth Wiltbank (her trustees). James A. Montgomery papers, Box 1, Folder 7, HSP.

80. Montgomery, genealogical supplement, 2; HSP genealogical Notes, vol. 7, 138. Thomas Harris referred to two sons in his will that are not mentioned in White family records. William Augustus Harris received his father's surgical instruments and a "gold handed [sic] cane inscribed to Dr. Thomas Harris from his friend Dr. Thomas M.D." Thomas Cadwallader Harris received all

his father's "...household and kitchen furniture, silver plate (including two silver pitchers) and pictures..." 1861 Will #118, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

81. Christ Church Archives,Series 5 vol. 410, Christ Church, Philadelphia. A number of Bishop White's granddaughters, likely Elizabeth Macpherson, Mary and Rebecca White, and three Bronsons, participated in the United Churches' (Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. James) Female Sunday School Society. Only Mary H. White seems to have been particularly active in the Society; she both taught school and served as an officer.

It is difficult to determine which members of the White and Bronson families belonged to the Society, as members were frequently identified inconsistently and ambiguously, i.e. "Miss White" and "Miss R. White." Membership records infer that there were two Mary Whites and an R. White involved in the Society. Mary H. White (likely the Bishop's granddaughter, age 20), was the Secretary during 1825. It is possible that she was the Miss Mary White who joined on 15 Aug 1821 and resigned in June 1822 (as did Elizabeth Macpherson). Perhaps she was the Miss White who joined (or rejoined) on 14 Oct 1823. The Miss White who commenced teaching on 8 June 1828 may have been the one who joined in 1825, and also may have been the R. [Rebecca?, b. 1808] White who attended an 1833 meeting. The Miss M. White who attended the 1833 meeting likely had no relation to Bishop White. One Miss Bronson was elected on 10 Apr 1827, one on 12 June 1827, and a Miss H. or A. Bronson in July 1829. It appears that three of the four Bronson women (Hetta, b. 1814; Anna, b. 1809; Mary, b. 1808; Elizabeth, b. 1812) were involved in the Society after they joined Bishop White's household in 1826.

82. 8 July [after 1838] letter, Elizabeth Wiltbank, Philadelphia to Bishop Whittingham, Maryland Diocesan Library.

83. 11 Mar 1844 letter, Elizabeth Wiltbank, Burlington, NJ to Thomas White, Philadelphia. She also asks her uncle to handle raising a Comb's [sic] Alley tenant's rent. James A. Montgomery papers, Box 1, Folder 7, HSP. Following her sister's and mother's deaths, she was heir to one-third of Bishop White's estate. 10 May 1862 letter, George W. Hunter (executor of Bishop White's estate) to Elizabeth Wiltbank, 1521 Locust St., Philadelphia, Christ Church Archives, Folder 110, Christ Church, Philadelphia. No will or administration for either Rev. Edwin Wiltbank or Elizabeth Wiltbank was found in the Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

84. See note 81.

85. 23 Aug 1830 letter, Bishop White to William Bronson, Geneva, NY, William White papers, microfilm and photographs, INHP Library.

86. 11 Aug 1830 Poulson's Daily Advertiser, cited in Montgomery, 169. See also 11 Aug. 1830 U.S. Gazette.

87. 9 Feb 1834 letter, Bishop White, Philadelphia, to Bird Wilson, New York. INDE #10424.

88. Montgomery, 170.

89. 1854 Will #306, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

90. Montgomery, 170. Reed died in 1854 aboard the Arctic. The only relevant possession listed in his will was a "copy of Abbotford Waverly Novels," which he gave to his daughter Mary. 1854 Will #332, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

91. Montgomery, genealogical addenda, 5. Hetta Miller's administration papers were of no use. 1853 255 Q209, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives. Her obituary provided little information. 9 Mar 1844 The Pennsylvanian. No will was found for Rev. Miller.

92. 11 Feb 1826 letter, Bishop White to Bishop Inglis, INDE #10527. 23 Aug 1830 letter, Bishop White to William White Bronson, William White papers, microfilm and photographs, INHP library.

93. William Bronson's wills, inventories, and administration papers provided little information, except that "his household furnishings, clothing & c." were valued at $44 and his books at $300. His undistributed interest in his wife's estate was $45,000. 1900 Will #1866. Mary Chapman Ash Bronson's inventory noted that she received $45,000 interest from Rebecca [indecipherable] estate. 1900 Will #1863. Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

94. 19 Feb and 27 Mar 1823 letters, William White, Philadelphia to Mary White, Baltimore. INDE #10436, 10437.

95. While a number of Mary Whites are listed in the society's records, the use of the middle initial in 1825 distinguishes her from the Mary White who resigned in 1822 upon marriage. It is likely, but unclear from the rolls, that the Bishop's granddaughter also taught at the school. Archives, vol. 410 (microfilm), Christ Church, Philadelphia.

96. Montgomery, 175. 31 July 1821 and 26 Dec 1833 letters, William White to James Montgomery. INDE #10430, 10431.

97. 1833 Philadelphia City Directory. No will or administration was found for Rev. Montgomery. Bishop White noted in April 1834, "...My granddaughter's Affliction on the Occassion [sic] is much aggravated by the extreme sickness of the youngest of her 3 children; who, I fear, will not long survive his father." 10 Apr 1834 letter, William White to Samuel Turner, INDE #10513.

98. See note 80. 14 Feb 1823 letter, Bishop White, Philadelphia to Mary White, Baltimore. INDE #10437.

99. Ibid.

100. 3 Jan 1829 letter, Bishop White, Philadelphia, to William [White]. Carlisle, PA. William White papers. Microfilm roll 44 and photographs, INHP library. A miniature of him, drawn by W.H. Chauncy ca. 1828-1830, survives. It is pictured in William White, White Family Records (Philadelphia: Privately printed, 1933), n.p. (INDE #13454) and is now at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (#1948.75). HSP also has a portrait of his wife, Sara (1948.8). Nicholas Wainwright, Paintings and Miniatures at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia: HSP, 1974), 281.

101. William White predeceased his wife. The family history notes that "...Upon the death of her husband, leaving her in reduced circumstances, with a large family to support, this good lady devoted her entire attention to her children who all testified to their Mother's fine character, self sacrifice and lovely disposition." White, Records, INDE #13454. Her will specified that the furniture and other household contents in her house at 4653 Wayne Street in Germantown, PA should go to her unmarried daughters, but if they all married, the possessions would be divided among the children. 1869 Will #403, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives.

102. Montgomery, 47, 176. White apparently served as a dry goods commission merchant during the 1830s.

103. 3 Oct 1835 letter, Bishop White, Philadelphia to George Poe, Mobile, AL. Private collection of Mr. William White photographs in INHP archives. Bishop White noted that he baptized two of Poe's grandchildren the day before.

104. Montgomery, 172, note 21 states that Mary Wilson lived at the Whites' for two years following her father's death in August 1798. James Wilson's biographer notes that "the Redmans took in Emily, James, and Charles, and Polly [Mary] visited the Chaunceys in New Haven. Hannah Wilson went to the Iredells." C. Page Smith, James Wilson: Founding Father (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1956), 389. A 1798 letter from Bishop White to James Iredell confirms that "Miss Wilson" was at the Redmans, Polly was likely elsewhere, and Mrs. Wilson was at the Iredells. Iredell, II: 535.

Philadelphia City Directories list James Wilson at 274 High Street from 1794 to 1798 and Mary Wilson in a boarding house at 46 Walnut Street in 1799 and 1800. From 1801 to 1808 attorney and family friend Charles Chauncey is listed at 46 Walnut Street. An 1801 letter infers that Bird and Mary Wilson were at 46 Walnut Street that year. 7 Nov 1801 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, New Haven. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP. 1802 to 1806 directories place a Mary Wilson at 15 North 8th Street, while an 1803 letter notes 74 Walnut Street as her address. 13 Feb 1803 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, HSP. Manuscripts document her move to Norristown, PA in 1806 and her residence there until about 1812. 26 May 1806 letter, Mary

Wilson to Sally Chauncey, HSP. The 1800 Federal Population Census lists one unaccounted for free white female at the Whites' (see Appendix A). It is unclear whether Mary Wilson stayed at the Whites', the Chaunceys', 46 Walnut Street, elsewhere, or a combination of these homes from 1798 to 1800. 1802 and 1803 directories do not list Bird Wilson; he is listed at 74 Walnut Street in 1804 and 1805 and at 64 S. 6th Street in 1806.

105. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP. No letters to or from Mary Wilson or Sally Chauncey were located at the American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts Historical Society, Connecticut Historical Society, Yale University, Beinecke Library, or New Haven Colony Historical Society. 23 Dec 1960 letter from a descendant, Mrs. Fenner Barbour, Wollaston, MA to INHP Curator Charles Dorman notes that she has a letter from Mary Hollingsworth to Bird Wilson.

106. 7 Nov 1801 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, New Haven. HSP.

107. 22 Mar 1804 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, HSP.

108. Mary Wilson noted "...I have therefore since Dr. White's recovery [from an illness] devoted myself entirely to them & shall continue with them until they remove to Springhill..." 29 May 1809 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Sally Chauncey, HSP.

109. 17 Jan 1810 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, HSP.

110. Undated noted, M[aria] K[ey] W[hite] to Aunt Hollingsworth, ca. 1812-1814. INDE #1762.

111. 26 May 1806 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, HSP. Apron, 18 Jan 1802 letter, Wilson to Chauncey, HSP.

112. From 1798 to 1800, what appears to be virtually the entire contents of James Wilson's house were sold at auction by Shannon's in Philadelphia. The items sold are listed in an inventory format. Bird Wilson coordinated the sale. James Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

113. A search of the Hollingsworth Papers at HSP was not fruitful. No useful information was found among Hollingsworth wills and administrations, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia, except for an inventory of Levi Hollingsworth's estate (1824-40).

114. Malone, American Biography, X: 320-321.

115. Montgomery, 72.

116. See note 56.

117. Mary Morris' will lists only money. 1827 Will #18, Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Archives. Her obituary provides no additional information. 17 Jan 1827 National Gazette.

118. George Harrison lived at 622-626 Chestnut Street at some point. His brother Joseph was also involved in importing and shipping. Montgomery, 162-163. George Harrison is not included in 1785 and 1791 directories; he is listed in 1793 as a merchant at 117 S. 3rd Street, in 1794 at 137 Walnut Street. Philadelphia City Directories.

119. In 1786, Mary Harrison White noted that she "got George to write an apology." 30 Nov 1786 letter, Mary H. White, Philadelphia to William White, London. Cited in Montgomery, 165. During the 1793 Yellow Fever epidemic, Bishop White "retired to Mr. G. Harrison's this morning, which became necessary, as well as for Subsistence as for Safety." 7 Oct 1793, William White to Dr. Benjamin Rush, Rush papers, HSP. White likely referred to the Harrisons' (and later the Whites') country house, Brookland.

120. Montgomery, 132.

121. Montgomery, 132. Little is known about Miss Greland's school; it was active in Germantown, PA in 1823. 21 Aug 1823 entry, Martha Ogle Forman Diary, Historical Society of Delaware, 1976.

APPENDIX D: BOOKS

A. Reading material owned by members of Bishop White's family:

1. Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church INDE #4559. Inscribed by BW to granddaughter, Mary Montgomery.

2. New Manual of Private Devotions INDE #4448. Inscribed by BW to Maria Key Heath White.

3. Geographical Compilation for the Use of Schools (Baltimore, 1806) INDE #4571, 14218. Inscribed by Maria Key Heath White and Mary Harrison Montgomery.

4. Waverly Novels INHP acc. #2478.[1]

5. More, Hannah. Practical Piety INDE #4516.[2]

6. The Holy Bible (Boston, 1817).[2]

7. Book of Common Prayer (Philadelphia, 1813).[2]

8. Young, Edward. The Complaint, or Night Thoughts (London, 1817).[2]

9. White, William. Lectures on the Catechism of the Protestant Episcopal Church (1813) INDE #4557. Inscribed by Elizabeth Macpherson.

10. The Mental Flower Garden (1808) INDE #7489. Inscribed by Mary Bronson.

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[1] Likely the Sir Walter Scott poems noted in Anna Emily Bronson's will as a bequest to Henry Reed. 1854 Will #306, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

[2] Books with a history of ownership by Bishop White's daughters or granddaughters; owned by descendants (see Dorman, Charles, Furnishings Plan for the Bishop White House, 1961, Appendix W, pp. 10-11).

B. Books from the Female Sunday School of St. Peter's Church Teachers' Library (on deposit at the Library Company of Philadelphia). The volumes were assigned numbers; 397 is the highest one. Perhaps the Teachers' Library once contained this many or more volumes.

1. James, J.A. The Sunday School Teacher's Guide (New York, 1818).

2. The Efficacy of a Mother's Prayers (New York: Protestant Episcopal Press, 1833).

3. Onderdonk, Rev. Henry A. An Essay on Regeneration (Philadelphia: John Pechin, 1835).

4. Philip, Robert. Eternity Realized: A Guide to the Thoughtful (Boston: Perkins, Marvin, 1835).

5. Roberts, William. Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More, vol. 1 (New York: Harper and Bros., 1835).

6. A Remedy for Wandering Thoughts (New York: D. Appleton, 1835).

7. Conversations of the Lives and Writings of the Evangelists and Apostles (New York: General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, 1836).

8. Sacra Privata: The Private Meditations and Prayers of the Rt. Rev. Thomas Wilson (Philadelphia: S. Potter, 1819).

9. The South Sea Islander, Containing Many Interesting Facts Relative to the Former Present State of Society ...Island of Otaheite: with some Remarks on the Best Mode of Civilizing the Heathen (New York: W.B. Gilley, 1820).

10. Strum, C.C. Reflections on the Works of God (Philadelphia: Hickman and Hazzard, 1821).

11. Sermons, or Homilies Appointed to be Read in Churches in the Time of Queen Elizabeth of Famous Memory (New York: T & J Swords, 1815).

12. Standard Works Adapted to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal in the United States, vols. II (1830) and III (1831), (New York: W.R. Whittingham).

13. More, Hannah. The Young Lady Abroad, or Affectionate Advice on the Social and Moral Habits of Females

(Boston: James Loring, 1831).

14. Simeon, Rev. Charles. The Excellency of the Liturgy (Columbus, OH: Isaac Whiting, 1831).

15. Jerram, Charles. Conversations on Infant Baptism (Philadelphia: Latimer & Co., 1832).

16. Thewall, Rev. A.S. Thoughts in Affliction (New York: Daniel Appleton, 1832).

17. Walton, Isaac. The Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Sanderson, the Parish and Religious Library, vol. XI (New York: Protestant Episcopal Press, 1832).

18. Grafton, Mary. Spiritual Learnings or Select Essays with Scripture Mottos (Boston: Samuel Parker, 1824).

19. Letters on the Importance, Duty, and Advantages of Early Rising (Boston: A.C. Buckland, 1825).

20. Cunningham, J.W. Morning Thoughts in Prose and Verse in the Successive Chapters in the Gospel of St. Matthew (Philadelphia: William Brown, 1825).

21. Opie, Amelia. Detraction Displayed (Philadelphia: Lea and Carey, 1828).

22. [Bunbury, Selina]. A Visit to My Birthplace (Boston: James Loring's Sabbath School Book-Store, 1828).

23. The Destruction of Jerusalem, and Absolute and Irresistible Proof of the Divine Origin of Christianity (Philadelphia: Joseph Sharples, 1809).

24. The Mourner Comforted: A Selection of Extracts Consolatory on the Death of Friends (Philadelphia: Bradford and Inkeep, 1812). Presented by James Abercrombie.

25. Buchanan, Rev. Claudius. Select Remains of the Rev. John Mason (Bridgeport, CT: L. Lockwood, 1812).

26. Christian Researches in Asia (Philadelphia: David Brown, 1813).

27. Evarard, Thomas. A Treatise on the Sanctification of the Lords Day (Philadelphia, 1813).

28. Elegant Extracts, or the Literary Nosegay (Baltimore: Philip Mauro, 1814).

29. More, Hannah. The Young Lady Abroad, or Affectionate Advice on the Social and Moral Habits of Females (Boston: James Loring, 1831).
30. Roberts, William. Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of Mrs. Hannah More. vol. 1 (New York: Harper and Bros., 1835).

C. Periodicals from the Female Sunday School of St. Peter's Church Teachers' Library:

1. The Protestant Episcopalian and Church Register, vols. VI (1836) and VII (1837), (Philadelphia: Harding).

2. The Family Visiter[sic] and Sunday School Magazine, vols. II (1830), III (1831) and IV (1832), (General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union).

D. Other items from St. Peter's Church Library not specifically associated with the Sunday School:

1. Lady's Magazine and Repository of Entertaining Knowledge (Philadelphia: W. Gibbons, 1792).

2. Sherwood, Stories Explanatory of the Church Catechism (Burlington, NJ: David Allinson, 1823).

3. Period proscriptive children's books. [See Rosenbach, A.S.W. Early American Children's Books (Portland, ME: The Southworth Press, 1933).]

4. The New England Primer. Or, an easy and pleasant guide to the art of reading. Also, the Assembly of Divines and the Episcopal Catechisms (New York: C.W. Bunce for Samuel A. Burtus, 1815).

5. Scriptural Stories, for very young children (Philadelphia: reprinted for Kimber and Conrad, 1814).

6. Mason, William. The Pious Parents' Gift (Hartford, CT: B & J Russell for O.D. Cooke, 1815).

7. More, Hannah. Sacred Dramas (1823).

8. History of the Bible (Sandy Hill, NY: Hart & Hare, 1825). Pocket version, measures 2 inches by 1 5/16 inches.

E. Reading material owned or read by members of similar households:

1. Scott, Sir Walter. Waverly Novels.[1]

2. The Gazette, newspaper, 1802.[2]

3. More, Hannah. Unspecified book.[3]

4. Temper.[4]

F. Appropriate period books for display from INHP collection:

1. Domestic Encyclopedia, 3 vols. INDE #6122, 12040-41.

2. Young Ladies Academy. INDE #12140.

3. The Lady of the Manor, 5 vols. INDE #7799, 11999-12002.

4. Scott, Sir Walter. The Lady of the Lake. INDE #14869.

5. The Illiad (London, 1824). INDE #14870.

G. Reading material owned by Bishop White not noted in Charles Dorman, Furnishings Plan for the Bishop White House, Appendix W.

1. Cicero, De Officiis (Oxford, 1729). Inscribed by Bishop White in 1764.[1]

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[1] Betty-Bright Low and Jacqueline Hinsley, Sophie duPont: A Young Lady in America (New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1987), p. 110.

[2] 27 Dec 1802 letter, Mary Willson to Sally Chauncey, Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

[3] 1 Dec 1801 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, Wilson papers, vol. 10, HSP.

[4] 21 Aug 1812 letter, E.H[opkinson, mother] to Elizabeth Hopkinson, Hopkinson papers, HSP.

[1] Library Company of Philadelphia, Annual Report, 1966 (Philadelphia: Library Company, 1967), 30-31. "His library [in his home] was scattered. Through the kindness of Thomas H. Montgomery, some of it did come to the Bishop's Church." Historic portions of the Christ Church library are on deposit at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

2. Sermons- several volumes.[1]
3. Benjamin Lennicott's report on his study of Hebrew manuscripts of the scripture. Given to Bishop White in May of 1771 at Oxford.[1]

4. Book of Common Prayer. Inscribed by S. Midwinter. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, INDE #13723.[2]

5. Overton's True Churchman.[3]

6. Pamphlet(?), "Vindiciae Anglicanae".[3]

7. Prayer Book, (1773).[4]

8. Frey, Joseph. A New Edition of a Hebrew Grammar (New York: C. Bliss & E. White, 1823). Archives of the Episcopal Church, Austin, TX.

9. Lune de Prieves Publiques (New York: Sword, Sandfort & Co., 1831). French translation of The Book of Common Prayer.[5]

10. Madison, [Bishop] James. Providence Towards America: A Discourse (Richmond, VA: Thomas Nicolson, 1795).[6]

11. White, [Bishop] William. "An Essay Containing Objections Against the Position of a Personal Assurance of the Pardon of Sin, by a Direct Communication of the Holy Spirit" (Philadelphia: Moses Thomas, 1812).[6]

12. Muhlenberg, William. Church Poetry (Philadelphia: S. Potter, 1823).[6]

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[2] Noted in Montgomery, Descendants and Dorman, Furnishings.

[3] Wilson, Memoir, 388-389.

[4] Rev. John Wright, "Early Prayer Books of America" (St. Paul, MN: privately printed, 1896), 398. See History Note Card File, INHP.

[5] Draft of Bishop White's letter of thanks to L'Englise Francaise du St. Espirit de New York, including notation that the book was owned by George Macpherson, HSP.

[6] Inscribed "Library of S. Peter's Parish Philada Presented by Prof. H. Reed, Oct 1845 from Bishop White's Library." Contents likely in Bishop White's hand. On deposit at the Library Company of Philadelphia by St. Peter's Church.

13. English Dictionary (1779).[7]

14. Newspaper, Gazette. See Appendix J.

[7] Christ Church library, on deposit at the Library Company of Philadelphia.

APPENDIX E: EXCERPTS FROM MISS H. WARDER'S DIARY, HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. JULY 4 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

July 4 A clear warm day. Rose at a little after five dressed and went to breakfast then arranged some-things in my trunk. At eight went in the country and arrived there before nine. Got things a little in order then sit an hour on the piazza where it was very cool, then arranged my drawers neatly. Dined at one o'clock then wrote a piece of poetry washed & dressed, sewed at my purse an hour and three quarters, rode on horseback, at five went in the garden, drank tea at six, sewed till seven, and went to bed at eight.

July 5 [Similar entry except:] at one had the company of Caroline Bacon who came to spend some time with me.

July 7 Sewed til five when we had the company of Aunt Cadbury's family to tea.

July 8 First day...At nine got ready to go to Germantown meeting which is two and a half miles distant, came home at twelve, dined. After dinner laid down and read Scenes in Georgia. At three we were treated to some gingerbread and lemonade. At four went in the garden and picked a mess of Raspberries for tea after tea went to the tenants and went to bed at half past eight.

July 12...took a walk to the washerwomen. At three o'clock took a ride with several of the family to Abington to see Sally Ann Bacon which is six miles distant returned at half past six...

July 14 Rose at six and found it to be clear after breakfast served, read a little then.-

July 15...returned at twelve ate dinner layed down and read part of a book called Daughter of a Genius...

July 17...finished a sleeve and covered an emery bag

July 27...finished my purse after being three weeks and two days...hemmed four silk handkerchiefs and corded two little petticoats

July 28...most of the morning was spent in making a doll's frock for my sister, in the afternoon in making a little apron

Aug 10...In the afternoon went to Rising Sun to get some Needles Cotton and a bodkin

Aug 13 The morning was spent in marking a nightgown, hemming a collar and reading.

Aug 14 The morning was spent in stitching a t[h]read case and writing a piece...began to read Camilla

Aug 17 The morning was spent in making a pair of night-gown sleeves the afternoon in making a pin cushion the evening in reading

Aug 18 The morning was spent in fixing a patchwork and reading at half past 11 helped to make a pound cake dined at one made a pair of shimese [sic] sleeves in the afternoon and read Rose Fleetwood

Aug 19 First day. Wrote a piece of poetry at nine. prepared came home at twelve took a walk to Rising Sun to see Mary Rawlston when we returned had some poundcake and lemonade during the afternoon read the Dairyman's Daughter

[Daily sewing entries include:]

Aug 21 The day was spent in darning 4 pair of stockings & sewing my patchwork & the evening in reading.

Sept 1 The day was spent in making a bag and hemming some towels

APPENDIX F: BROOKLAND

"I am every moment in expectation of our dear Bishop's carrying me to Brookland...",[1] wrote Mary Wilson to a friend. Bishop White had a country house called "Brookland". It was located on Islington Lane near the intersection of Broad Street and Lehigh Avenue in Philadelphia today.

Bishop White and his family were able to visit Brookland between 1787 and 1815. Brookland was owned by Mrs. White's brother, then her mother (1787 to 1796), and lastly by Bishop White (1796 to 1815). The property consisted of about forty acres; Bishop White apparently made additions during his occupancy.[2] Family tradition holds that Bishop White sent his family to Brookland during the Yellow Fever epidemic of 1793 and succeeding summers.[3]

Summer visits to Brookland are occasionally recorded. While the Whites apparently did not plan to go to Brookland during the summer of 1803, Bishop White wrote a letter to a colleague from "Near Philadelphia" in July 1804. Mary Bronson's residence at Brookland during the summer of 1810 is documented.[4] Mary Wilson made a perplexing reference in 1809, "...I have therefore since Dr. White's recovery [from an illness] devoted myself entirely to them and shall continue with them until they remove to Spring-hill."[5] Whether Spring-hill was another name for Brookland, its location, or another house in unclear.

The Whites appear to have visited Brookland at other times of the year as well. Bishop White noted on his return to Walnut

Street in December 1798, presumably from Brookland:

> I went to Town & had my House opened last Thursday; but finding the Weather beginning to moderate, I suspended my Operations for Removal. I repeated my Visit yesterday & am preparing to do the same to-day; I intend to send this by the Stage. We propose to send in some of the servants tomorrow to clean the House. It will probably be on Friday that we shall begin to reinhabit it.[6]

Fall residence at Brookland in 1802 is documented.[7]

The decision to sell Brookland in 1815 was apparently a difficult one. A descendant wrote that Bishop White was "so averse to being away from his pastoral duties that he seldom could be prevailed on to spend any time at Brookland, though desirous that his household should pass the summers there; and, finally, as they were unwilling to be without him he concluded to dispose of it."[8] No image of Brookland was found.

The existence of Brookland provides another area for interpretation of the Bishop White house. The abundance of early furniture with a history of ownership by Bishop White can be partially explained by the amount of furniture needed to furnish two houses. It may provide a rationale for simpler pieces to be "reused" on the upper floors of the Bishop White house.

APPENDIX F NOTES

1. 27 Oct 1802 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey. James Wilson Papers, vol. 10, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

2. Thomas H. Montgomery et al, ... Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Col. Thomas White of Maryland (Philadelphia: Privately printed, 1879), 196. Eberlein and Lippincott, Colonial Homes of Philadelphia and its Neighborhood (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1912), 27.

3. Montgomery, 196. Bird Wilson, Memoir of the Life of Bishop White manuscript copy, 157-159, HSP, discusses Bishop White's technique for keeping his family at a distance for safety. See note 122. Bishop White wrote "In ye ensuing week I hope to spend ye Days, with my Family; & when I go to them, I change my Dress. I hope this circumstance & keeping my House shut will under Providence, Keep me clean..." Undated letter [1793], William White to Benjamin Rush, Rush papers, HSP. Julia Rush asked her husband to "...let me know how good Dr. White is - and where are his family..." 14 Oct 1793 letter, Julia Rush, Morven, Princeton, NJ to Benjamin Rush, Philadelphia, American Philosophical Society. Bishop White noted to a relative in 1798 "...The Fever [?]. My children are out of town." 14 Aug 1798 letter, William White to Thomas Hall. INDE #10435.

4. 3 May 1803 and 4 June 1810 letters, Mary White to Sally Chauncey, Wilson, vol. 10, HSP. 30 July 1804 letter, William White to Rev. Samuel Wilmer, Chestertown, MD. Pierpont Morgan Library, New York City.

5. 29 May 1809 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, Wilson, vol. 10, HSP. Wilson noted in 1802 that her brothers and Aunt wished her to go to "Brookland or Springfield" during their absence. 27 Oct 1802 letter, Mary Wilson, Philadelphia to Miss Chauncey, New Haven, Wilson, vol. 10, HSP.

6. 30 Dec 1798 letter, William White to James Abercrombie, James A. Montgomery papers, HSP.

7. 27 Oct 1802 letter, Mary Wilson to Sally Chauncey, Wilson, vol. 10, HSP.

8. Montgomery, 196.

APPENDIX G:

Benjamin Rush Inventory, 1813 Will #54, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

Front Parlour

Inventory of Household & Kitchen Furniture late the property of Doctor Benj[a] Rush Deceased

Two looking glasses	90.0
Two dining tables	13.0
1 Tea table	4.0
1 Side board	15.0
3 Knife Cases	12.0
12 Mahogany chairs	12.0
6 Rush bottom chairs	6.0
4 Window curtains and cornices	12.0
4 Venetian Blinds	6.-
1 Carpet ingrain	30.-
1 Time-piece	40
2 Lamps	8
2 ornaments	1.50
1 pr andirons	6
Shovel & tongs	4
Fender	1
4 Pictures	4
1 work table	6
1 Sopha	12
2 arm chairs	2
1 Stand	-50
1 Spice box	-50
Back Parlour	
12 Mahogany chairs	48-
6 light do	6
1 Piano Forte	60
2 Card Tables	10
1 Brussels carpet	80
5 Window curtains with cornices	25
5 Lamps	20
2 china jars	2
5 pictures - 2 small do	9.50
1 Sopha	12
1 pr Shovel & tongs and fender & 1 pr andirons	20
3 foot stools	2
1 pair bellows	

[p. 2]

Continued

1 Large looking Glass	60
1 Tea table	6

	Entry down stairs and upstairs	
1	large table	10.0
2	Carpets entry & stair	15.0
2	Lamps	10.0
1	Sideboard	4.0
1	Mahogany case	3.50
	Dining Table	4. "
	Front chamber, second story	
1	Large bedstead bedding & curtains	25.0
1	Small do without curtains	12.0
1	Carpet	10.0
1	Bureau	6.
1	Washstand &c	1.
1	Stove	7.
6	chairs painted wood	1.50
1	Looking glass	2.50
1	pair andirons, shovel & tongs	5 -
1	Card Table	3.50
	Second Front chamber do	
1	Bedstead, bedding & curtains	30.0
4	Window curtains	8.0
1	Carpet	10.0
1	Bureau	6
2	Wardrobes	15
6	Mahogany chairs	1.50
2	Prints	50
1	Looking glass	3
1	pr. Andirons, shovel & tongs	5 -
	[p. 3]	
	Back chamber do	
1	Bedstead, bedding, curtains	40 0
2	Window curtains	6 -
2	bureaus	10 -
1	Carpet	12 -
1	Large 8 common chairs	9 -
1	Looking glass	30 -
andirons, shovel & tongs & bellows		6 -
4	Paintings	2 -
1	washstand	- 75
1	Stand	- 25
1	Pine toilet	- 25
	Small Back room do	
1	cherry bureau	4 -
1	Table	2 -
1	Carpet	75
4	Chairs	1 -
1	Looking glass	6 -
Andirons, shovel & tongs, & bellows		4 -

1st front servants chamber Third story

1	Cot bedstead & bedding	8 0
5	chairs	1.67
1	Pine toilet table	25
1	Looking glass	2 -

2nd front Servants chamber do

1	bedstead & bedding	10 -
1	Toilet table	25
1	Wash stand	25
4	wooden chairs	3 -

3d chamber do

1	bedstead, bedding & curtains	15
1	bureau	1 50
6	wooden chairs, two arm do	2.50
3	prints	60

[p.4]
continued

1	Map	1 0
1	Washstand	25
1	Small table	50
1	pr Andirons, shovel & tongs	1.50
3	large blankets	6
5	small do	5

Back chamber 3d story

2	beds, bedding, bedsteads	24 -
1	Stove	6
1	bureau	6
1	Washstand	50
1	Small table	25
1	print	25
1	looking glass	2 -
Shovel & tongs		- 75
1	Card table	3.50

Small servants room

1	Bedstead & bedding	5 -
4	Chairs	1 -

Kitchen

3	Tables wood	3
6	wooden chairs	1.20
2	tea kettles	1 -
4	large iron pots	3 -
3	small do	.75
4	small brass kettles	2 -
1	Stew pan & 1 small brass kettle	2 -
1	Large wash kettle	4 -
1	bake iron	- 75

2	dutch ovens	2 -
Tin ware a lot		7
5	pr flat irons	2
1	pr andirons shovel & tongs	4
Crockery ware for kitchen		7
2	large wooden tubs	1
4	buckets	- 80
3	small tubs	1 -
1	warming pan	.75
7	kitchen candlesticks	1.50
4	chamber do	1 -
3	seives	- 75
1	ironing board, 1 large close horse - 1 small do	1.50
4	iron fenders	2 -

Sundries

2	large japaned waiters	4
2	small do	2
a	Dinner set of china consisting of 150 pieces common India	40
4	dozen wine glasses	4
4	doz tumblers	6 -
6	Quart decanters	6 -
	Glass pitcher	1 50
6	pint decanter small	3 -
5	large cut glass dishes	5 -
4	small do	2 -
1	set of french china, tea, consisting of 50 pieces	
2	dozen tea cups & saucers of India nankeen, common	4 -
24	tablecloths of different kinds	30 -
12	pair sheets	24 -
24	pr. pillowcases	12
24	napkins	6
6	bed counterpanes	18
1	Set of old china	10

Library

1	open stove	3 -
1	pr. andirons & fender	1.50
1	old walnut desk & book case	2 -
3	prints	.75
3	old cases	1.50
2	globes	3 -

[p. 5]

Plate

1	Soup lade
2	dozen large spoons
2	dozen tea spoons
1	dozen desert spoons

2 butter boats
2 Half pint canns
3 small waiters
7 Large waiter
1 Bread basket
1 Coffee Pot
2 Tea Pots
1 Sugar Dish
1 Cream Pot
1 Bowl
2 Pair Sugar tongs
1 Fish Trowal
1 Punch strainer
1 Pair small candlestick
8 salt spoons
1 Castor stand

Plated Ware

4 Pair candlestikks
1 Boiler
1 Bread - basket
2 Goblets
2 Quart canns
2 pair coasters
1 Pair cream tureens
1 Pair snuffers and stand
1 chamber candlestick

Philad[a] June 18[th] 1813) Conrad Hanse
) Henry Connelly

. . .

APPENDIX H: Rebecca Heath White, 1889 Will #290, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

[Leaves all to nephew, Thomas H. Montgomery]
[Lists stock]

Small Walnut bookcase	
Bric-a-brac in bookcase	
2 Parian groups	
2 Antique Chairs	7.50
Walnut Dressing Bureau	
Bric-a-brac cushion	
Couch	
[second page]	
Toilet table	
Wall pocket	
Round table	
Memento on table	
French bedstead	
Spring mattress	
Hair do	
Feather pillow and bolster	
Spanish Chair	
Enclosed Washstand	
Toilet Ware	
Mahogany Bureau	
Lot Ornaments on Bureau	
Basket Trunk	
Secretary Bookcase	
Lot Books	
Small Photographs in Frames	
33 Paintings & Prints on Wall	10 -
Rattan Rocker	2 -
Lot Jewelry	20

APPENDIX I: Mary Harrison White Montgomery, 1875 Will #730, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

[gives money to family members]

Parlor
Matting
2 oval mirrors
1 marble top table
one marble top [____?____]
1 mahogany table
1 card table
8 mahogany chairs
1 large armchair
1 small fancy chair
2 armchairs
4 pictures
Books
Japanese tea caddy
Large bronze inkstand

Hall
Matting
Hall table & 2 chairs
Hat rack
Umbrella stand
China & a Sundries [?]

Kitchen
3 small chairs, wood
1 Turning Cold [?]
3 tables [?] on good [?]
3 [?]
1 Stove
1 Coal Scuttle

Pans, dishes, cooking utensils, oil
Cloth strip, rag carpet
Coffee stil [sic]

Cellar
2 Tons of Coal, about
Iron safe [?]
Ice chest
Tin wash tub old

Dining Room
Matting
Extension Table (Mahogany)
Card table
1 table lining [?]
7 chairs
1 sofa
1 side board
2 straw seated chairs
Shelves whatnot & books

West Small Room Dining Room
Mahogany stand
Shelves & books
Matting

East small room dining room
China glasses & c.

Second story front chamber
Carpet
Bedstead bed & bedding
Washstand & furniture
Dressing table with mirror
Two bureaus
Mahogany wardrobe
Mahogany center table
Rocking chair, maple
Four straw-seated chairs
1 Lounge
Books
2 candlesticks & snuffer, plated

Second story, backchamber
Carpet
Bedstead bed bedding
Washstand furniture & marble top
Mirror
Dressing table & glass
Small mahogany stand
do do sewing do
Four cane seated chairs
One do sewing do
China ornaments

Third Story, Backbuilding
Bed & bedstead
Dressing table
Dressing glass & drawers
1 Mahogany rocking chair
Matting

Back Room
Mahogany side board
One wooden chair, one small mirror

Back Room, Third Story
Maple Bedstead & Bed & Bedding
Wash stand & furniture
3 chairs, cane-seated
Bureau
Small table

Fourth story, front room
Bed & bedstead & Bedding
3 chairs
Wooden washstand & furniture
2 mahogany bureaus

Fourth Story, Back Room
Bedstead
Shelves & Books
China
Rubbish

Carpets, Special
Parlor carpet
Dining Room Carpet
Hall & Entry Stair Carpet

APPENDIX J: Excerpts from Bishop William White will and Orphans Court Records.

William White, 1836 Will #132, Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

1836	Aug 4	By bill for Cream-Milk	12.02
	5	By Ditto for Bread	27.95
	6	By Ditto for groceries	33.24
	8	By Subscription to Dispensary	5
1837	Sept 7	By bill for washing	11.84
		By Ditto for repairing bell	3.23
	Octob 7	By J Blaneys bill for Porter	35.00
	15	By Postage bill	3.83
	21	By bill for Medicine & c.	6.93
	28	By Kenworthy's bill for painting	26.--
		Pashills D got binding	2.4-
1837	Dec 27	By R[?] bill for marble Work to Yard of House	3.65

1836 [Value] Furniture $600
Books in boxes [valued at] $400

1836 By er in reporting Books in cases, publications of the deceased having been given by him to the Society for the Advancement of Christianity 400

1837	April 27	By Rankins bill/Teas	35.60
	May 8	By Judah Dobsons bill	28.89
		Waldies/Quarterly Review	5
1837	Nov 17	by bill for Coal	38.50

Orphans Court Records, Bishop White. Book 35, Page 523, No.11, July 21, 1837. City Hall, Philadelphia.

Thomas White and Henry Reed, executors

Nov 23, 1837	By woolberts bill for commission on Sale of House & advertizing	271.50
Dec 8	Bill for Ice	10.19

APPENDIX K: Esther White Harris, 1858 Will #198. Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

[Leaves family money and land]

...I leave my faithful coachman $100

...I also leave to my said sister Elizabeth all my wearing apparel, Indian shawls, and trinkets and two Mahogany armchairs and a silver cake basket which belonged to our Mother.

I leave my grand Piano to my nieces Elizabeth White Wiltbank and Mary White Wiltbank.

To my nephews William White Wiltbank and George Harrison Wiltbank I leave all my Books and Pictures but the latter shall not be removed from the residence of my husband during his lifetime.

APPENDIX L: Excerpts from Mary Bronson Reed 1913 will. History Note Card File, INHP. Original in collection of Mrs. Paul C. Washburn, Leominster, MA, 1961.

The Tea Set, which belonged to my Grand Mother, Mrs. Joseph Reed and which was given to her at her marriage,

The solid silver cake basket which was a legacy from Mrs. Samuel Powell to Bishop White and which belonged to my Aunt Anne Emily Bronson and left by her in her will to me, I wish to go to my niece Anne Bronson Robins. If she dies without leaving a child, I should like it to go to my Great niece Elizabeth Reed Wurts.

The old English (sic) silver chocolate pot or coffee pot, which was Bishop White's, to my niece Elizabeth White Wurts.

10 old English dessert spoons, silver, "WMW", being William & Mary White, to my nephew William B. Robins.

The 2 silver bread plates that came to Mrs. (Bp) White from her parents, Henry Harrison and Mary Aspden Harrison, to my Great Niece Mary Harrison B. Wurts.

A gravy ladle which was Bishop White's old English silver, to my nephew George Pepper Robins...

Furniture

The tiny little round mahogany table which belonged to my great great grand mother Harrison, to my great niece Mary Harrison B. Wurts.

The Parlor sofa and Arm chair and Table to my niece Anne B. Robins also 3 chairs of Bp White, and 2 straw chairs to my niece Anne B. Robins.

The oldest piece of furniture, the little bureau, which was my great great grand mother Harrison's (Mrs. Henry Harrison nee Mary Aspen) I give to my nephew Arthur de Berdt Robins.

Paintings

The oil painting of Bp. White to my nephew William B. Robins, who owns the Study, and they should go together.

APPENDIX M: Codicil to Elizabeth White Bronson Reed's will, written 2 August 1899. Register of Wills, 1899-1917. Register of Wills, City of Philadelphia Archives.

[To] granddaughter Josephine — silver soup ladle & gland [?]
grandson Francis — picture of Lion of Lucerne & the Cologne Marbles

Daughter Mary Reed: greatgrandmother Harrison's wedding ring & my emerald ring. Also my bedroom furniture - bedstead and bedding, bureau, wardrobe, & walnut bureau - two looking glasses two bookcases parlor sofa and chair & three chairs two chairs of Bishop White. The rug given me by Lottie two silver plates which belonged to the wife of Bishop White - a silver chocolate pot also belonging to Bishop White.

Carnelian ring to daughter Annie

My books to be divided between my daughters but the glossary of architecture, I leave to my daughter Mary to be left by her to [her sister-in-law] Sarita [Reed] - also my daughter Mary Knight Shakespeare

To [grand] daughter E.[?] B. Robins my set of tea silver consisting of six pieces

daughter Anne B. Robins plated candlesticks which belonged to Bishop White

granddaughter Elizabeth White Robins ennabur[?] ring
silver cream pitcher which came from Mrs. Willeys
some furniture for her house

grandson Henry Reed Robins old silver spoon with the White family coat of arms of my trockle [?] large fork ten volumes of the "complete Angler"

granddaughter Emma D. Robins: the old buckle & two hair pins which belonged to my great-grandmother Harrison

grandson William B. Robins $400 and my gold watch

grandson Geo. P. Robins: engravings of the school

grandson Arthur [?] de Berdt Robins 3 vols of Wilson's Annals

granddaughter Sarah [Sarita M. Reed] high-cut glass pitcher

granddaughter Elizabeth L. Reed: 12 dessert spoons

... The mahogany stand which descended to me from Mrs. Harrison to my daughter Mary B. Reed

The tea table formerly belonging to my grandfather Bishop White to my daughter Anne B. Robins

The small silver and glass mustard pot and spoon to my granddaughter Anne B. Robins, Jr.

The cut glass dish given to me by my son Henry Reed during his lifetime I give his daughter Sarita McCall Reed

Stuart's engraving of Bishop White to my grandson Henry Hope Reed

The two silver pepper pots marked "Elue" to my granddaughter Elizabeth Leigh Reed

All the remaining personal effects and household furniture I direct I shal be divided and distributed by my two daughters...but it is my wish that my set of silver shall not be divided but given as a whole in its entirety.

[Money to family]

[Books included 3 vols. of Watson's Annals]

APPENDIX N: GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS FROM THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, DESCENDANTS OF COL. THOMAS WHITE (PHILADELPHIA, 1879)

The descendants of Col. Thomas White by his daughter Mary who married Robert Morris, are to be found on pages 178 to 196 inclusive of the said account, but no attempt is now made to bring down this line.

Returning now to Bishop William White, son of Col. Thomas White (p. 150–177) before 1877 all the children of said Bishop William White had died, as appears duly set forth in said Account, but for simplicity's sake commencement of this additional data starts with Bishop White's children. Therefore we start with page 150 of said Account, where the following entry about Bishop White's eldest child appears.

I. Daughter, b. 27 Nov. 1773, "born and died immediately unbaptized."

II. Elizabeth, b. 28 Jan. 1776. M. 9 March, 1803, Gen. William Macpherson, of Philada. She died 7 Nov. 1831. Gen. Macpherson died 5 Nov. 1813. Issue:

1. Esther White, b. 22 Aug. 1804. M. 30 Apr. 1839, Thomas Harris, M.D., U.S.N. She died 24 May, 1858.
2. Elizabeth, b. 17 July, 1806. M. 20 Mar. 1838. Rev. Edwin Wilson Wiltbank. Issue:
   - *a.* Elizabeth White, b. 12 Feb. 1839 d.s.p. 15 July 1919.
   - *b.* William White, b. 27 March 1840. Died 23 Jan. 1914.
     M. 1st: Edith Anna Brinton, 10 Sept. 1863. She died 21 March 1893.
     M. 2nd: 6 Nov. 1902 Frances de Lancey Welsh who died 25 Feb. 1908. No issue.

   Issue by first wife:
   - *aa.* Esther Macpherson, b. 17 Dec. 1865. M. 28 Dec. 1887, George Henry Thomson. She died 9 May 1898. No issue.
   - *bb.* William Macpherson, b. 25 Oct. 1869. M. 2 Sept. 1897 Josephine Bachelder. He died 10 July 1905. No issue.
   - *cc.* Gertrude, b. 2 Nov. 1872. M. 16 June 1904, Sharswood Brinton who died 14 Jan. 1929. No issue.
   - *dd.* Marian Ferree, b. 26 March 1875. Died 6 Feb. 1914.
     M. 1st: Gustave A. Heckscher 20 Jan. 1896. No issue.

M. 2nd: James Henry Colfelt, 26 Apr. 1900, who died June 1927. Issue:

aaa. Brinton White, b. 17 Nov. 1901. M. 4 May 1929 Mary Johnston.

bbb. Barbara, b. Dec. 1904. Died 25 June 1905.

c. Mary White, b. 7 May 1841. M. 28 Dec. 1863, Rev. Charles Augustus Lewis Richards, M.D. He was born 30 Mar. 1830 and died 20 Mar. 1914. She died 16 Jan. 1925. Issue.

aa. Ethelind Gardiner, b. 16 August 1867, M. 8 Nov. 1900 Charles Carroll Gardiner, (b. 23 Jan. 1863, died 30 Aug. 1918). Issue:

aaa. Charles Carroll, Jr., b. 28 June 1905. M. 25 Sept. 1930 Elena Josephine Maria Galiano, b. 19 March 1904.

bb. Guy, b. 30 Dec. 1868. Died 29 Sept. 1869.

cc. John Wolcott, b. 15 March 1871. M. 9 July 1912 Grace O'Hara, b. 18 July 1871.

dd. Margaret Weston, b. 20 July 1873.

ee. Dorothy May, b. 23 March 1877. M. 18 June 1909, William Frederick Keach, b. 3 Aug. 1858. Issue:

aaa. Mary, b. 9 July 1911.

bbb. Dorothy, b. 5 Aug. 1912.

ccc. Eleanor Richards, b. 13 Aug. 1917.

ff. Elizabeth Leigh, b. 1 April 1878. M. 14 Nov. 1910 Rev. Alfred Dewey Keegan Shurtleff, b. 5 Sept. 1873.

aaa. Elizabeth Leigh, b. 10 April 1913.

bbb. They adopted a girl Ethel who was born Nov. 11, 1913.

d. George Harrison, b. 4 Jan. 1843. Died 30 Sept. 1928. M. 6 June 1871 Frances Lowndes, d. of William Ellis of Philada., b. 19 Oct. 1846. Died 27 Jan. 1920. On June 11, 1873 George Harrison Wiltbank changed his name to George Harrison Macpherson. Issue:

aa. George (*i.e.* Macpherson), b. 17 Feb. 1873. M. 28 Oct. 1920 Martha Lillian Pettibone, b. 21 June 1875. No issue.

bb. Elizabeth (*i.e.* Macpherson), b. 18 June 1875. Died 16 Dec. 1875.

III. Mary, b. 28 Aug. 1777. M. 4 Dec. 1804, Enos Bronson of Philada. She died 17 Nov. 1826. Issue:

1. Mary Harrison, b. 3 July, 1808. Died 9 Aug. 1830.
2. Anna Emily, b. 21 Oct. 1809. Died 27 Sept. 1854.
3. Elizabeth White; b. 15 Aug. 1812. M. 8 Sept. 1834, Henry Hope Reed, LL.D. of Philada. She died 19 Nov. 1899. Issue:
   - *a.* Mary Bronson, b. 17 March, 1841. Died 28 April 1913.
   - *b.* Elizabeth, b. 25 April 1843. Died 19 Feb. 1844.
   - *c.* Esther DeBerdt, b. 2 Mar. 1845. Died 5 March 1848.
   - *d.* Henry, b. 22 Sept. 1846. M. 27 April 1876, Charlotte Frances, d. of William B. Foster, Jr., of Philadelphia. He died 23 February 1896. She died 28 November 1881. No issue.

     M. 2nd: Sarita Elizabeth Bond, 5 January 1888. Issue:
     - *aa.* Sarita McCall, b. 27 January 1889.
     - *bb.* Henry Hope, b. 31 August 1890.

       M. 1st: Elizabeth Digby Leeds, 9 Dec. 1914. She died 30 April 1925. Issue:
       - *aaa.* Henry Hope, Jr., b. 25 Sept. 1915.
       - *bbb.* Walter Webb, b. 9 July 1918.
       - *ccc.* Joseph, b. 14 July 1920.

         M. 2nd: Elizabeth Beers, 21 Sept. 1926. No issue.
     - *cc.* Elizabeth Leigh, b. 4 Oct. 1891. M. 22 Aug. 1910, Thomas L. Hamilton, Jr. Issue:
       - *aaa.* Beatrice Reed
       - *bbb.* Charlotte Reed } b. 7 May 1912.
       - *ccc.* Sarita McCall, b. 6 Oct. 1914.
     - *dd.* Josephine Warren, b. 9 December 1892. Died 26 April 1909.
     - *ee.* Francis Edward Bond, b. 3 July 1895. Died 8 Sept. 1931.

       M. 1st: Mary Fitzpatrick. Issue:
       - *aaa.* Mary Leigh Reed, b. 1 May 1922. Died 7 August 1931.

         M. 2nd: Ruth Keogh, 1 Aug. 1924. Issue:
       - *aaa.* Joseph Keogh, b. 6 March 1926.
   - *e.* Anne Bronson, b. 17 Oct. 1848. M. 21 Oct. 1869, William Bowdoin Robins, of Philada. She died 5 Sept. 1902. Issue:

aa. Elizabeth White, b. 29 May 1871. M. 21 Sept. 1899 Edward Vanuxern Wurts. Issue:

aaa. Elizabeth Reed, b. 29 July 1900. M. 18 Dec. 1927 Alexander Jay Wurts.

bbb. Theodore Maximilian, b. 19 Oct. 1901. M. 13 April 1928 Courtenay Halsey. Issue:

aaaa. Courtenay Halsey, b. 30 Sept. 1930.

ccc. Anne Bronson, b. 28 April 1903.

ddd. Mary Harrison Bronson, b. 8 June 1905.

eee. Edward Vanuxern, b. 19 Oct. 1909.

bb. Emma Davis, b. 5 July 1872. M. Charles S. Gibson.

cc. Henry Reed, born 22 Feb. 1875. M. 30 April 1901 Reba T. Case. Issue:

aaa. Esther deBerdt, b. 24 March 1902. M. 2 July 1930 Vincent Vermooten.

dd. William Bowdoin, b. 10 Aug. 1876. M. 29 Aug. 1931 Emily F. McMurtrie.

ee. Anne Bronson, b. 29 April 1880. M. 2 April 1932 Arthur N. Starin.

ff. George Pepper, b. 3 March 1882. M. 2 March 1905 Margaret Washington.

aaa. Nannie Washington, b. 27 Nov. 1905. M. 31 August 1929 Stanley L. Hangforth.

bbb. Margaret Sturgeon, b. 2 Oct. 1908.

ccc. Mary Reed, b. 27 June 1918.

gg. Arthur DeBerdt, b. 13 Feb. 1884. M. 30 Nov. 1910 Marion Pyle. Issue:

aaa. Arthur DeBerdt, b. 18 Feb. 1916.

f. Arthur DeBerdt, b. 4 March 1853. Died 6 Mar. 1854.

4. Hetta Atwater, b. 16 July 1814. M. 18 Sept. 1838, Rev. Alfred Alexander Miller. She d. 7 Mar. 1844. Issue:

a. Mary Bronson, b. 29 Mar. 1840. Died 7 Sept. 1841.

b. William White, b. 14 Dec. 1841. Died 3 Dec. 1858.

c. Alfred, b. 22 July, 1843. Died 19 June 1844.

5. Sophia Hall, b. 12 Oct. 1815. Died — 1822. (Buried May 24.)

6. William White, b. 7 Dec. 1816. M. 6 May 1841 Mary Chapman, daughter Thomas Ash of Philadelphia. He died 9 Oct. 1900. She died 30 August 1900. Issue:

a. Thomas Ash, b. 3 June 1842. M. 28 November 1865 Anna Louisa daughter of Elnathan Sears of N. Y. She died 4 March 1876. He died — April 1914.

b. Mary White, b. 3 August 1844. Died 12 July 1845.

c. Sarah Chapman, b. 19 May 1846. Died 26 Oct. 1873.

d. William White, b. 9 Dec. 1848. M. G. Alice H. Phipps. He died 6 Sept. 1898. She died 7 Aug. 1911. Issue:

aa. Sarah C., b. 4 July 1878. M. Henry Morton 23 April 1902. He died 24 October 1931. Issue:

aaa. Henry, b. 27 January 1906.

bbb. Clara Bronson, b. 23 March 1914.

ccc. Bronson, b. 30 November 1916.

bb. Charles H., b. 20 May 1880.

cc. Mary Rebecca, b. 7 April 1886. Died 21 July 1916.

e. Charles Kirkham, b. 5 Jan. 1851. Died 26 April 1859.

7. Bird Wilson, b. ——— 1820. Died ——— 1821. (Buried July 25th.)

IV. Thomas White, b. 12 Nov. 1779. M. 1 Oct. 1804 Mary Key, d. of Daniel Charles Heath, of Md. She died 23 Mar. 1814. He d. 15 Oct. 1859. He added H. (Harrison) to his name to distinguish him from another of the same name. Issue:

1. Mary Harrison, b. 9 Nov. 1805. M. 30 May 1827, Rev. James Montgomery, D.D. of Phila. She d. 2 Aug. 1875. Issue:

a. William White, b. 21 May, 1828. M. 15 Apr. 1857, Gaynor Smith, d. Peter Lazarus, of Sunbury, Pa. He d. 28 Dec. 1889. Issue:

aa. James, b. 1 March, 1858, d. 3 March 1858.

bb. James Henry, b. 24 Feb. 1859, died June 27, 1917. M. 5 May 1886, Caroline Skiles, d. of Isaac Skiles. Issue:

aaa. James Henry, b. 28 Jan. 1888. M. 30 April 1913, Mary Elizabeth, d. of Alexander J. Johnstone. Issue:

aaaa. Mary Blackstone, b. 26 Dec. 1916.

bbb. Catharine Eglinton, b. 11 May 1892. M. 22 Jan. 1929. James M. Charles of New York.

ccc. John, b. 12 June 1897, d. 6 July 1897.

ddd. John Hugh, b. 8 June 1898, d. 10 March 1899.

cc. William Wallis, b. 22 June 1861, d. 7 March 1865.

dd. Thomas Harrison, b. 20 Apr. 1866, d. 22 April 1866.

b. Thomas Harrison, b. 23 Feb. 1830. M. 31 Oct. 1860 Anna, d. of Samuel George Morton, M.D. of Phila. He died 4 April 1905. Issue:

aa. Rebecca Morton, b. 29 June 1862, d. 15 April 1931.

bb. Mary White, b. 7 Aug. 1864, d. 12 Aug. 1926.

cc. James Alan, b. 13 June 1866. M. (1st) Mary Frank Owen of Berlin. She d. 24 March 1900. M. (2nd) Edith, d. of Newcomb Butler Thompson of Philadelphia. Issue:

aaa. James Alan, b. 18 Aug. 1904. M. 15 Sept. 1931, Kathleen, d. of Ernest Henry Keates of Philadelphia.

bbb. Thomas Harrison, b. 24 Feb. 1906, d. 5 April 1909.

ccc. Newcomb Thompson, b. 26 Feb. 1907.

ddd. John Eglinton, b. 9 Dec. 1908, d. 25 Aug. 1909.

eee. George Morton, b. 11 Nov. 1910.

dd. Samuel George Morton, b. 11 May 1868.

ee. Anna Morton, b. 7 Feb. 1870.

ff. Thomas Harrison, b. 5 Mar. 1873. M. 19 Sept. 1901, Priscilla, d. of John Braislin of Crosswicks, N. J. He d. 19 March 1912. Issue:

aaa. Thomas Roger, b. 28 July 1902. M. 14 July 1928, Anna Scott, d. of Clarence Stuart Ward of Brookline, Mass. Issue:

aaaa. Patricia, b. 30 March, 1931.

bbb. Hugh, b. 17 Apr. 1904. M. 28 June 1930, Esther d. of Charles Prentice Howland of New Haven, Conn.

ccc. Raymond Braislin, b. 4 May 1910.

gg. William White, b. 28 Oct. 1874.

hh. Charles Mortimer, b. 23 Oct. 1876. D. 3 March 1932.

ii. Emily Hollingsworth, b. 23 Oct. 1882.

c. John Henry Hobart, b. 26 Aug. 1831, d. 16 Oct. 1831.

d. Austin, b. 1 Jan. 1833. D. 13 Apr. 1834.

2. Rebecca Heath, b. 15 Aug. 1808, d. 4 Mar. 1889.

3. William White, b. 1 July, 1810. M. 29 Dec. 1831, Sarah Frederica, d. of John Hill Brinton, of Philada. He died 20 Dec. 1858. She died 12 May, 1869. Issue:

a. William White, b. 5 Dec. 1832. M. Perigina ——— probably of Santa Fe, New Mexico, living at and after her husband's death. He died 8 Sept. 1898. Issue:

aa. Pedro Federon. Died at age of 2 years.

bb. Jose Fortuno. Died at age of 5 months.

cc. David M., b. 19 Oct. 1866. M. about 15 Sept. 1897 Virginia Garcia, (nee Brown). No children in 1900.

dd. Josephine, b. 19 Mar. 1870. M. 14 July, 1896 William Du Chemin who died 2 July 1898. Issue:

aaa. Lillian Frances, b. 28 March 1897.

bbb. Josie ————, b. in late 1898 or 1899.

ee. Fannie, b. 27 Jan. 1879.

(NOTE.—Sometime about 1900 or later, Josephine Du Chemin and Fannie White, possibly David M. White and wife, also, moved to Denver, Col.).

b. George Brinton, b. 28 Sept. 1836. Died 25 Dec. 1836.

c. Maria Heath, b. 27 Oct. 1837. Died unmarried 5 Oct. 1915. Buried at Paoli, Pa.

d. John Brinton, b. 20 March 1840. M. 9 April 1863, Jane Dundas, d. of Hon. David Francis Gordon, of Reading, Pa. He died 27 Oct. 1918. She died 25 Oct. 1907. Both buried at Paoli, Pa. Issue:

aa. Lydia Biddle, b. 8 April 1864. M. 28 Oct. 1884 to Charles Williams Williams, who changed his name to Charles Duane Williams in 1888 and was lost at sea in the sinking of the "S. S. Titanic" 14 April 1912. Issue:

aaa. Richard Norris 2nd, b. 29 Jan. 1891.

1st M.: 11 Jan. 1919, Jean Haddock, d. of Arthur Henery Haddock and Matilda Stewart his wife of New York, b. 4 Sept. 1890. Died 1 April 1929. Issue:

aaaa. Duane Norris, b. 25 Oct. 1924.

bbbb. Richard Norris 3rd, b. 5 Feb. 1928.

2nd M.: 2 Oct. 1930 Frances West Hemsley Gillmore, b. 17 Jan. 1908, d. of Genl. and Mrs. Quincey Adams Gillmore of New York. Issue:

cccc. Quincy Norris Williams, b. 7 July 1931.

bb. Sarah Frederica, b. 31 Oct. 1865. M. 3 June 1891 Alexander Brown Coxe, b. 9 Sept. 1865. He died April 16, 1926, and is buried at Paoli, Pa.

cc. William, b. 17 March 1868. M. 21 Oct. 1911, Emma Loomis, daughter of Hon. Lawrence Cowles Phipps, of Denver. Issue:

aaa. William, Jr., b. 2 Feb. 1914.

bbb. Lawrence Phipps, b. 22 Mar. 1916.

ccc. Jane Dundas, b. 27 May 1919.

dd. Margaret Brinton, b. 9 July 1870.
M. 1st: 10 Oct. 1884 Daniel Coxe, who died 6 Sept. 1895. No issue.
M. 2nd: 15 Dec. 1906, Count Giovanni Gaetano Filippa di Brazzà Savorgnan Cergnu of Rome, b. 20 Aug. 1855, who died 12 Feb. 1916. Issue:
aaa. Alvise Maria Oberto Pietro Girolamo di Brazzà Savorgnan Cergnu, b. 20 July 1913.

ee. Louisa Tucker, b. 25 July 1872. M. 4 April 1894 Charles Edmund Coxe, who died 11 Jan. 1927 and was buried at Paoli, Pa. Issue:
aaa. Eckley Brinton, 3rd, b. 4 June 1895. M. 4 June 1919 Mary Parsons, b. 25 Oct. 1895, d. of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Owens, of Savannah, Georgia. Issue:
aaaa. Elizabeth Wayne, b. 30 Nov. 1920.
bbbb. Eckley Brinton, IV., b. 4 May 1922.
cccc. Mary Owens, b. 3 Nov. 1926.
dddd. Louisa White, b. 29 March 1930.
bbb. Jane Gordon, b. 27 April 1901. M. 10 July 1926 William Meade Fletcher, Jr., b. 29 March 1897. Issue:
aaaa. Jane Gordon, b. 13 Aug. 1927.
bbbb. Anna Lea, b. 12 April 1929.
cccc. Joan, b. 1 Aug. 1931.

ff. Harrison, b. 7 June 1875. Died 5 Jan. 1883. Buried at Paoli, Pa.

gg. Clara Gordon, b. 1 July 1877. M. 26 Sept. 1899 Charles Wellford Leavitt, Jr., b. 13 March 1871, who died 22 April 1928 at Hartsdale, N. Y. and was buried at Scarsdale, New York. Issue:
aaa. Charles, b. 10 July 1900. Died 27 July 1901. Buried at Essex Fells, N. J.
bbb. Gordon, b. 10 Jan. 1902. M. 23 Feb. 1925 Margaret Stewart, b. 25 Jan. 1901, daughter of Dr. Alfred Alexander, and Myra Noah Macleay of Manchester, New Hampshire. Issue:
aaaa. Clara White, b. 29 April 1928.

ccc. Kent, b. 27 Aug. 1903. M. 13 Oct. 1928, Mary, b. 7 Feb. 1904, d. of Howard and Adele Kenyon Boocock, late of New York. Issue:

aaaa. Charles Wellford, b. 10 July 1929.

bbbb. Adele, b. 20 Sept. 1930.

ddd. Charlotte, b. 16 Feb. 1906. M. 26 June 1930, George Bell Dyer, b. 12 April 1903, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Palmer Dyer of Silverado Ranch, Calistoga, California.

eee. Clarissa, b. 20 Dec. 1908, d. 17 Jan. 1909.

fff. Dundas, b. 19 July 1910.

hh. Agnes Brinton, b. 23 June 1879. Died 18 Jan. 1894. Buried at Paoli, Pa.

e. Catharine Ann, b. 18 May 1842. Died 17 March 1931. Buried at Paoli, Pa.

f. Harrison, b. 14 Jan. 1844. Killed Battle of Antietam, 17 Sept. 1862.

g. Sarah Frederica, b. 4 Oct. 1845. M. 1 Nov. 1861 Thomas Biddle, b. 2 Jan. 1827. She died 18 July 1870. He died 7 May 1875. Issue:

aa. Caldwell Keppele, b. 3 Jan. 1863. D. 2 June 1915.

bb. Harrison White, b. 16 May 1864. D. 30 March 1912.

cc. Sarah, b. 9 Jan. 1867. M. 19 May 1904 Francis Von A. Cabeen (his 2nd wife) who died 14 Dec. 1925. She died 4 Feb. 1920.

dd. James Cornell, b. 3 July 1868. M. 15 Dec. 1920 Mary Lena, b. 27 Sept. 1871, d. of Hon. William Henry and Mary Foster Gaines, of Warrenton, Va.

ee. Elizabeth Caldwell, b. 28 Jan. 1870.

h. Charlotte, b. 3 Nov. 1847. Died 30 April 1926. Buried at Paoli, Pa.

i. Thomas Harrison, b. 8 June 1849. M. Helen Theresa Brooke, b. 18 Oct. 1840. She died 27 Sept. 1918. He died 6 Dec. 1920. Both buried at Paoli, Pa.

j. Upton, b. 16 Dec. 1852.

4. George Harrison, b. 26 June, 1812. Died 18 Nov. 1867. M. 8 Nov. 1838 Margaret Wharton, d. of Jacob Ridgway Smith. She died 26 Dec. 1895. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lot 486-8 Section X.

a. Isaac Wharton, b. 8 Sept. 1839. D. 5 June 1895. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

b. William, b. 26 Feb. 1842. D. 27 Feb. 1913. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

c. George Harrison, b. 4 March 1845. D. 16 May, 1900. M. 28 May 1896 Florence Estelle Westcott, b. 19 June 1874, d. 1 Mar. 1897. Both buried in Green Cemetery, Woodbury, N. J. Issue:

aa. Estelle, b. 18 Feb. 1897.

d. Alfred Henry, b. 11 Feb. 1847. D. 1 Sept. 1847.

e. Thomas Harrison, b. 21 May 1849. D. 7 June 1895. Buried West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

f. Charles Eugene, b. 31 July 1851. D. 17 April 1853.

5. Richard Heath, b. 30 Dec. 1813. D. 6 July 1814.

V. Ann, b. 8 Feb. 1781. D. 23 Jan. 1787.

VI. Henry Harrison, b. 3 March 1782. D. 26 May 1783.

VII. William, b. 1 June 1784. D. 22 Jan. 1797.

VIII. Henry Harrison, b. 17 June 1785. D. 17 July 1788.

In bringing the above record down to date, I am indebted to Mrs. Sharswood Brinton for most of the information in connection with the Wiltbank family, to Henry Reed Robins for the Bronson and Robins data, and to William White Montgomery for that in reference to the Montgomery family, as well as to several others for considerable assistance.

WM. WHITE

1528 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

June 10, 1932.

ILLUSTRATIONS

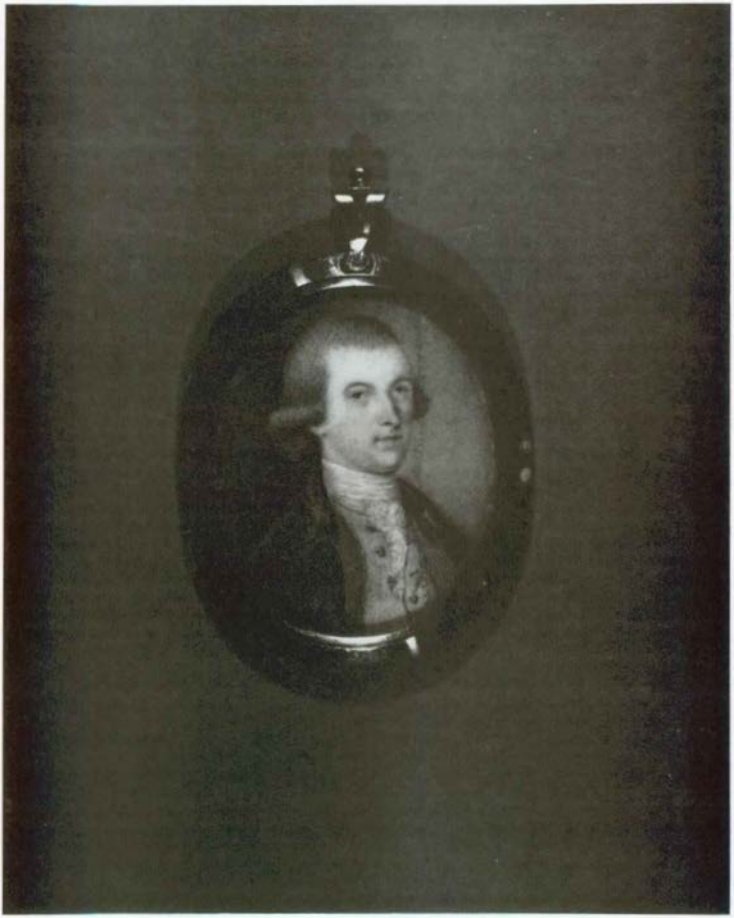


Illustration 1:
WILLIAM WHITE, c. 1769, attributed to Charles Willson Peale. Watercolor on ivory. INDE #13720, negative #12633. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr.

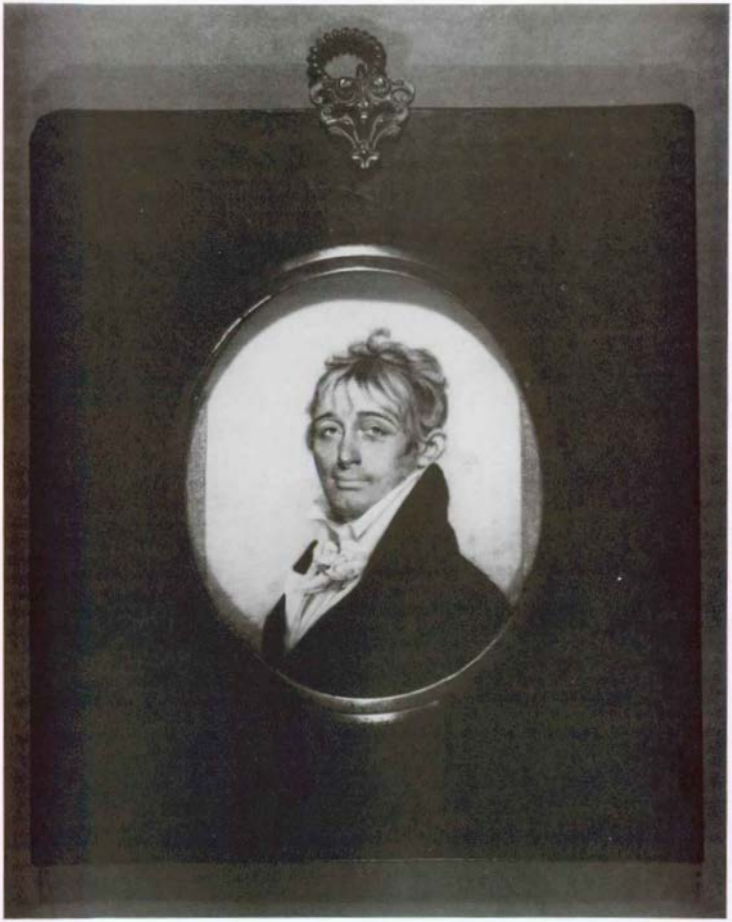


Illustration 2:
THOMAS HARRISON WHITE, c. 1804, by Benjamin Trott. Watercolor on ivory. INDE #13721, negative #12660. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr.



Illustration 3:
MARIA KEY HEATH WHITE, c. 1804, attributed to Benjamin Trott. Location unknown, see Chapter III, note 48. INDE negative #12699.



Illustration 4:
MARY HARRISON BRONSON, c. 1828 by an unknown artist. Silhouette.
INDE #12126, negative #12606. Gift of Mrs. Joseph Hughes.



Illustration 5:
SIDE CHAIR, c. 1810, curly maple. Collection of Mrs. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck.



Illustration 6:
WINDSOR ARMCHAIR, ca. 1800-1825. INDE #13444, negative #12607.
Gift of Mrs. Charlotte Dyer.

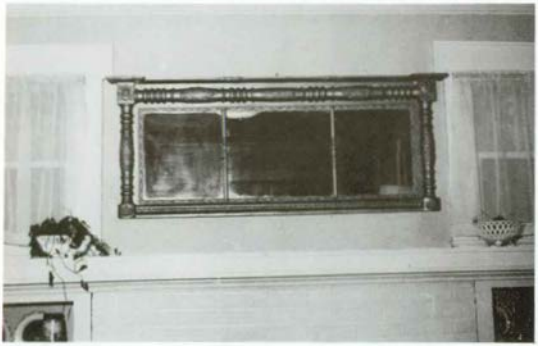


Illustration 7:
MIRROR. Collection of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck.

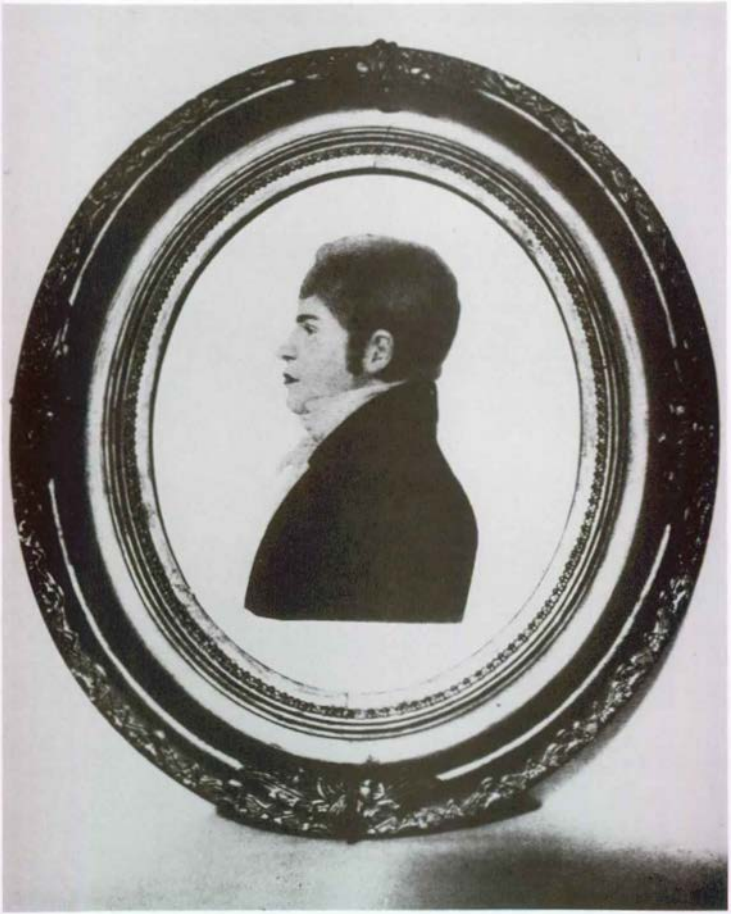


Illustration 8:
ENOS BRONSON, unknown date and artist. Pen and ink drawing. Owned by Mrs. Charles Bronson, Swarthmore, PA in 1933. INDE negative #12603.



Illustration 9:
WINDSOR ARMCHAIR. Made by Joseph Burden (active c. 1793-1827), Philadelphia. INDE #13722, negative #12605. Gift of Mrs. J. Alan Montgomery, Jr.

Illustration 10:
CUP AND SAUCER. Chinese export porcelain, Quinlong, ca. 1790.
History of ownership by Bishop White. INDE negative #12624.
Collection of Mrs. Ellen Bogardus.

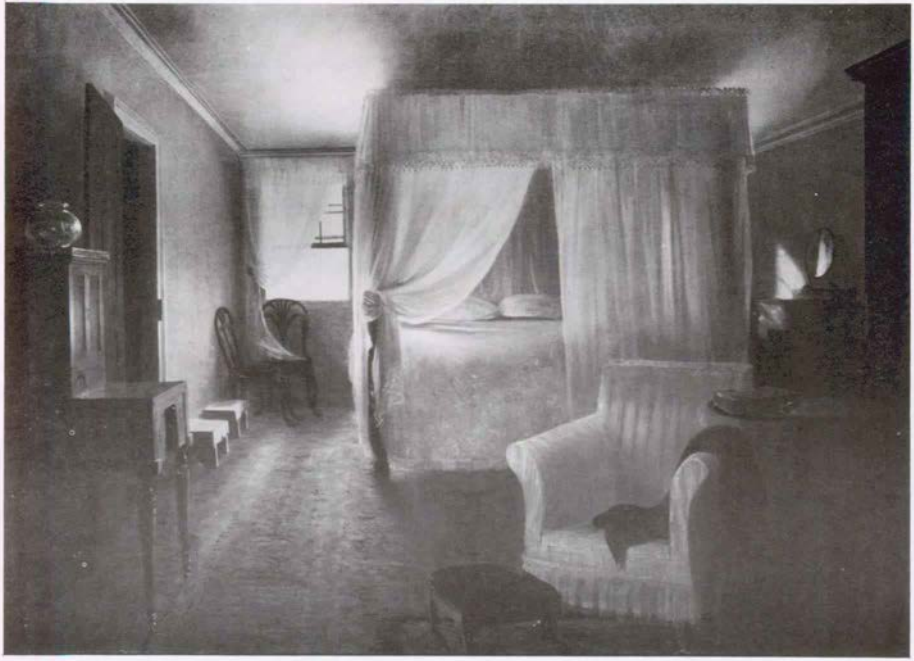


Illustration 11:
THE BEDCHAMBER OF WASHINGTON, ca. 1834, by John G. Chapman. Oil painting on canvas. Collection of Mr. Chauncey Stillman, photograph courtesy of the Photographic Archives of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC.

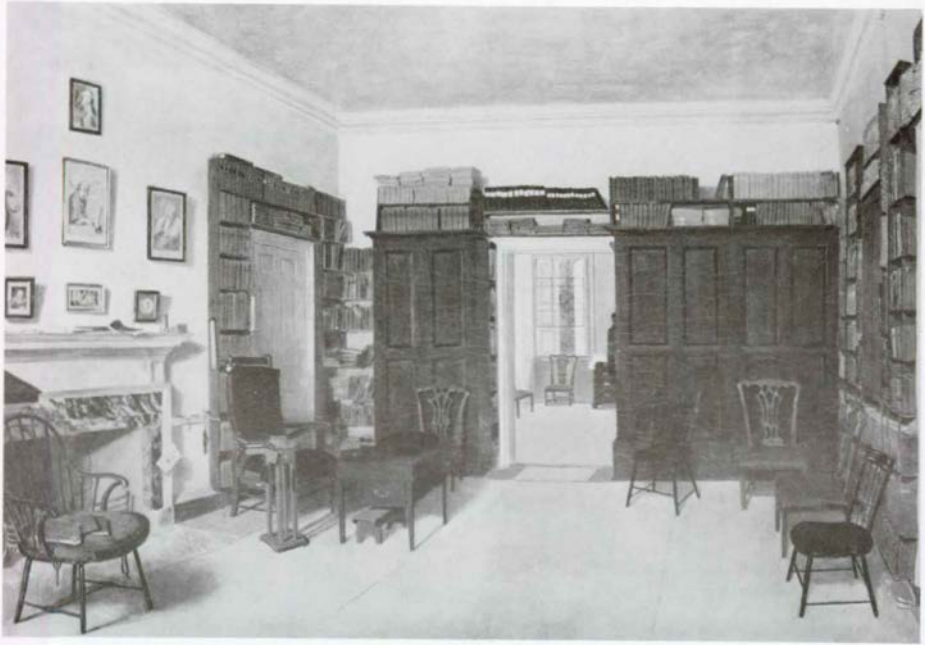


Illustration 12:
BISHOP WHITE'S STUDY, 1836, by John Sartain. Oil on canvas. INDE #7817, negative #12057. Courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Vincent Vermooten and family.

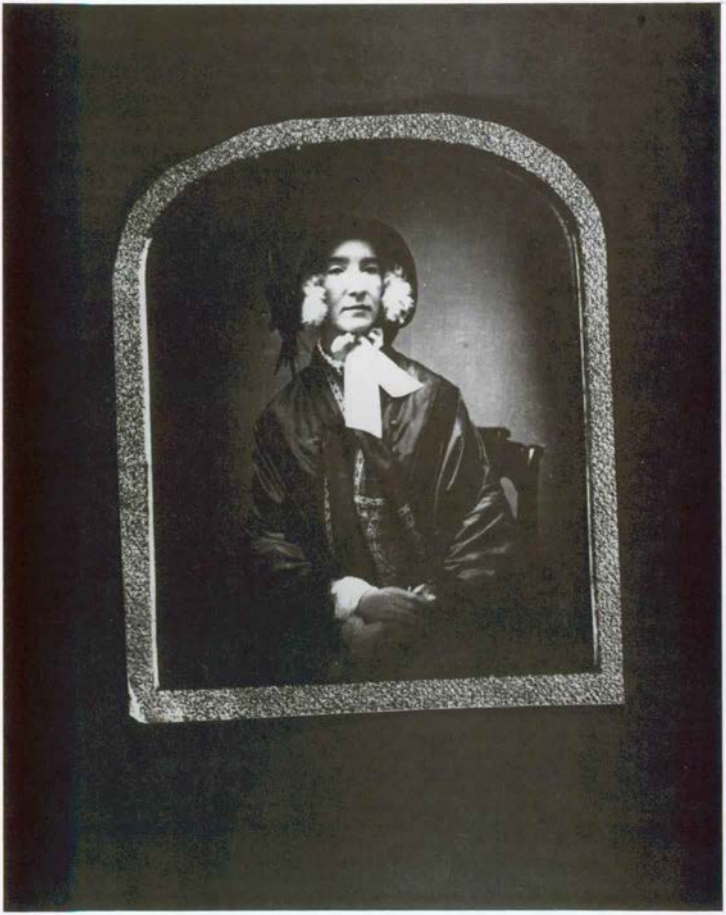


Illustration 13:
ANNA EMILY BRONSON, 1845. Daguerrotype. Courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck. INHP negative #12608, acc.



Illustration 14:
ELIZABETH WHITE BRONSON REED. Photograph. Courtesy Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Weisenbeck. INDE negative #12604, acc. 3501.

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Small number of letters.

Episcopal Theological Seminary, 99 Brattle Street, Cambridge, MA.
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