

Independence

Historic Resource Study



Historic Resource Study Independence Mall The 18th Century Development Block Three Arch to Race, Fifth to Sixth Streets

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Cultural Resources Management
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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Background and Purpose

Block Three of Independence Mall, between Arch and Race and Fifth and Sixth Streets, has been set aside for the National Constitution Center, in accordance with Independence Park's General Management Plan. This historic resource study was scheduled to inform the archeological work that the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) requires prior to construction on federal property. This report still has the potential to provide insights on the results of those field investigations, completed in 2002 by the firm Kise Straw and Kolodner.

The historical summary of Block Three's development given in Kise Straw and Kolodner's *Archeological Sensitivity Study of the National Constitution Center Site Block 3, Independence Mall Independence National Historical Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* (April, 1999), pp. 11-17, provides an introduction to the 18th century story. It summarizes settlement, beginning with the first known dwelling in c.1756 through to 1795, when the city directory, *Hogan's Prospect of Philadelphia*, lists residents by streets. *Hogan's Prospect* will be integral to this study, as well, but heavily augmented with a variety of other period sources to furnish some depth to the 18th century life on the block.

This report is the third and final historic resource study prepared by this writer for Independence Mall's three blocks. Each block has demonstrated unique aspects of Philadelphia's growth in the eighteenth century. Block One has the distinction of having residents of note in local, state and national history. Financier of the American Revolution, Robert Morris, and the first two United States presidents, George Washington and John Adams, for instance, each in turn lived at 190 High Street. Block Two is distinguished by prominent patriots, early national manufacturers, and numerous United States Congressmen, who took rooms on Sixth Street when Philadelphia served as the nation's capital. Block Two is also noted for its ownership by one prominent Quaker family, that of William Hudson, whose heirs divided up and sold the block in the late eighteenth century.

The strong Quaker presence on Block Two is carried over to Block Three with the Cresson family who were intermarried with William Hudson's heirs. Presumably this familial connection gained Caleb and Joshua Cresson ownership of the northern half of Block Three designated as S. Emlen's in the c. 1745 Parsons survey of Philadelphia.

Block Three's eighteenth century historical record is less accessible than the documentation for Blocks One and Two, largely due to its location farther from the government center. The record does show the settlement pattern, the type of occupations of the residents, and something of interest on the few late 18th to early 19th century individuals of note on the block. Together with the reports for the other blocks, this comparative and detailed look at Philadelphia as it spread west beyond Fifth Street in mid-century will form a base line of research for studying the city and the significant people who populated it during the century.

Methodology and Scope of Project

The city directories (1785, 1791-1801) and the U.S. Census of 1790 were key tools in the analysis of the block. The street-by-street listing in *Hogan's Prospect* (1795) for Philadelphia served as a key to identifying cross street markers for the block. The 1790 federal census provided a head count of slaves and free blacks on each street, but omitted their names. Hogan's 1795 directory marked Af., for African, before households occupied by black citizens. However, since the city directories charged a fee, many residents may have chosen not to be listed. Obviously, in the narrow back alleys, in the simple, often overcrowded two-story dwellings on Block Three many individuals remained unlisted.

Block Three, like Block Two, was settled by the working class, predominantly craftsmen, during the middle to late eighteenth century. On this block several families occupied their properties for as long as two decades. A check of the 1785, 1795 and 1801 city directories made this point evident. City surveys, land deeds, insurance surveys and city directories helped to locate these residents. Knowing the names and addresses of occupants proved critical in the effort to identify Block Three in the South Mulberry Ward tax assessments.

Tax assessment records are difficult to use effectively because they list names without indicating where each block begins or ends within the multi-block ward, or what route the assessor took. Cracking the mystery of the tax assessors' record, however, is well worth the effort, as it provides information not otherwise available. The assessor indicated the prior landowner if he still received ground rent, and the current owner, useful in deed searches. The assessor listed the resident, if different from the owner, his occupation and race (if not white), the dwelling value, the presence of other than family members in a household, including slaves and servants, and, finally, whether the owner had horses or cows. Some assessors made note if dwellings or shops on the property were wooden. From this layered evidence, certain tentative conclusions and assumptions can be drawn that help to understand the life styles and development patterns on the block.

The South Mulberry Ward tax assessments, while rewarding, also were problematic. From year to year the sequence of names listed changed, or the spelling of names varied wildly. Spelling in the 18th century typically followed a phonetic system, so accents could alter the record. In this study German names were the hardest to verify in other sources.

An effort to expand the biographical story of individuals listed on the tax assessments had limited success. When checking the taxpayers' names against the index to Pennsylvania wills, 1682-1834, it became evident that some names were also common in several outlying counties, making it questionable which, if any, will related to the Block Three person taxed. Sometimes this confusion was cleared by the will's reference to family members, executors, or witnesses, who also were associated with Block Three through mention in deeds, city directories and the tax record.

Time did not allow for a thorough deed search for Block Three. Additional work in Philadelphia land records might shed light on the extent of early construction and the occupations of the individuals buying and selling. The deeds inspected for this report gave no interesting landscape details. Research efforts proved particularly frustrating for the Arch Street lots, because the majority of owners were absentee landlords. The city surveys did not provide enough information to identify when and to whom the lots changed hands, so that the history of property development remains relatively general.

To prepare for the creation of Independence Mall State Park during the 1950s and 1960s, all the buildings and inner streets or alleys on Block Three were obliterated. Block Three also lost footage on its east and west sides with the planned widening of Fifth and Sixth Streets. Thus, surviving foundations from the 18th century on those street fronts were largely covered

over by the widened street and sidewalk surfaces. Back buildings and yards with their buried privy pits, however, remained in the way of the current construction, and in selected situations, the uncovered artifacts from these areas will be the subject for archeological analysis.

Summary of Significance

Like the two other Independence Mall blocks, the combined historical research and archeological investigation of Block Three provides an unprecedented focused study of Philadelphia's initial growth patterns. While there is no evidence of nationally significant individuals on the block, the research gives insights on the families who settled there. It confirms previous evidence that German immigrants tended to reside north of Arch Street, and that a heavy influx of craftsmen at mid-century gravitated to the edge of town, where real estate typically was more affordable. At that date only the first graves in the Second Presbyterian Church's burial ground on Arch Street above Fifth Street stood in the way of the housing boom of mid-century.

The real estate developers and owners on Block Three built numerous plain two-story dwellings with a low average tax assessment. It was a block of the middling to lower sorts, and as such, offers a rare opportunity to analyze the archeological remains of their trades or domestic lives. With this analysis we can better appreciate the largely hidden lives of these individuals who contributed to Philadelphia's formative years.

The Cresson family developed the northern half of the block. In preparation of lot sales they laid out public alleys that made a significant difference in the rapid settlement of the block. The many opportunities for construction along these interior thoroughways seemed to draw carpenters, bricklayers, brick makers, painters, and others who served the building trades, to be long-term residents on the block. As the century closed, the progress toward concentrated development had evidently nearly reached saturation.

The Cresson real estate is where a significant pattern of both Quaker and African American settlement emerged. Family and religious connections are evident in many of the Cresson land sales, particularly on Cherry and Sixth Streets. Deeds and wills together record that the Cressons were intermarried with the prominent Quaker families, Hudson and Emlen, who owned Block Two. Caleb Cresson insured a large three-story house on the north side of Cherry Street at Hoffman's Alley where he lived until his death. While one of the richest residents on the block, he followed the Quaker preference for a simple lifestyle, as indicated by his house insurance and the simple pleasures recorded in his short diary.

Cresson's neighbors along Cherry Street, the Robinson, Smith, Cathrall and Hewlings, were practicing Quakers with a tradition of tolerance and good works. Two of these residents, Ebenezer Robinson and Benjamin Cathrall, signed the 1783 address to the Continental Congress that petitioned the nation's new leaders to "discourage and prevent so obvious an Evil" as the slave trade to the African Coasts. These were people who had freed any slaves in their ownership. In 1775, prior to the Revolution, Quakers had elected to ban slavery and work "for the relief of an oppressed part of our fellow Men." Likely this explains the sizeable number of African American households resident in Quaker-owned properties in the Cresson section of the block.

Altogether the census of 1790 listed a total of 58 black residents on the block, 45 of whom lived in the Cresson section between Cherry and Race Streets. The census for Block Three listed no slaves, probably because of the high occupancy of Quakers and Germans. As real estate values rose with the rapid development during the capital city decade, the poorer families on the block likely moved to new, less expensive neighborhoods. In 1821, South

Mulberry Ward running west from Fourth Street between Arch and Race had over 1300 tax paying residents, only 99 of whom were people of color, one of them the aged Robert Venable.

Robert Venable, James Dexter and Israel Burgoe are three African Americans on Block Three who left further mark of their lives in the historical record. All three distinguished themselves as founding members of the African Episcopal Church of St. Thomas in 1794. Robert Venable was resident on Sixth Street as early as 1779 and remained at this address for over three decades. The 1795 *Hogan's Prospect* listed him as a white washer and African. Venable was able to purchase the property, 79 North Sixth Street, sometime before 1813, when a city survey identified him as owner of the lot.

W.E.B. DuBois, in *The Philadelphia Negro*, recorded that Robert Venable had served as a slave for a better family and was a man "of some intelligence." Dubois cited the antiquarian, John Fanning Watson, who interviewed Venable in 1830, when he was in his nineties. Venable then recalled attending Christ Church as a child, which may suggest that wealthy and white Thomas Venable, buried at the church in 1731, was once Robert Venable's owner. Robert Venable's connection to Nicholas Rash, brewer, who purchased the lot from the Cressons in 1772 and built and insured the simple house where Venable lived, is yet to be understood.

Like Venable, James Dexter was a founding member of St. Thomas African Episcopal Church, but he also was a leader in its creation. At his plain two-story house on Fifth Street in 1792 Dexter chaired the first meeting of organization for the church and went on to take charge of the building committee and serve on the first vestry. His leadership in the establishment of St. Thomas' Church in 1794 drew such interest during the preparation of this report that his house site on Fifth Street received a special archeological study in 2003.

Dr. Daniel Rolph, Head of Reference Services at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, shared his earlier research on Dexter's life. In his youth James Dexter was called Oronoko as a slave of Henry Dexter, and then of his son, James Dexter. Prominent Quakers assisted Oronoko to purchase his freedom in 1767. By 1787 he had taken the name James Dexter, when his life was intertwined with such Quaker leaders as John and James Pemberton, and Isaac Zane. Isaac Zane and James Pemberton testified in behalf of James Orongue Dexter that year. They vouched for his "sobriety and steadiness," and his "humanity in assisting and Relieving those of his own Colour." They concluded that "his conscientious principles" rendered him "a Truly worthy Character."

James Dexter's devotion to church and community received significant recognition in the will of John Pemberton, probated in 1795. One of the wealthiest and devout Quakers of his generation, Pemberton gave generously to schools and the support of the poor, including African American, Native American and women. Among his bequests he left "To James Oronoke Dexter, Absalom Jones [In Trust] for Society of Black People for support of the Poor." James Dexter thus shared this honor with one of the foremost civic and spiritual leaders of the black community, Absalom Jones, first pastor of St. Thomas African Episcopal Church.

James Dexter spent eight years at 84 North Fifth Street living as a coachman. In 1790 he shared the plain-two-story house with seven others. Ebenezer Robinson, signer of the 1783 Quaker petition to Congress against the slave trade, owned the property. Dexter in 1798 moved to 34 North Fifth Street, to Independence Mall's Block Two, where he set up as a fruiterer. This move may have been made possible by the comfortable lifetime annuity John Pemberton left him by his will.

Benjamin Smith Barton, MD (1766-1818), famed naturalist and botanist, lived next door to James Dexter from 1795 to 1797, at 86 North Fifth Street. From this address he published a memoir on the rattlesnake and other serpents. In 1800, some two years after moving a block away, he published his *Elements of Botany*, said to be the first of its kind in the Western World. In 1803 President Thomas Jefferson arranged for Barton to tutor Merriweather Lewis in how to collect specimens prior to embarking with William Clark on the expedition across the American continent.

Redding Howell, prominent surveyor and mapmaker, lived at 88 North Fifth Street for over two decades. The Pennsylvania government commissioned Howell to prepare a map of the state, which President George Washington purchased while resident in Philadelphia.

Robert Evans, house carpenter, was Howell's Fifth Street neighbor to the north. Evans presumably practiced his trade on his own large lot by building three substantial brick houses along Fifth Street and small tenements on both sides of the 10-foot alley at the back end of his lot. He stood out among the many carpenters and men in the building trades on Block Three by his longstanding residency and his large real estate holdings at Fifth Street and Cresson Alley.

When Philadelphia served as the nation's capital, United States Congressmen and office holders lived on Block Three while serving their office. In 1796 three House members and one senator, all from New England, boarded at 81 North Sixth Street, at the south corner of Cressons Alley. City directories show that six clerks lived on the block, a few of them in the employ of the federal government. John Harper, a blacksmith and sawmaker, may have struck the first coins for the newly established U.S. Mint (April 1792). As recalled in 1844 by Chief Coiner for the Mint during the War of 1812, John Harper produced dismes (an early coin, variation of a dime) in the cellar of his shop "at the corner of Cherry and Sixth Streets" before the building to house the Mint at Seventh and Filbert Streets was ready for service.

Women ran several households on the block during the 18th Century. Out of a count of 113 dwellings in the 1795 tax assessment, fourteen heads of household were women. Some of these were widows or spinsters, while the rest had no particular heading. The tax assessment indicates that several of these women took in boarders, a typical livelihood for widowed or unmarried women.

In 1760 owners of an Arch Street lot advertised their property as "pleasant and airy" and "convenient for building." This call for development quickly found a market. In the 1795 tax assessment only one Arch Street lot remained vacant. Surveyor John Hills' map of Philadelphia in 1796 shows the block completely built in the Cresson section, and with only four gaps along the four frontages of the Arch Street lots. By 1801, there were no vacant lots left and many of the original lots had been subdivided. The 1857 *Hexamer Insurance Atlas* (see Kise Straw and Kolodner, *Archeological Sensitivity Study*, figure 7) indicates how little physical change had occurred to the lot divisions from the turn of the 18th century. The relatively few changes on this block worked in the favor of the archeological investigations. A wealth of artifacts uncovered during the extensive dig remain to be studied and analyzed to enrich our awareness of the complex social history on Block Three during the 18th Century.

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Over the extended period of research and writing for this report many contributions to my understanding and information have been offered by colleagues in and outside this office. From the firm Kise Straw and Kododner, who completed the massive archeology project on Block Three, I'd like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Sharla Azizi and Doug Mooney. Both shared generously their insights on the archeology and their research on persons who occupied the block in the eighteenth century. Similarly, I'm indebted to Jed Levin, Block Three monitoring archeologist for the National Park Service, who provided me a full copy of the Cresson diary and other key pieces of his document research. At the Historical Society of Pennsylvania I fortunately found Daniel N. Rolph, Ph.D., Head of Reference Services, who shared his research on James Oronoko Dexter, a free African living on Fifth Street in the 1790s. Dr. Rolph's research revealed that Dexter had begun life in slavery, that he had shown great integrity during the transition to freedom, and that he had made some important connections with affluent Quaker families before moving to Block Three.

My research benefited from the helpful assistance offered by the staff at the Presbyterian Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia City Archives, the Library Company of Philadelphia and the library of Independence National Historical Park. Finally, I'd like to thank James Mueller, Ph.D., Chief Historian at Independence for his encouragement and careful reading of this report, and Doris Fanelli, Ph.D., Chief of Cultural Resources Management at the park, for her support and patience during this oft-interrupted project.

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CHAPTER 1:

Original Patents and Lots: Parsons Survey of c. 1745

William Penn assigned bonus lots in the city to large land purchasers in his new colony. The First Purchasers, however, varied in their interest in these city lots. William's son Thomas Penn, as Proprietor in 1740, determined to straighten out the property record. He wanted to know exactly the status of city lots, so that the Penn family could be "exceedingly exact in granting out the remainder of them, and in preserving every foot we have a right." [1] Richard Peters, secretary of the land office, turned to William Parsons, surveyor general of Pennsylvania, to prepare a plan of Philadelphia. Parsons studied land titles and laid out a plan (sometime during his office, 1741-48, but likely c. 1745) that defined the size of the lots and named the First Purchaser. Parsons' plan surveyed 49 Philadelphia squares owned by nine corporate bodies and 381 individuals. In some cases, Parsons named settlers who had bought the title from the First Purchasers. The city plan, then, provided a tool to trace deeds. This became increasingly useful to the Penn family, because by 1740 many of the original bonus lots had already been subdivided many times to multiple owners. [2]

On this block between Arch and Race, Fifth and Sixth Streets, the Parsons plan shows seven large lots along Arch Street, all of them 49-1/2 feet, except one 100-foot lot at the corner of Fifth. All these bonus lots measured 306 feet in depth, extending beyond the future Cherry Street. The 100-foot lot at the corner was co-owned by Ralph Ward and Joseph Coleman. According to the Exemplification records, Ralph Ward, a shoemaker, patented a lot on Fifth Street on November 9, 1688, and on the very same day Joseph Coleman, a cooper, patented one on Arch Street. While neither description is definitive, together they place the lot at Fifth and Arch Streets. [3] By September 1711, Coleman's lot on Arch already had changed hands twice, ending in the ownership of Toby Leech. Leech left the lot to his sons by his will in 1724, and two of them, Isaac and John, called for the sale of the land in 1744-1745. Thomas Leech and other members of the family sold the Arch Street lot, measuring 50 by 306 feet, to the Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church on October 22, 1750. The Trustees in turn set aside the property by deed poll of January 1, 1752 as the church's burial ground. [4]

Parsons identified Thomas Rutter as the owner of the next lot to the west. Thomas Rutter, an early Germantown settler, was a wealthy English Quaker and first iron master in the province. [5] Jonathan Dickinson in a letter of 1717 remarked that "This last summer one Thomas Rutter, a smith, who lived not far from Germantown, hath removed farther up in the country, and of his own strength hath set upon making iron." [6] Rutter and his partner, Samuel Nutt, second son of an English nobleman, opened the first iron works in the Schuylkill Valley. [7] At his death in 1729, Rutter left his two-thirds interest in a furnace and in a forge. His will placed him in Philadelphia County, at Amity. His daughter Anna was married to Samuel Nutt, his partner, or his partner's son and namesake. Rutter left his estate to his wife, Rebecca, and their five married daughters and three sons, John, Thomas and Joseph. [8] Whether he still owned the lot on Arch Street at his death requires further research. The Exemplification records identify Thomas Rutter as a blacksmith, but do not list

any city lots in his property holdings. [9] This might indicate that he sold his bonus lot soon after he received it. This research did not identify how he acquired the lot, nor to whom he disposed it.

By 1750, Thomas Rutter's lot had changed ownership. The property was cited in a 1750 deed as the ground "now or late of" William Oxley. [10] A decade later, In 1760, John Oxley and Benjamin Callender, "of the islands of Barbados," advertised a 49-1/2 by 306 feet lot on the north side of Arch between Fifth and Sixth Streets for sale. In that year, the empty ground stood "high, which makes it pleasant and airy, and convenient for building." [11]

Parson's survey named Thomas Howard on the lot to the west of Thomas Rutter. Howard patented his Arch Street property on June 22, 1706. [12] No other information has been found on this lot prior to the late 18th century. Philip Roman of Chester County patented the next two lots to the west on March 1, 1714. [13] The history of this 100-foot stretch in the middle of the block remains blank until the first city directories, beginning in 1785. Oliver Cope and John Buckley from New Castle, Pennsylvania both patented a 49 1/2-foot lot at the corner of Sixth Street on March 10, 1716. [14] Likely these men knew each other, worked together, and possibly even were related. The Cope family remained owners of the eastern half of their lot until the late 18th century, when city surveys identified John Cope as owner. Since the family apparently never lived on the property, further research has not been gathered. The corner lot under John Buckley appears from city surveys to have been sold to Anthony Wilkinson and later, to Peter De Haven, who retained ground rents into the 19th century. According to a city survey, Wilkinson in 1765 owned a 99 by 306-foot lot at the corner of Sixth Street. [15]

Arch Street's development as far to the west as Fifth and Sixth Street was comparably slow. The blocks to the south along Chestnut and Market Streets attracted the principal commercial and social activity as the most frequented east-west thoroughfares. While settlement beyond Fifth Street had begun by mid-century, no construction had taken place on this block between Fifth and Sixth Streets, leaving the landscape empty, perhaps open for grazing or orchards, although no record of the terrain in this pre-settlement period was located.

William Parsons' survey in the 1740s marked the northern half of the block to Sassafras or Race Street as belonging to S. Emlen. This is presumably Samuel Emlen, scion of a large and prosperous Quaker family, long intermarried with Philadelphia's elite families, the Powell, Hudson, and Morris among them. The genealogy of the Emlens, who named their children after their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, leaves in question the exact family tree of S. Emlen, owner of the property. It is clear, however, that Samuel Emlen (1697-1783) married Rachael Hudson, daughter of William Hudson, who owned the entire adjoining block, commonly referred to in the mid-eighteenth century as "Hudson's Square." [16]

By the mid-1760s the S. Emlen tract had come into ownership of Joshua and Caleb Cresson. Caleb Cresson gave an account of family history in 1793 that explained that his father, James Cresson, chairmaker, married Sarah Emlen, daughter of George Emlen, the elder around 1736. The Cressons had four sons, George, Caleb, Joshua and James. [17] The father James Cresson died at 36 in 1746 and his wife Sarah died in 1752, at 42, leaving the two middle sons, Caleb (1742-1816) and Joshua (d. 1793), who evidently inherited the Emlen parcel. [18]

Further information about family connections comes from Emlen family wills. George Emlen of Philadelphia, died in 1710/11, leaving as heirs his children George, Samuel, Caleb, Joshua and Sarah. James Cresson and Sarah (Emlen) his wife named their first three sons after Sarah's brothers George, Caleb and Joshua. Sarah Cresson's will (1752) identified her brothers George, Samuel and Joshua and her sisters. Samuel Emlen, who died in 1783 at age

86, named Caleb and Joshua Cresson and their children as heirs. This Samuel Emlen married Rachel Hudson and was a resident on Market Street in Block Two. Samuel's will named as executors his daughter, Sarah Moore, William Hudson's granddaughter, and Joshua Cresson. This Samuel Emlen, then, likely was Sarah Cresson's brother and an uncle to Joshua and Caleb Cresson. [[19](#)]

Caleb and Joshua Cresson began advertising lots in "Cressons Square" in the 1760s, when their cousins, William Hudson's heirs, began to sell property on Hudson's Square a block south. Until that time, both blocks remained largely unsettled.

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CHAPTER 2:

Early Speculators and Settlers, 1757-1775

At mid-eighteenth century Fifth Street still roughly marked the western edge of the settled part of Philadelphia. The construction of the Pennsylvania State House on Chestnut Street west of Fifth in the 1730s and 1740s sparked development on the block north of it. State and local politicians and wealthy merchants began to build and reside on Market Street, while inns, stables, boarding houses and other commercial enterprises opened to serve those doing business in the State House. On Arch Street, however, real estate development showed a noticeable drop off, reflecting the distance from the center of commercial and political life and the inconvenience of travel over unpaved streets. After the French and Indian War, the blocks west of Fifth Street began a brisk market in lot sales to fill a need for housing to accommodate the large number of artisan families who were pouring into the city from overseas. William Hudson's heirs began selling lots on Hudson's Square in 1760 (after the death of Hudson's widow), and a few years later speculators began developing the adjoining block to the north. Rapidly the neighborhood transitioned to a community of residents from largely German and English backgrounds. [1]

The rapid development of Hudson's Square to the south, between Market and Arch Streets, likely helped to trigger the sale of real estate on Block Three, especially in the section north of Cherry Street controlled by relatives of the Hudson heirs. Similar to the pattern on Block Two, the first sales began along Fifth Street, closest to the center of town. While the earliest located deeds for the block were dated in the 1760s, a directory of Friends or Quakers in Philadelphia 1757-1760 indicates that at least two Quakers, Benjamin Morgan and Isaac Phipps, already lived "in Cherry Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets". [2] The 1762 Clarkson-Biddle map, commonly considered one of the more accurate maps of the 18th century, shows two houses on Cherry Street, one on the south side near Sixth and one mid-block on the north side. [3] Joshua Cresson insured the latter house in 1767. The surveyor estimated that the two-story house and kitchen on the north side of Cherry Street was from eight to ten years old, which would date it to 1757 to 1759. [4]

Cherry Street evidently was part of an early plan for the square. The proper opening of the street, including its paving, was obstructed, however, throughout the late 18th century by the Second Presbyterian Church's burial ground located fifty feet west of Fifth Street. The church was using the full 306 feet of the Arch Street lot, which included part of the Cherry Street right-of-way. On June 3, 1790 Edward Lynch informed Dr. John Redman, President of the church trustees, that the burial ground projected about eighteen feet into Cherry Street, creating a bar to getting the street paved between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Lynch represented a number of respectable inhabitants and freeholders "in that Square" to ask whether the church was "disposed to sell that part of sd. Ground and on what terms." He hoped they'd ask "as moderate as possible," a price for the sale, as it had "little value in itself," and it would serve a "public utility." [5] The Church did not rush to satisfy their civic duty. The Corporation Minutes recorded that in April 1799 they rejected the asking price for the part of their ground that extended into Cherry Street, claiming it unacceptable for the most "valuable part of the lot." Fortunately, an agreement was reached within a few weeks. The church accepted the

offer of L950, or \$2533 for the ground. Likely the burials in that part of the yard, however, did not all get relocated before Cherry Street was improved, as some bodies were discovered within the street right-of-way in the recent archeological investigations on Block Three. [6]

The church's sale of 18 feet from the original Arch street lot likely widened Cherry Street to its 40-foot width recorded on the 1875 Philadelphia Atlas. It appears that half of the street was taken from the Arch Street lots and the other from the Cresson ground to the north. The Cresson deeds regularly specified the free use and privilege of Cherry Street, as well as the three alleys they created for the lots sold. Evidently until the Second Presbyterian Church released their section of the right of way, however, Cherry Alley remained a narrow and unpaved cross street within the block. [7]

The real estate north of Cherry Street showed an early settlement pattern. Many of the first land deeds for the northern lots went to Quakers who in some cases retained their lot titles for generations. Stephen Phipps, likely Isaac Phipps' relative, purchased a lot on Sixth Street from the Cresson brothers in 1772. In his will Stephen Phipps instructed the family to sell another lot in the city to pay off the mortgage on the house in Sixth Street, an investment he left to his eldest daughter, Mary Phipps. [8]

Caleb and Joshua Cresson owned a large block of property that measured over 396 feet between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and 280 feet from Cherry to Sassafras Street. They took pains to see that it developed in an orderly and, for them, lucrative fashion. They set aside in their initial deeds of the 1760s a 20-foot right-of-way called Cressons Alley that ran between Fifth and Sixth Streets mid-way in their lot, creating two equal 130-foot deep pieces of ground. They also created two ten-foot alleys running north-south (in the 1795 directory called Star and Hoffmans Alleys), which divided the property further into convenient 80-foot-deep lots on Fifth and Sixth Streets, and opened up desirable deep lots along Cherry Alley and Sassafras Street. This symmetrical grid of public alleyways facilitated the rapid development of the northern end of the block. With this plan, lot purchasers could subdivide their properties so that all new owners faced out onto an interior public cartway that made their homes and businesses accessible. [9]

Clarkson and Biddle's map of 1762 shows only Cherry Street, indicating that the Cresson brothers' plan to lay out alleys had not yet actually taken form. The map shows one house on the north side of Cherry, logically the 2-story house Joshua Cresson insured, alluded to above, and another on the south side of Cherry, closer to Sixth Street, which no other record turned up during research to explain. The only other construction on the block stood on the Fifth and Arch Street lot east of the Presbyterian burial ground. Insurance policies cover several of these Fifth and Arch Street houses, but none were dated before 1761, when Scull was surveying the block. [10]

Arch Street Lots

By mid-century a certain pattern of construction had been established in the city. Attached brick row houses of two or three stories lined the streets east of Third Street near the heart of the city's lucrative maritime commerce. West of Third Street development was more scattered. An advertisement to sell property at Fifth and Arch Streets in 1756 appears to pre-date any sales on Block Three, but described what was to be built thereafter on the intersection's northwest corner. Thomas Lacey's estate consisted of a two-story house with a good kitchen and cellar under it, on a 15 by 50-foot lot on Arch Street. On its west side an alley running into Fifth Street bordered land of Thomas Bartholomew. Five years later Thomas Bartholomew invested in several lots on the west side of Fifth Street and developed the corner lots with a three-foot alley running into Fifth Street. The close similarity between construction patterns at the two corners illustrates the repetitive architecture style in the city

that at times foreign visitors found tedious. [11]

Thomas Bartholomew invested in real estate on Block Three with family connections. He bought property from his brother Austin's partner, Richard Hall, who was also Austin's brother-in-law. [12] In March 1760, Richard Hall and Austin Bartholomew, a Philadelphia merchant, advertised two houses for sale in the neighborhood, one next to the Sign of the King Hendrick in Arch, and the other in Block Three, on the west side of Fifth Street, opposite the Dutch Church. [13] In September 1760 Thomas Bartholomew advertised for sale three new two-story brick houses on the west side of Fifth Street opposite the Dutch Church and a three-story brick house on Arch between Fifth and the Second Presbyterian Burial Ground. These houses likely were constructed by Richard Hall, house carpenter, on speculation. Hall purchased the entire corner lot --50 feet on Arch and 293 feet on Fifth Street-- in two parcels on December 4, 1761. [14] Hall sold four lots within this parcel to Thomas Bartholomew the day after his purchase. These two men, clearly familiar with one another and with the property, continued to promote the real estate development for this easternmost Arch Street lot. [15]

Richard Hall purchased the corner lot from the heirs of Richard Hill, a prominent Quaker gentleman. Hill had left his estate in 1729 to his wife, Mary, and to his three brothers, four sisters, and several nephews and nieces. In 1751 Hill's estate finally was partitioned. Samuel Preston Moore and his wife Hannah inherited the northern end of the lot with 156 _ feet on Fifth Street The other heirs -- several merchant families in Philadelphia, two others couples in London and two on the island of Madeira-- received the Arch Street end with 136 _ feet on Fifth Street. All parties agreed to sell to Richard Hall in March 1759, when the overseas owners gave legal responsibility to Dr. Samuel Preston Moore and wife, Hannah, to carry out the transaction in their behalf. In the time between the agreement of sale and the actual deed transfer, Hall evidently proceeded to develop some of the real estate. [16]

Thomas Bartholomew purchased this Block Three real estate from profits made from his diverse background. In 1753 he ran a tavern, the sign of the White Horse in Elbow Lane east of Third Street. There he helped secure runaway servants and slaves and also sold slaves. In 1758, during the French and Indian War, he announced that Brigadier General Forbes had appointed him Superintendent of the Horses under his command and Bartholomew advertised for drivers. By February 1760 he had moved west to the upper end of Arch Street, near the sign of King Hendrick, where he sold imported Madeira, teneriffe, wine, all sorts of shops goods, and young Negro boys and girls as house servants. In March 1761 he offered for sale "A Parcel of likely young Negroes and a large quantity of Carolina Soal Leather, in Hides or Half Hides; also some Rice and Indigo" imported from Charleston, South Carolina. He continued to submit similar advertisements through the year. [17]

By August 1762 Bartholomew had moved to a residence on Arch Street in Block Three. There he advertised that his "Mulattoe Man Slave named Joe, alias Joseph Boudron" had run away. Boudron, Bartholomew noted, was born in Guadeloupe and had lived in New York and South Carolina before coming to Philadelphia. He was a good cook and could speak English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. Bartholomew concluded that Boudron was "much used to the seas where he is thought to have gone." [18]

All Bartholomew's efforts to capitalize from the slave and import trade and his investment in real estate appear to have fallen short of his mark. In 1764 he once again became a tavern keeper when he took over the old establishment of Musgrove Evans, the Sign of King Hendrick, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch Streets. He encouraged back his old customers with assurances that the inn had "plenty of good stables." He intended as well to keep horses for gentlemen "at the lowest rates and best manner." The following year he tried to rent or sell the 20 acres and saw mill in Chester County, which he co-owned with his son,

Benjamin Bartholomew, and John Cloyd. The boards from the mill he had been marketing in the city. All the while he continued to offer new houses on Fifth, Arch and Cherry Streets for sale, but evidently none of these efforts kept Bartholomew solvent. After his death in 1766, all his lots and properties on Block Three were purchased at a sheriff's sale by Robert Morris, later to be famous as a principal financier of the Revolution. [[19](#)]

Thomas Bartholomew's property can be further described from lot sales in 1766, by his insurance on certain houses, and by a recital of his lot ownership before and after his death. Bartholomew owned lots on both sides of Fifth Street, typical of other new owners on the block between Fifth and Sixth Streets. A survey of tax records during the late 18th century shows that several persons migrated west to be first settlers on Block Three. Bartholomew, however, invested as a real estate speculator. He owned a lot on Arch near the corner that measured 16'8 by 65 feet. Adjoining on the north he acquired a large lot that extended 112 feet north along Fifth Street and in depth the full 50 feet to the Presbyterian burial ground. Further north he purchased a 28 by 50-foot lot on Fifth and a 33-foot lot on Cherry with a depth of 60 feet along Fifth Street. Less than a year later, in October 1762, he purchased from Richard Hall another lot on Cherry, 16'8 by 60 feet deep that ran along the burial ground's east property line, thus consolidating under his ownership the Cherry Street end of the original Arch Street lot. Richard Hall provided that a 3 _-foot alley running 30 feet into Fifth Street behind the Arch Street lot remain open for "the common use and benefit" of the two owners. [[20](#)]

In April 1762, Bartholomew insured a 3-story house at the northwest corner of Arch and Fifth. David Kinsey, Bartholomew's in-law and estate executor, occupied the house. In October 1763 Bartholomew insured his own dwelling "on the north side of Mulberry Street, it being the third above fifth street." The surveyor described the 3-story house as "quite new," 17 by 30 feet, with a kitchen and piazza 23 by 13 feet, two stories high. That survey also insured a 6-year old tavern on the east side of Fifth Street. Two months later he took out another policy on a two-story house about two years old, on the west side of Fifth Street opposite the Lutheran Church. Perhaps when Bartholomew took over as tavern keeper at the Sign of the King Hendrick in 1764, he chose to move across the street as resident and lease his dwelling to a tenant. The record is vague about such specifics, but quite clear as to the amount of real estate he owned on Block Three at his death. [[21](#)]

In October 1766 Bartholomew's widow Catherine and the other executors put his properties up for sale. The estate sale advertised a total of eight lots, each with structures. Two lots stood on the west side of Sixth Street, two on Arch, two on Fifth and two on Cherry. Oddly, the sale listed a 3-story brick kitchen and piazza on a lot measuring 16 feet 8 by 65 feet on Arch Street near Fifth Street, and on the adjoining lot, another 3-story brick kitchen with a wash house and the privilege of a 3-foot alley into Fifth Street. These two kitchens as described had no house, but must have been the same properties Bartholomew insured in 1762-63. The advertisement also listed:

No. 5: A two-story house and kitchen, on Fifth Street, near Cherry Street, the lot 14 feet by 50-feet

No. 6, A lot, 14 feet on Fifth street, by 50 feet back, on which are erected two tenements, 14 by 16 feet, with the privilege of an 8 feet alley into Fifth Street.

No. 7 A lot, 14 feet on Cherry street. by 39 feet back to the 8 feet alley, on which are erected two tenements, 14 feet by 11 and a half feet each, with the privilege of the 8 feet alley, and an alley of 4 and an half feet wide into Cherry Street.

No. 8 A lot 15 feet on Cherry street by 89 feet back, on which is erected a ramed

building, divided into three tenements, two stories high, also the privilege of said alleys. The houses are well finished, and cellars under the whole. [22]

Bartholomew's heirs apparently faced debt, for the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in February announced a sheriff's sale. This advertisement described the two adjoining properties on Arch Street as three-story brick houses. The February sale also made better sense of the Cherry Street property. It specified that five small frame tenements stood on two lots along the 50 feet of Cherry Street east of the burial ground. This clarified the fact that all the construction in this section of Cherry Street was wooden. For the two tenements on Fifth Street, the sale offered the added information that each stood 14 feet wide on 50-foot-deep lots, with an 8-foot alley along the northern property line. [23]

As earlier noted, Robert Morris bought up these five lots on Arch, Fifth and Cherry Streets in March 1767. He held them for nearly ten years, while tenants came and went, most of them unknown. During that decade David Kinsey died. In 1770 his three-story brick house, kitchen and its 16'8 by 60 foot lot on the corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, next door to the "house and lot late of Thomas Bartholomew, deceased" went up for sheriff's sale. Evidently his family suffered financial hardships, too. [24]

Other land developers began to advertise property along Fifth Street early in the decade. Andrew Edge by 1767 owned four houses on Fifth Street near the corner of Arch. In 1763 he offered for sale a good two-story brick house, 17 by 18 feet, and a kitchen, 12 by 15 feet, "pleasantly situated on Fifth Street, near the Lutheran Church." The house came with "a handsome chamber" and a good cellar. It currently was under lease to Daniel Evans for 24 pounds per year. [25] In 1765 Edge offered for sale "a compleat small House, two stories high, genteely finished, with a two Story Kitchen and Cellar under all, a Pump of extraordinary Water by the Door, pleasantly situate on the West side of Fifth street, near Arch street, now in the tenure of Mr. Jonathan Phillips, at Twenty four Pounds per year." In 1766 he again advertised this property, adding that it was located two doors from Arch and had the use of a 3-foot alley. Times appear to have been hard, for he dropped the rent down to 20 pounds annually. [26]

By the spring of 1767 Edge, living "three doors from Arch Street" on Fifth Street, clearly wanted to rid himself of his city property and he put it up for public sale. He offered to exchange his four houses for a good farm within 15 or 20 miles of the city. In August the property was advertised as a public sale. The property descriptions made clear that the houses were built in pairs, one set two-story and the other 3-story, all of them located near the corner of Arch Street. Edge informed the public that the houses were "all new, well built, and neatly finished inside and out." [27]

Further research on Andrew Edge not surprisingly uncovered his familial connections in these real estate transactions. His father's will indicates that Richard Hall (see above) was his uncle, and it is likely that Edge purchased his lots along Fifth Street from him. In 1765 Edge advertised one of the houses on Fifth Street for sale and referred questions to Thomas Bartholomew. In that same advertisement and another that year, he referred to Richard Hall as innkeeper at "a Commodious public house" that Edge owned near Newtown. These developers advanced their interests through ongoing ties with family, friends and associates. In the case of Bartholomew and Edge, however, the financial risks appear to have outweighed the profit margin. [28]

At least two other houses were erected on Fifth Street south of Cherry during the decade. In June 1763, Plananigh (Hananiah) Pugh advertised the sale of "a GOOD two Story Brick House" on Fifth opposite the Dutch Lutheran Church. The house spanned 14 feet front on a 14 by 50-foot lot. Pugh lived next door, in the 3-story house bordered by a 2'9" alley that he

insured that year. Pugh's dwelling also was where he apparently ran a paint business, for the surveyor noted "a painthouse in front." [29]

Lazarus Pine likely responded to Hananiah Pugh's advertisement in June 1763, for he insured a two-story house with a paint house in front situated on the west side of Fifth Street "opposite the Dutch Lutheran Church" in October. The surveyor estimated the house to be about five years old, or built quite early for this block, around 1758. Lazarus had a son, Lazarus Pine, Jr., who opened a school in January 1767 in the house. Pine and several other teachers in the city opened night schools at pre-set rates per pupil the following fall. Merchants and tradesmen may have sponsored this citywide endeavor to educate their young apprentices or servants in math and writing after normal work hours so as to render them of better service in their business. Late the next year Pine moved his school one block south, to Fifth Street a few doors above Market Street (on Block Two), perhaps suggesting his need to be closer to the population center. After the Revolution he briefly reopened the school, this time on Fourth Street two doors above Market Street, once again closer to the middle of town. [30]

While the Fifth Street lots filled up rapidly during the 1760's, the rest of the Arch street lots on this block had scarce development, although an effort was made. In August 1769 John Knowles and Bryan (Brian) Wilkinson announced a public sale of nine lots on the east side of Sixth Street between Arch and Cherry Streets, seven of which measured 17 feet on Sixth by 74 feet in depth and two lots at 19 by 79 feet. The advertisers were brothers-in-law. John Knowles married Mary Wilkinson, sister of Brian Wilkinson, eldest son and heir of Anthony Wilkinson. [31] Wilkinson and Knowles acquired this 157-foot expanse of Sixth Street real estate through inheritance, as Brian's grandfather, Gabriel Wilkinson, received a patent for the Great Lot, measuring 99 by 306 feet at Arch and Sixth Streets, from William Penn in 1715/116. Later city surveys listed Bryan Wilkinson as the owner of the entire Sixth and Arch Street lot. [32]

These nine lots created along Sixth Street represent over half the full distance from Arch to Cherry, but there is only one known reference to their exact location. City surveys tell us that Bryan Wilkinson and John Knowles did sell a piece of real estate on Sixth Street to Ludwick Karacher in March 1771. Karacher purchased a lot 80 feet on Sixth by 74 feet along the south side of Cherry. Late in 1775 he insured two new two-story houses with kitchens on Sixth Street near Cherry. Each house stood 16 by 30 feet, and the kitchens 12'5 by 13 feet. [33]

Cresson Family Lots

S. Emlen owned all the land on this block north of the Arch Street lots according to the Parsons survey of c.1745. [34] When the real estate began to sell in the 1760s, Caleb and his brother Joshua Cresson owned this section. Presumably Caleb and Joshua, sons of James Cresson, chairmaker, and his wife, Sarah Emlen, received title to the real estate by inheritance. Both the Emlen and Cresson families shared a strong religious affiliation with the Friends Society and their good works, which evidently continued through to the children of Caleb and Joshua Cresson. [35]

Caleb Cresson began advertising to develop this large piece of real estate as early as 1764, and in not much more than a decade most of the property had been deeded to new owners. Initially Caleb advertised the land for rent, rather than sale. He offered lots on that "Half Square of Ground, nearly opposite the Dutch Lutheran Church," bounded by Sixth, Sassafras, Fifth and Cherry streets. He announced that a 20-foot alley would be opened through the ground east to west and assured prospective tenants that he would offer lots "of such Width as may best suit those that take it up." At that time he lived on Front Street, near Chestnut, a very prestigious neighborhood, and well positioned to carry out his business as a merchant.

The rent, it appears, was intended as ground rent, for advertisements in 1766 and 1773 specified land to let, on ground rent forever. [36]

By 1766 Joshua Cresson, a carpenter, began to be included in the land sales. Likely due to the income from the real estate, Joshua soon after began advertising himself as a merchant on Front Street. [37] In 1770 he and Benedict Dorsey joined forces as partners in a store on Third Street where they sold imports from the French West Indies. By 1772 he was married (Mary), and had opened a new store selling imported sugars, tea, coffee, spices, etc., at the upper end of Second Street. He also had purchased the brigantine *Charleston Packet* that tied his trade with Charleston, South Carolina, and had moved his family to a fashionable address on Market Street between Front and Second Streets. Certainly his rapid rise in social status was tied to his co-ownership in the real estate on Block Three, and in the ground rents arising from lots sold. [38]

Only a sampling of the many deeds listed in the grantor index under Caleb Cresson were consulted in this research. [39] The earliest deed noted, dated February 19, 1766, went from Caleb and Joshua Cresson to Ebenezer Robinson, a brush maker. He purchased a large corner lot on Fifth Street, 20 feet by 80 feet on the north side of Cherry Street. Robinson must have bought it as a prospective resident, for in May 1768 he insured his dwelling, a one-story structure with a broken pitch roof that stood 18'6 by 44 feet at the corner of Fifth and Cherry Alley. Robinson may have found financial success, for he (or perhaps another of the same name?) while living on Second Street near Race Street in 1774 advertised "a new pump" suitable for "middling sized vessels." This address closer to town and the seaport broadened his chances of selling within the brisk maritime market. By 1790, however, Robinson again lived on Fifth Street running a business as a brush maker. [40]

Up Cherry Street, due west of Robinson, Joshua Cresson insured a two-story house in 1767, where he already had a tenant, John Lawrence. At some point thereafter John Lawrence, porter, purchased this house and lot which extended from Cherry to Cressons Alley and measured 16'6 on those alleys. [41]

Robert Evans, a carpenter, also bought a large 32-foot lot on Fifth Street, at the south corner of Cresson's Alley early in 1767. The lot depth ran the full 80 feet west to the 10-foot alley. Caleb and Sarah Cresson of Haddonfield in Gloucester County, Province of West New Jersey, and Joshua Cresson of Philadelphia granted the sale. [42] Evans in 1760 owned real estate across the street on Fifth Street, a stable in Apple Tree Alley near the church. He likely retained this investment after his purchase on Block Three to assure an additional source of income in case his trade as a carpenter met hard times. Robert Evans remained at Fifth and Cressons Alley for decades to come and densely developed his piece of property. [43]

Another large corner property at Fifth and Race Streets was sold early to Jacob Williams, whose estate was advertised at sheriff's sale in May 1766. The property contained 36 feet on Fifth and the customary 80 feet depth back to the 10-foot alley. Evidently Jacob Kaisor, a taylor, purchased the lot to settle there or to develop, for he purchased an adjoining lot from the Cressons and built a house. In March 1769 Willing and Tod [sic], the assignees of his estate, advertised the property for sale, this time having 56 feet on Fifth Street with a 2-story brick house. [44]

In 1770 Henry Nail (Neal), a shoemaker, purchased a 20 by 80-foot Fifth Street lot near Kaisor's, where he resided for many years. The lot adjoining to the south already had been sold to Adam Eckhart, and to the north had been promised to Frederick Grasler. Together these lots nearly ran the full 130 feet on Fifth between Race and Cresson's Alley, as laid out originally by Caleb and Joshua Cresson. [45]

In the summer and fall of 1772 the Cresson brothers enjoyed a real estate boom, selling numerous lots along Sixth Street and at least one on Sassafras. Five or more Sixth Street lots were sold between Cherry and Cresson's Alley that year. On September 1, Stephen Hossmer, a house carpenter, bought the corner lot at Sixth and Cherry Streets measuring 22 by 61 feet. [46] A month earlier Christlieb Bartling, another house carpenter, had arranged to buy the adjoining 22-foot lot on Sixth Street and a smaller one, 14 by 41 feet east of Hossmer's, at the corner of Cherry and the 10 foot alley (later Starr). [47] To Bartling's north, Martin Waltz owned a lot referenced in the deed for the adjoining property to the north, an 18 by 80-foot lot issued to Nicholas Rash, a Philadelphia brewer, on August 1, 1772. Stephen Phipps, a local taylor, purchased the same day a Sixth Street lot of the same size next to the north, at the corner of Cresson's Alley. [48]

Bartling, like the several house carpenters listed in the first sales, no doubt bought to develop his Sixth Street property. He lived there for a few years, but then leased out the houses that he probably had built. Nicholas Rash, on the other hand, never lived on his property, according to tax records. He built a house on the lot, which he insured in 1774. The surveyor described the two-story dwelling as a new tenement. By 1779 Robert Venable, identified as an African American, had taken up residence in the house. Possibly Rash gave Venable his freedom during the Revolution and provided him with a home. Venable remained through the century and by 1813 owned the property. He later listed himself as a white washer in city directories and won local recognition as a founding member of St. Thomas African Episcopal Church. [49]

Frederick Walter, a bricklayer, purchased a 20 by 80-foot lot at the north corner of Sixth and Cressons Alley on June 1, 1772, and the same day John Gartley, a schoolmaster, took up a similarly-sized lot closer to the Sassafras corner. Gartley's deed indicated that Leonard Kessler had already purchased the 20 by 80-foot lot on the corner of Sassafras. On Sassafras Street, Zachariah Lesh, a house carpenter, bought a 20 by 130-foot lot from Race to Cresson's Alley, on June 1, 1772, the same day as Frederick Walter's purchase. The lot to Lesh's east had already been purchased by Jacob Groce (Gross). Lesh and Gross still lived on their property in 1780, when the former continued to work as a carpenter and the latter identified himself as a laborer. Considering their long residence in one location, it is a surprise to find no early insurance policy for either property. [50]

The Cressons also sold lots on Fifth Street in the early 1770s. Two carpenters, Jesse Rowe (Roe) and John Harrison, each purchased a lot side by side between Ebenezer Robinson's property at Cherry and Robert Evans' at Cresson Alley. On March 1, 1774 they both insured their own new two-story house that measured 15 by 19'6. The provincial tax that year indicated that the two men lived on the block, near each other on Fifth Street, but Harrison for some unexplained reason was not assessed for property. Harrison may have taken his profit and moved on to new, lucrative investments, for he advertises as board merchant at Vine and Water Streets after the Revolution. Jesse Rowe evidently did not live to enjoy any profit on his investment. After his death the property went up for sheriff's sale in May 1775. The estate included the two-story brick messuage or tenement on Fifth bounded by John Harrison's property. Perhaps the family failed to sell, however, as Thomas Roe lived there in 1790-91. [51]

Other long-term residents on the block appear in a deed of January 1, 1774 for a lot on Sassafras. Caleb and Annabella Cresson sold John Hinchman, carter, a 20-foot lot about 40 feet west of the 10-foot alley. Tobias King's lot bordered it to the east and Jacob Sulgar's to the west. [52] These three owners retained a presence on their lots for a decade or more. The 1779 tax identifies Hinchman again as a carter. Tobias King is also named a carter, while Sulgar (spelled Sulcher) is listed as a baker. These men evidently did not have the means or inclination to insure their properties. Sulgar, however, is taxed for a dwelling of considerable

more value than his neighbors', suggesting that food was a more reliable source of income than services tied to economic trends. His financial stability eventually led him to insure the property twenty years after he purchased the lot. Sulgar actually took out two insurance policies in 1793 to cover two plainly-finished two-story houses with back buildings. One policy included a bake house "built agreeable to law," in other words designed to prevent fires. Like many other property holders on the block, Sulgar built a rental property for additional income. The presence of the other house adjoining his own may explain Sulgar's high tax assessment in 1779. [53]

Caleb and his wife sold another Sassafras lot on the same day as Hinchman's to a joiner, Isaac Barnet. Barnet's 18-foot lot bordered the western 10-foot alley and on its east had a lot still in Joshua Cresson's possession. Barnet appears on the 1779 tax record with a very modest dwelling valued at 900 (compared to Sulgar's 2400). Evidently Barnet built a simple house, what he could afford, but did not remain on the block past 1779. Considering his trade as a joiner, Barnet may have gained sufficient trade to move east, closer to the center of commerce. The will of merchant Isaac Cox names Isaac Barnet (spelled Barnett) as a nephew, which suggests that he may have come from a moneyed background. He apparently left no will. [54]

While transacting all these land sales, Caleb Cresson decided to develop his own real estate. He built five adjoining tenements along the south side of Cresson Alley, at the corner of the eastern 10-foot alley, and took out insurance on them in September 1774. The row of rentals presented very modest, plain housing. Together they ran 58 feet along the alley, providing only 11 feet 6 inches in width for each two-story house and 14'4 in depth. These tenements remained in Caleb's ownership throughout the century and helped this researcher to find the south side of Cresson's alley in the tax records. Caleb Cresson a decade later chose to build four three-story houses on Cherry Street, one for himself, and three adjoining to the west. Cresson may have set the pattern that developed among lot owners in this section between Cherry and Cresson Alleys: the more prominent homes stood on Cherry, while low-income rentals or tenements lined the south side of Cresson Alley. [55]

Insurance policies indicate that other buyers in the Cresson section built new housing. Arnold Mitchenor and William Hancock purchased adjoining lots on the east side of Sixth Street north of Cresson's Alley in January 1774. Mitchenor at the close of the same year insured a new, plain two-story house on his lot and the following March John Bell took out a policy for a two-story back building on his lot on Sassafras Street. Neither of these men appeared in the tax records, suggesting they were both investing in city real estate for rental income or a favorable resale. [56] On at least one occasion a new owner, Uriah Former (?) insured a modest two-story house on the west side of the 10-foot alley leading into Sassafras or Race Street. If this reference applies to the eastern 10-foot alley, Former's subdividing of the Sassafras Street lot proved to be an early example of the multiple housing uses within the original lots that typified the real estate transactions during the closing decades of the century. [57]

Summary

The pre-Revolutionary sales on Block Three helped to change the dynamic of the city. A writer for the *Pennsylvania Gazette* [58] noted in 1775 that Race Street "is now become almost as much frequented as any in town," and some of that traffic must have been bringing supplies to the new residents on Block Three. The sales also reveal a general pattern at the inception of the real estate development. The earliest houses lined Fifth Street, the closest vantage point to downtown. Many of the original lot purchasers were in the building trades, carpenters, bricklayers, joiners. These men purchased lots to build plain, two-story brick row houses. Three-story houses were scarce. Only three stood at the corner of Arch Street and

Fifth Streets. The vast majority of new construction reflected speculative and modest investments. Immigrants were pouring into the city at mid-century and looking for affordable housing on the outskirts of town. Reflecting the trend north of Arch Street, many of the purchasers, especially in the Cresson section, were German by descent. Developers like Richard Hall, Thomas Bartholomew and Andrew Edge, and large-scale real estate speculators such as Robert Morris, Bryan Wilkinson on the Arch Street lots, and the Cresson brothers in "Cresson's Square," found the market a fast-moving and potentially promising place to be. [59] Insurance surveys document that the individuals who chose to build and also live on the block often put a few more embellishments into their new dwellings. Fortunately, the large landowners/builders also created alleys and rights of way for their investments to accommodate the tenants or themselves. These alleys remained intact until the demolition of the block for Independence Mall in the 1960s.

Independence

Historic Resource Study



CHAPTER 3:

The Revolution, Nationhood and Rapid Development, 1775-1801

A comparison of the relatively light development evident on the Clarkson-Biddle map of 1762 with the map prepared by John Hills in 1796 (see Fig. 3) shows the astonishing change on Block Three over thirty-four years. Hills, an accomplished surveyor and mapmaker, recorded the Cresson tract at the north end as densely settled, with only the slightest sense that some properties retained open back yard spaces. Hill's record of the Arch Street lots to Cherry Street, however, marked more than half the acreage as open space. The burial ground and the lot to its west remained clear of structures, whereas Fifth and Sixth Streets and the western half of Arch Street had been improved. The south side of Cherry also looked relatively open, which indicates that the Arch Street lots had not yet been heavily subdivided. The documentary evidence from deeds, wills and city surveys, as well as newspaper advertisements, helps to give some life and pattern to what proved to be a remarkable spurt of growth on this block.

Logically, more information turned up in the research for residents who remained at the same address for ten years or more and for those who prospered enough to enroll in the early city directories. People at the lower end of the economic ladder, who crowded into the small tenement houses that lined the alleys of the Cresson end of the block, remained anonymous, as the majority of current urban dwellers would. On Arch Street, the most fashionable address, only a few individuals could be identified. Fifth and Cherry Streets and Sassafras or Race within the Cresson section attracted the most stable residents or property owners. In numerous occasions neighbors were related to one another, or belonged to the same church denomination. Like immigration today, people seemed to locate among familiar families or in neighborhoods that promised work. [\[1\]](#)

The American Revolution, 1775-1781

Even a decade before the Revolution, Mulberry Ward between Arch and Race from Front to Seventh Streets showed the highest rate of growth. Of the city's ten wards, it was the most populated. Typical of construction throughout the city, the new homes and shops were modest two or three-story brick row houses. At the eve of the Revolution, however, the amount of real estate development on Block Three remained moderate and would not intensify until after the war, even though Caleb and Joshua Cresson advertised lots for lease in 1773 along Sassafras, Sixth and Cherry Streets. [\[2\]](#)

Philadelphia records give us faint indication of the owners and residents during the Revolution and how the war effort impacted their world. Only three houses on the block were insured during the war, suggesting a slow down in building. Ludwick Karigar, who had purchased a large lot at Sixth and Cherry Streets, insured two two-story houses near the corner in December 1775, soon after the outbreak of war in Massachusetts. At the north end of the block, Uriah Former two months later insured a nearly new two-story house on an alley near Sassafras or Race. The following November, William Thomas took out a policy on

a house on Fifth Street, a little above Arch Street where Widow Jane Peters lived. [3] Perhaps these three examples represent just a small percentage of the new housing completed during the Revolution, but left uninsured due to the strained economic times. More likely, however, the market for new construction opened up again after the war.

Seven heads of household were listed as African American in the tax list for 1780. This number increased the following decade as African Americans began to settle in North and South Mulberry Wards west of Fourth Street. [4] In 1780 some of those individuals identified as Negro may have taken up residence because the block still was lightly settled, and predominantly a laboring class neighborhood with more affordable housing. Perhaps some were attracted by the Quaker presence on the block. In 1774 Quakers were mandated to free any slaves in their ownership. In 1775 the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery and the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully held in Bondage organized with a majority Quaker representation in its founding membership. Caleb Cresson as the real estate principal for the northern section where most of the families lived, and a leading Quaker resident on the block may have assisted some of these individuals. [5] Others may have been household servants, free or not, entrusted to keep watch over city property while the owners took temporary refuge in the country. Or perhaps some may have been living on the block to work for military suppliers. The 1780 effective supply tax identified the following seven people as "a negroe" or "a negroe man" or "a negroe woman." Presumably each person named also had other family members or associates living in the household with them. The record indicates that all these people lived in property owned by someone else.

John Brown, for Henry Meyer's estate (corner of Sixth and Sassafras)
Cyrus, for William Todd's estate (also near corner of Sixth and Sassafras)
Nock, for Robert Evans' estate (corner of Fifth and Cresson's Alley)
Sarah, for James Guest's estate (Cherry Street, west end)
a negroe woman (unnamed) for William Ralston's estate (Fifth Street below Cherry Street)
Ann Pounder, for Ludwig karacher's estate (Sixth below Cherry)
Robert Venable, for Nicholas Rash's estate (Sixth, two lots south of Cresson's Alley)

All the men listed were assessed 1200, indicating they earned a salary and were free persons. John Brown, and possibly Cyrus next door to the south, may have worked in the inn Henry Meyers ran on the corner of Fifth and Sassafras Streets. Nock probably served as a journeyman level carpenter in Evans' shop, as his tax was exactly the same as Joseph Clark's nearby on Cherry Street, who was identified as "carpenter, jour'yman." Robert Venable, after fifteen years residence on Sixth Street, finally was listed as a white washer, beginning in the city directory for 1795. [6]

In 1782 Sarah, Nock and Robert Venable were again on the tax list, identified as Negroe, while John Brown's racial identification was left off (the only such case this research found). Cyrus and the woman at William Ralston's property no longer were listed. Ann Pounder remained at the same place in 1781, but the assessor dropped her surname. The use of surnames among African Americans began to spread with the Revolution and the emancipation of local slaves. Brown, Pounder and Venable all are surnames that reflect white families in the city or outlying areas, suggesting that those families may have once owned or assisted them, or won their admiration. [7]

The Effective Supply Tax for 1780 indicates that a "gun manufactory," stood at Sixth and Arch Streets on a lot in the estate of Peter Dehaven and Richard Wells. [8] Two gunsmiths, Thomas Elton and Isaac Johns, lived on the block and likely worked in some capacity with the plant. They operated as gunsmiths from a William Ralston property on Fifth Street below

Cherry. Johns also appeared on the tax list as a gunsmith on the south side of Cresson's Alley. Little is known about this gun manufacturing or its owners. Peter Dehaven didn't live on the block, nor did Richard Wells, but Joseph Dehaven did, in a house leased from the William Ralston estate on Fifth Street. Joseph, perhaps Peter Dehaven's brother or son, may have been managing the gun factory works. His landlord, William Ralston, purchased the former Thomas Bartholomew lots from Robert Morris in 1777. His real estate was part of the larger Arch Street lot originally owned jointly by Richard Wells' brother-in-law, Samuel Preston Moore, a prominent Philadelphia Quaker, one unlikely to approve of the gun factory. [9]

The same tax rolls list eight butchers on the block, three clustered along Sixth Street above Arch, two on the south side of Cherry Street, and another three in the Cresson section, two on Sixth and one on Sassafraz Street. This concentration may have been due to the block's location and state of development. Butchering operations tended to be foul and messy, not often established near densely residential neighborhoods. That these butchers were all situated close to the gun manufactory Peter Dehaven and Richard Wells owned at the corner of Sixth and Arch Streets might indicate that military contractors for munitions and meat supplies located near each other for the convenience of ready transport. [10]

The block in 1780 also showed fourteen textile workers, seven weavers and seven taylor. Such a high count suggests another case where location was determined for proximity to the relevant war effort. Samuel Wetherill, ardent patriot and active promoter of manufacturing in South Alley one block to the south, supplied the Continental Army with military uniforms. [11] He relied on individuals who worked at home, like a cottage industry. The weavers Adam Knoblock, John McInnis, William Johnson, Paul Kingston, Charles Walbert, William Houtsell, and Thomas Watson, and the taylor, John Frees, Jacob Henricle, Henry Sheerer, John Motshitler, Jacob Cooper, George Everhard and Leonard Rust all may have been part of Wetherill's extended effort. Four of the taylor were on Fifth between Arch and Cherry, one on Cresson, one on Cherry and one on Sixth Street just above Cherry. The weavers lived near the taylor, one on Fifth, three on Cressons, and two on Sixth Street below Cherry. By 1781, at the close of the war, five of these men had moved to new locations. No later record in the remaining years of the 18th century named such a large number of textile workers on this block, which may argue that these artisans had located their work near the military supplier, Samuel Wetherill, or to be near shipping stations while the war provided them business. [12]

Another possible connection to the military effort on the block is raised by the brief presence of Alexander Quarrier and William Hunter, coachmakers, in the tax record. The coachmaking shop stood either on or adjoining Robert Evan's large lot at Fifth and Cresson's Alley. In 1780 their business registered the second highest evaluation on the block —35,200— even higher than Caleb Cresson's at 27,500, who evidently had already built and moved to his home on the corner of Cherry and the eastern 10-foot alley. Quarrier and Hunter the following year showed a marked drop in their tax assessment. Their valuation fell to less than half Cresson's suggesting that their income may have declined with the prospect of peace. Quarrier also served as captain in the Second Troop Philadelphia City Calvary during the Revolution. Earlier in the war (1778) Quarrier advertised from his business "next door to the Indian Queen in Fourth Street" that he had an elegant coach for sale. After the war his partnership with Hunter dissolved and Hunter returned to his former shop in Market Street. [13]

Another coachmaker, George Way, did business on Fifth Street near Arch in 1780. A few doors away James Porter, saddler, earned a comparatively modest income. Perhaps one or both of them filled military supply requests. George Way did not appear in the next year's tax record for this block, suggesting that like Quarrier and Hunter, he moved closer to the center of town and the marketplace after the war ended. [14]

Considering all overland traffic relied on horsepower, it is not surprising to find four

blacksmiths on the block in 1780. John Greus leased ground on Peter Dehaven's large lot at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets, close by the gun manufacturing plant. James Brown leased space on Robert Evans' large lot at the corner of Fifth and Cresson's Alley and Solomon Taylor operated from one of William Todd's estate lots on Fifth Street near the corner of Race or Sassafras Street. Valentine Hoffman, around the corner from Taylor on Sassafras Street, was the only one who owned the lot where he worked. Hoffman remained for the duration of the century and in 1801 still did business from 166 Sassafras Street. John Greus appeared on the 1781 tax roll, but by the first census of 1790, he no longer was in business on the block. Solomon Taylor and James Brown moved away before the assessor took account for 1781, suggesting that they relocated to another neighborhood after the war. [\[15\]](#)

John Lawrence, a porter who lived mid-block on the north side of Cherry Street, recorded one of the highest tax valuations in the 1780 effective supply tax. Perhaps he profited, too, from the wartime demand for local transport of goods. Lawrence may have been the logical porter to move the guns, beef or military uniforms that the Continental Army possibly procured from Block Three. [\[16\]](#)

Besides those who may have served the war effort, the block in 1780 also supported the normal quotient of civilians, especially numerous widows (10), but also laborers, carters (2), bakers (2), a Chandler, schoolmaster, clerk, porter, sailmaker and shopkeeper. Only one merchant, William Davy, was listed that year. Davy lived in one of the only three-story houses then on the block, early built by Thomas Bartholomew on Arch Street at the corner of Fifth. By the close of the century Davy had formed a partnership with Josiah Roberts to market printed calicoes "equal to any in London." Evidently he had profited from the numerous English textile artisans who settled in the area after the Revolution, but in 1780 he may also have taken residence near the fourteen weavers and tailors living on Block Three. Finally, the block still showed a healthy representation in the building trades—carpenters (5), bricklayers (2) a joiner, and a painter. Some of these men, like Robert Evans, Jesse Roe, and Christlieb Bartling, had been on the block for up to thirteen years and from this location had built their careers. With the close of war, construction on the block mushroomed. [\[17\]](#)

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APPENDIX A:

Block Three in Census and City Directories, 1790, 1791, 1795, 1801

1790 CENSUS: NORTH SIDE ARCH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of People	1791 Directory Address
Hazelground, Susannah	Widow	3 females	177
Metzgar, Francis A.	Wine merchant	7	179
Franzier, Ann	Widow	2 females	181
Presbyterian Funeral Ground			
Catherill, Benjamin	School Masr; S	----	57 Cherry
Clawges, John	Painter	9	187
Simmons, James	Coach maker	9	----
Schreiner, Chrisr	Blacksmith	2	199
Duncan, James	Mariner	4	201
Willis, Thomas	Turner	8	203

1795 PROSPECT: NORTH SIDE ARCH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of People	1791 Directory Address
Samuel Israel	Gentleman		177
Umrick House	Coach-maker		179
Joseph Kirkbride	Merchant		181
Daniel clawges	Painter & Glazier		187
Jacob Gideon	Brush and Blackball Manufacturer, and blower of the horn for the City Light-horse		189
Thomas Hardy	Soap-boiler		195 & 197
John Mingle	Blacksmith		--

Samuel Lewis	Geographer & Clerk at war office		201
Thomas Willis	Turner		203

Cross Sixth Street

1801 CITY DIRECTORY: NORTH SIDE ARCH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of People	1791 Directory Address
Elias Dawson Jane Kelsey	Grocer Gentleman		177
Mary Weed Richard Milne	Gentleman Merchant		181
Alexander Thomson	Painter & glazier		Next
Jacob Gideon	Black ball and brush maker		189
Francis Douglass	Bricklayer		193
Samuel Fisher	Grazier		195
Abraham Phillips	Tallow chandler & Soap boiler		197
John Mingle	Blacksmith		199
William Sanford	Gentleman		201
Thomas Willis	Turner		203

1790 CENSUS: NORTH FIFTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	Number in Household	1791 Directory Address
Elwin, Hugh	Shoemaker	4	50
Weaver, William	Laborer	4	52
Noah, Emanuel	Trader	6	54
Hartung, William	Scrivener	4	56
Robins, Isabella	Widow	5	58
Dawson, Elias	Merchant	7	60
Henbury, Thomas	Fishmonger	10	62
Newman, Frederick	Card maker	5	64
Kein, Christian	Blacksmith; S	4	64
Lawrence, Phillip	Joyner	4	68
Rawlston, George	Custom House	4	70

	Officer		
Ross, Oliver	Comb maker	5	72
Dougherty, Daniel	Shoe Maker	6	74
Wayne, John a& Labrs		11	74
Miller, Jacob	Carter	2	78
Robinson, Ebenezar	Brush Maker	3	82
Dexter, James (Negroe)		7	
Roe, Thomas	Taylor	6	86
Howell, Reading	Surveyor	11	88
Evans, Cadwallader	Merchant	4	90
Taggart, Robert	Gentleman	4	92
Evans, Robert	House Carpenter	10	94
Hudson, Samuel	Gentleman	4	96
Seyfreid. Jacob	Barber	4	98
Nall, Henry	Shoemaker	4	100
Dennis, John	Shoemaker	6	102

1795 PROSPECT: NORTH FIFTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	Number in Household	1791 Directory Address
CROSS ARCH ST.			
Samuel Israel	Scrivener		
Charles Thompson	Scrivener		54
William Weaver	Laborer		--
Hugh Irvan	Shoemaker		--
William Harting	Scrivener		56
Jacob Hoffman	Scrivener		58
Mary Thomas, Widow	Gentlewoman		60
Thomas Hannelry	Fishseller		62
Christian Bloomer	Ban-box maker		64
John Cloer	Cabinet-maker & Joiner		68
John Lacave	French hairdresser		70
John Morel	French hairdresser		

John Graham	Cabinetmaker		72
CROSS CHERRY ST			
Ebenezer Robinson	Brush manufacturer		82
Af. James Dexter	Coachman		84
Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D.	Professor in the University		86
Reading Howel	Surveyor		88
Cadwallader Evans	Merchant		90
Robert Taggart	Gentleman		92
William Hutson Gamaliel Clothier Robert Evans	Merchant Bricklayer Carpenter		96
CROSS CRESSON'S ALLEY			
J. Christian Rittenhouse Samuel Carter	Shoemaker Watchman		--
Henry Nail	Shoemaker		--
John Dennis Mary Madden, widow Sophia Cresson	Shoemaker Seamstress Gentlewoman		103
Henry Meyers, Junr. Cutup Behme	Hatter Soapboiler		--
CROSS RACE ST			

1801 CITY DIRECTORY: NORTH FIFTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	Number in Household	1791 Directory Address
Henry Weaver	Boot and Shoemaker		52
Matturine Mouillie	Wine Merchant		54
Jacob Mansfield House	Carpenter		56
Ann Lyon Sarah William Mary Joy	Gentlewoman Gentlewoman Gentlewoman		58
Molly Thomas	Gentlewoman		60
William L. Blair Thomas Cooper Edward Blackburn	Lawyer Carpenter		62
John Christian			

Bloomner	Bonnet box maker		64
Frederick Weaver	Cabinet maker		68
John Newman	China store		70
Peter Shaffer	Tobacconist		72
James Mulligan	Blacksmith		
James Rolph	Grocer		82
Elizabeth Helm	Grocer		84
Mary Reinholdt	Gentlewoman		86
Reading Howell	Surveyor		88
John Buvet	Gentleman		90
Hannah Tully	Gentlewoman		92
Robert Evans Robert Evans, jun.	Lumber Merchant Hatter		94
Catherine Parker	Shopkeeper		96
Peter Deal	Labourer		98
Daniel Vandershee Widow Nail	Hair dresser		
John Dennis	Shoemaker		102

1790 CENSUS: NORTH SIXTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	1791 Directory Address
Brinner, George	Taylor	3	47
Greer, Jacob	Butcher	4	49
Walker, Martha	Widow	2	51
Miney, Godfrey	Baker	8	53
Rust, Leonard	Meal Seller & Inn keeper; S.	4	55
Gray, Joseph	Brewer	5	61
Humphries, Amy	Spinstr	4	63
Harper, John	Bl. Smith; S.	---	69 & 69 Cherry
Hallowell, Thomas	Joyner	6	73
Cunningham, Robert	Weaver	6	75
McConnell, John	Lab	3	77

Venables, Robert	Negroe	4 free persons	No listing
Sandiford, Rowland	Coach Makr	4	81
Deitz, Henry	Watchman	6	83
Guest, James	Taylor	4	84
Lambert, John	Chair Makr	2	87
Hasselback, Phillip	Shoemaker	6	89
Hansell, Jacob	Bl. Smith	5	91 & 183 Sassafras (a n. side no.)

1795 PROSPECT: NORTH SIXTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	1791 Directory Address
Cross Arch Street			
James Lanning	Cabinet-maker		61
Samuel Lanning David Knight	Carpenter Carpenter		63
John Banks	Scrivener		--
Jacob Temple Augurth Freeburh Michael Pepers	Taylor Watchman Labourer		67
John Fisher	Labourer		--
Stephen Sheremuth Mary Dearing John Crol John Esher Godfrey Meeny	Hostler Washer Shoemaker Ban-box-maker Baker		--
Jacob Fora	Wheelwright		?
Joseph Grey	Brewer		61
Madam Voyer			68 (even no.)
William Smith	House Carpenter		--
Jacob Hoffner	Schoolmaster		71
CROSS CHERRY STREET			
Isaac Ryal	Cryer with a bell		73
Matthew Walker	Chip-hat maker		73
Robert Cunningham	Weaver		75
John McConnell			77

Af. Robert Venable	White-washer		+
David Mandeville	Scrivener		81
Christian Lawrence	Blacksmith		83
Susanna Abington, widow	Gentlewoman		85
Angela Joujoutte, widow			87
George Felker	Shoemaker		89
Hannah Clark, widow Samuel Faulkner	Schoolmistress China Manufacturer		91

Cross Race Street

1801 DIRECTORY: NORTH SIXTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	1791 Directory Address
Andrew Baban	Gentleman		61
Henry Sherer	Hair dresser		63 next
John Esher Mary Fisher, widow			
John Dankwerth	Baker		51 next
Edward Farris	School master		
Joseph Gray	Gentleman		61
James Norris	House carpenter		63 next
H. Henry Francis Zess	Shoemaker Grocer, corner of Cherry alley		
William Lee	Schoolmaster		71
Matthew Walker	Soap and candle		73
Robert Cunningham	Weaver		75
Martha James	School mistress		77
Robert Newell	White washer		79
David Mandeville Agnes Carson Philip Maguire	Clerk in the bank of the U. States Gentlewoman Blacksmith corner of Cressons alley		83
Susannah Abington	Gentlewoman		85
Joseph Tucker	House carpenter		87
George Felker	Shoe maker		89

John Cress	Custom house officer		91
Sarah Fletcher	Mantual maker, corner of Race St.		

1790 CENSUS: CHERRY STREET, FROM FIFTH TO SIXTH STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	Directory Address (1791)
[North side]			
Miller, Jacob	Shoemaker	----	41
Ackley, Abraham	Cedr Cooper	5	41
Crisson, Caleb	Mercht	6	43
Thomas, Jane	Board.House	4	45
Roberdeau, Eliza	Gent.w.	2	49
Brame, Henry	Painter	3	51
Jenkins, David	Brush maker	6	51
Lawrence, John	Labr	2	53
Cathers, Benjamin	School Mast.	7	55?
Smith, Nathan	Carpr	14 (1 listed as "other free person")	57
Smith, Richard	Bricklayer	6	59
Hurlings, Joseph	Bricklayer	4	61
Lynch, Edward	Surveyor	4	63
Hoffner, Jacob, senr	Gentleman	5	67
Harper, John	Bl.Smith	3	69 & 69 N. 6th St.
[South side]			
Neilly, John	Labr	2	40
Nicholas, Joseph	Negroe	4 (other free)	No listing
Hights, Jacob	Labr	8	52
Smith, Anthony	Negroe	6 (other free)	No listing
Smith, David	Carpr; S.	----	54
Esprey, James	Weaver	5	56
Greer, John	Butcher	9	58
Umpchant, Jacob	Butcher	5	60
Baugh, John	Shoemaker	7	62
Shippack, Jacob	Baker	8	64

1795 PROSPECT: CHERRY STREET, NORTH SIDE, Cross Fifth Street

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	Directory Address (1791)
Sarah Sims, widow John Sims	Boarding-house Painter & glazier		--
John Lohra	Ironmonger		41
Caleb Cresson	Gentleman		43
			45
			47
John Elliot Cresson	Conveyancer		49
Ashley Bower	Labourer		51
John Amos	Huckster		53
Benjamin Catherine	Schoolmaster		55
Deborah Smith	Gentlewoman		57
Hugh Smith	House carpenter		59
Ann Hastings, widow	Gentlewoman		61
William Davidion	Teller of the Bank of the U.S.		63
Jacob Holiner (?)	Schoolmaster		67
			69

Cross Sixth St

1795 PROSPECT: CHERRY STREET, SOUTH SIDE, Cross Fifth Street

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	Directory Address (1791)
Susanna Wiggins, Widow Jacob Walker (?) John Mornington Thomas Esdall John Repham	Tayloress Bricklayaer House Carpenter House Carpenter Taylor		52
James Esby	Weaver		56
John Greer George Sunlighter	Butcher Labourer		58
Mary Swoop, Widow	Seamstress		62

Jacob Skipbeck	Baker		64
Richard Sands	Carter		66

Cross Sixth St.

1801 DIRECTORY: CHERRY STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	No. of Persons	Directory Address (1791)
[North Side]			
William Garrigues James Ralph John Sims	Measurer of carpenters work Grocer, corner of Fifth St Painter and glazier		41
Mary Robinson	Gentlewoman		41
Caleb Christian	Gentleman		43
George Ehrenzeller	Clerk in the mint		45
Jacob Dehart	Shipmaster		49
Daniel Carson	Driver of the mail stage		51
Hugh Smith	House carpenter		53
Benjamin Cathrall	School master		55
John Lohra	Ironmonger		57
Dallapham Ridgeway	Bricklayer		59
Jane Chapman	Boarding house		61
James Todd	Merchant		63 (& Starr Alley)
Catherine Riddell	Gentlewoman		67
John Weaver Francis Zenfes Catherine Jones William Rianhard	Accomptant Grocer, corner of Sixth St Boarding house corner of Sixth St House carpenter		69 May be west side of Sixth St.
[South Side]			
John Mornington Susannah Wiggins Jacob F. Walters Jacob Noble Philip McGuire Hugh McCurney John Rouey	House carpenter Tayloress Bricklayer Blacksmith Blacksmith Labourer Turner		52 back of 52 ditto ditto ditto ditto
William Cornelly	Shingle Shaver		56
Michale Pepper	Labourer		58

Jacob Scheipeck	Baker	62
George Ohle	Baker	64
Casper Trimble Cato Collins	Shopkeeper Brush maker	66 corner of Sixth St. (may be west side)

1790 CENSUS: SOUTH SIDE RACE STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	Number in household	Address in 1791 Directory
Deimer, Joseph	Flour factory	5	164
Hoffman, Valentine	Blacksmith	9	166
Grosse, Jacob	Laborer	3	168
Leshner, Zachariah	House Carpenter	9	170
Long, John	Tallow Chandler	13	172
Hersman, John	Brick layer	8	174
Sulger, Jacob	Grocer baker (1791)	5	176
Neese, David	Grocer	9	178
Fiss, Joseph	Doctor (Doctor of Physic)	7	180
Weedman, George	Baker	5	184
Lex, Andrew	Butcher	4	186
Snyder, Harman (Herman)	Joyner (joiner)	4	186
Trigger, Jacob	Shoe maker	6	186
Beyer, Adam	Tinman	6	186
Cahoun, Josiah (Cahoon)	Brick layer	6	186
Sharp, Mariah (Maria)	Shop keeper	2	188
Smallwood, William	sail maker	7	190

1795 HOGAN'S PROSPECT OF CITY OF PHILADELPHIA: RACE STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	Address number
Henry Meyer	Tavernkeeper	--
Valentine Hoffman	Blacksmith	166
Mark Bowers	Watchman	168

Zachariah Leschler	Carpenter	170
John Lang	Tallow chandler	172
John Hindman	Brickmaker	174
Philip Cly	Baker	176
Margaret Zolliker	Huckster	176
Richard Harper	Oval turner & Enginemaker	178
Lambert Wilmer	Flour merchant	180
John Greiner	Merchant	182
Jacob Greiner	Gentleman	182
Jacob Vanseyver	Bricklayer	186
George Herman	Baker	186
James Cassin	Soap boiler	188
Joseph Johnson	Printer	188

Cross Sixth

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY FOR 1801 SOUTH SIDE RACE STREET

Head of Household	Occupation	Address
Francis Shellas	Engraver	164
Valentine Hoffman	Blacksmith	166
B. Kinney		
Zachariah Lesh	House carpenter	170
John Long	Grocer	172
John Hanchman Michael Hanchman	Brickmaker Ditto	174
David Cossart	Cedar cooper	178
James Bennett	Bricklayer	180
John Greiner	Merchant	182
George Harman	Baker	184
Richard Lex	Butcher	186
Francis Arenttrue	Soap boiler and tallow chandler	Corner of Sixth Street

1790 CENSUS: CRESSONS ALLEY, FIFTH BETWEEN ARCH AND RACE
[North Side odd and South Side even street address]

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Reinhart, John	Labr	5	1

Roblet, Daniel	Tobacconist	5	2
Hoffman, Valentine	Bl.smith; S.	----	166 Sassafras
Snyder, Jacob	Shoemaker	5	5
Logg, John	Carpr; S.	----	6
Reese, David	Bl.smith; S	----	9
Cuff	A Negroe	4 (other free persons)	No listing
Williams, Jos.	Negro	3 (other free persons)	No listing
Moore, Moses	Negro	5 (other free persons)	No listing
Eplen, Michael	Labr	3	18
Ambristow, Matthew	Shoemaker	14	No listing
Shank, Barney	Bisc. Baker	13	20
Smith, Benjamin	Taylor	8	21
Burgaw, Israel	Negro	3 (other free persons)	No listing
Marshall, Ann	Spinster	3	26
Barnes, John	Plaisterer	3	27
Clothier, Mahlon	Brick Makr	5	28
Hayes, Charles	Labr	5	29
Meyers, Thomas	Currier	5	30
Burdock, George	Silver Smith	8	31
Limburner, John	Watch Mak.	6	32
Dalton, John	Silver Sm.	3	33

1790 CENSUS HOFFMAN'S ALLEY

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
McConnell, Arthur	Labourer		1
Flaughter, Fergan	Labr		1
Festor, John	Labr		1
Lewey, Joseph	Negro	7 (other free people)	No listing
Seneter, John	Labr	3	3
Merrion, John	Shoemaker	7	4
Kinner, Jacob	Wheelright	7	5
Reblett, Daniel	Tobacconist	3	6
Seice, John	Labr	9	7
Swayer, John	Labr	2	8

1795 PROSPECT: CRESSON'S ALLEY

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
North side:			
Andrew Lex	Butcher		--
George Vice	Blacksmith		--
Af. George Tapsies	Waitingman		--
Af. Hester Vandergrief	Cook		--
Barnet Shrunk	Labourer		--
Af. Isaac Timber	Sweep		--
John Baptist Anthony	French Upholsterer		--
William Penn Chandler Martin Gatler Henry Sims	M.D. Shoemaker Joiner		--
Mary Garrigues	Seamstress		--
John Cling	Scrivener		--

1795 PROSPECT: CRESSON'S ALLEY

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
South side:			
Elizabeth Titus, widow John Limburner	Seamstress Trimmer & Harness maker		--
John Kinner	Wheelwright		--
Charles Hollick	Shoemaker		--
Charles Mease	Labourer		--
Margaret Roney	Mantua-maker		--
Robert Carr	Brass Founder		--
Anne Marshall, Widow	Huckster		--
Lambert Smith	House carpenter		--
James H. Sterling	House carpenter		--

Af. Israel Bergo	Sawer		--
Benjamin Smith	Sawer		--
George Plumb	Coach maker		--
Hugh Courtney	Labourer		--
Robert Fullerton	Painter		--
Matthew Amherst	Watchman		--
Elizabeth Steiner	Mantua-maker		--
Susanna Reed, Widow			--
Rowland Sandiford	Coach maker		--

1795 CRESSON'S COURT lies between Cherry-Street and Cresson's Alley

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Jonathan Pencoath	Bricklayer		--
Joseph Stockton	Bottler		--
Mason Smith	House carpenter		--
Benjamin Crohen	Shoemaker		--
John Fox	Millwright		--

1795 STARR ALLEY: runs North and South from Cherry to Race-Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Isaiah Evans	Plaisterer		--
Jacob Crager	Shoemaker		--
Adam Boyard	Tinman		--
Mary Wynemore, Widow	Washer		--
Jacob Grace	Labourer		--
Catherine Chrice	Knitter		--
Albright Fogel	Stocking weaver		--
Jacob Book	Shoemaker		--

1795 Hoffman's Alley: is about ten feet wide, running North and South between Cherry

and Race-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets; it was deserted in the time of the Yellow Fever

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Jesse Roe	Carpenter		--
Ann Williams, Widow			
Samuel Cremmings	Printer		--
Apollona Hiltner	Huckster		--
Hannah Keegan	Schoolmistress		--
Barbara Wood			--
Ann Feeran			--
Mary Madden Christiana Greeger, Widow Charles Guyer John Siscar	Seamstress Shoemaker Stage-driver		4
Isaac Dixy	Pump-maker		8
Leonard Rolher Henry Peeler Arthur McConnolly	Labourer Labourer Labourer		9

1801 Directory: Cresson's Alley, from north Sixth street between 96 to 98*

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Hannah Sowers Sarah White Jane Wilson	Seamstress Spinner Spinner		
John Fletcher	Shipmaster		12
Charles Hollick	Grocer		5
Hannah Crocie Samuel Reed Philip Jenkins James Quive Peter Cook William Richards Rudeman Robinson Hugh McKinley Patrick Walters	Washerwoman Harnessmaker Labourer Coachman Brewer Shipmaster Accomptant Shoemaker Currier		6
Matthew Armbrusher	News carrier		19 next
Agnew Campbell			Next
Catherine Francis	Washerwoman		Next

Ann Smith	Huckster		
John Bierbourn	Minter		Next
Mary Earinfighter	Huckster		Next
John Seithoof	Carver and gilder		5
Charles Laak	Carver and gilder		7
Catherine Jones	Gentlewoman		9
Hugh Andrews	Cabinetmaker		11
John Walker	Shoemaker		13
Lambert Smith	House carpenter		15
Reuben Owens	Sailer		17 next
Israel Burge	Woodsawyer		Next
Sarah Smith	Tayloress		

1801: Cresson's Court from Race street between 186 & 188

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
John Miller	Shoemaker Jacob		
Kreiger	Shoemaker		
Adam Bayard	Tin plate worker		
Henry Ambrusler	Watchman		

1801: Star alley from Cherry street between 63 & 67

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Matthew Walker	Soap boiler and tallow chandler		
Robert Sharp	Tin plate worker		
Stephen_McGill	Blacksmith		
Catherine Price	Huckster		

1801: Hoffman's alley from Race street between 164 & 166

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Nicholas Weirick	House carpenter		
Conrad Solden	Cabinet maker		2
John Sunlighter	Labourer		3

Mary Maden	Mantua maker		4 next
John Cling	Accomptant		Next
John Dodge	Picture framemaker		Next
Sarah Dexter	Washerwoman		Next
Jesse Rowe	House carpenter		Next
John Craft	Bookbinder		Next
John Sharpless	Coachmaker		Next

1801 Hoffman's

Head of Household	Occupation	No. in Household	Directory Address (1791)
Apolomo Hickner	Huckster		Next
Mary Duncan	Seamstress		Next
Mary Hester	Boarding house		8 Next
Frederick Coultouch	Labourer		

Independence

Historic Resource Study



APPENDIX B:

Arch Street in 1810

1810 Census Information www.math.udel.edu/~Rstevens/datasets/smul1810.XLS				Listing in James Robinson's <i>The Philadelphia Directory 1810</i> .
Arch St. St. # or location	Structure Type	Surname & # in Household / # of Free Black people		
177 NW 5th	3-story brick	John Johnston, dry goods	2	John Johnston, dry goods store, 249 S. 2nd St.
179	3-story brick	Conway, Bernard, dry goods	5	Bernard Conway, storekeeper, 179 Mulberry
181	3-story	Fletcher, Sarah, boardinghouse	16 1	Rebecca Fletcher, 181 Mulberry
Adj. Presb. Burial ground	3-story brick	Chauncey, Elihu, gentleman	6 3	No listing
Back of 181	3-story brick	Longstreth, Joshua, merchant	0	Joshua Longstreth, merchant, 7 Church Alley
187	2-story brick	Fisher, David, painter and glacier	11	David Fisher, printer, 187 Mulberry
189	3-story brick	Ralston, Robert, merchant	19 4	Robert Ralston, merchant, compting house, 103 S. Front; dwelling 189 Mulberry
195	3-story brick	Hart, John, druggist	15 2	John Hart, druggist, 195 Mulberry
197	3-story brick	Brown, Peter, alderman	10 4	Peter Browne, late shipsmith, 199 Mulberry
199	3-story brick	Ruhl, George, coachmaker	17	George Rhule, coachmaker, 199 Mulberry
201	3-story brick	Church, Samuel, gentleman	9 1	No listing
203	3-story brick	Parker, Lydia, lady	3 1	Sarah Parker, widow, 203 Mulberry
205	3-story brick	Carl, Maskell, teacher	7	No listing
207 NE 6th	3-story	Dehaven, Hugh, dry	10	Hugh Dehaven, merchant, 207

	brick	goods		Mulberry
--	-------	-------	--	----------

TOTALS: 13 3-story brick, 11 men, 2 women 116 white /16 free black
1 2-story brick as head of household

Independence

Historic Resource Study



APPENDIX C:

Tradesmen on Block Three, 1785-1802

Based on
Alfred Coxe Prime, "Directory of Craftsmen, 1785-1800"
The New Trade Directory for Philadelphia, 1800
James Robinson, *The Philadelphia Directory*, 1802

Artists Limners Painters (3 pages in Prime)

Elouis, Henry, limner, 201 Mulberry, 1793

Blacksmith (26 pages in Prime)

Bunton, Jos. Hoffmans Alley, 1797
Coleman, Thomas, Cherry, b. 5-6, 1794
Eberle, Frederick, nr. 5th in Cresson's Alley, 1799, 1800
Egfeu, Adam, 5th nr. Race,
Hansell, Jacob, 91 N. 6th * 183 Sassafras, 1791
89 N. 6th 1793; 183 Sassafras, 1794
Hanson, Jacob, 91 N. 6th, 1794
Harper, John, 69 N. 6th, & 69 Cherry, 1791
Sawmaker, 69 Cherry, 1793, (15 N. 8th, 1795, 96)
Hoffman, Valentine, 166 Sassafrass, 1791, 93, 94, 95
5th St. near Race, 1795
Hoffman's alley, 1797
Hoffman, Vallence, Race b. 5-6, 1785
Maguire, Philip, cor. Of (Cherry) Cressons alley, No. 6th St., 1799, 1800
Reese, David, 9 Cresson's alley, 1791, 1793
Shannon, 69 N. 6th, 1794
Vice, George, Cresson's Alley, 1795, 96, 97
Yeakley, Henry, 67 Cherry, 1793

Boarding Houses

Chapman, Jane, 61 Cherry St.
Weed, Mary, 181 Arch

Box Makers (1 page in Prime)

Bloom, Christian, ban box maker, 64 N. 1794,
Bloomer, Christian, ditto, ditto, 1795, 96
Bloomer, John Christian, bonnet box maker, 64 N, 5th 1801
Esher, John, ban box maker, 67 N. 6th St., 1795
51 N. 6th, 1796
Newman, Frederick, card maker, 64 N. 56th, 1791

Playing card maker, 66 N. 5th, 1793
Ban box maker, 64 N. 5th, 1797, 98, 99

Brassfounders (6 pages in Prime)

Boyer, Joseph, Cresson's alley, 1800 Suppl.
Carr, Robert, 14 Cresson's alley, 1793, 95, 96, 97,
13 Cresson's alley, 1798, 99, 1800

Brickmakers (12 pages in Prime)

Hinsman, John, Race b. 5-6, 1785-108
Hanseman, John 174 Sassafras, 1793
Hinchman, Hinsman, Hanchman, Hinsman, John, 174 Sassafras, 1794-97
Hansman, John 200 Sassafras, 1795-97
King, Toby, 66 Cherry, 1791

Brushmakers (3 pages in Prime)

Gideon, Jacob brush & black ball mafr. (& blower of the horn for the city Light Horse, 1795), 189 Arch, 1795-97, 1800
Jenkins, Davis, brush maker, 51 Cherry, 1791
2 Hoffmans, 1793
Robenson, Robinson, Ebenezer, 5th b. Arch & Race, 1795, 82 N. 5th, 1791, 93, 95, 97, 98

Brewers

Graff, Joseph, 61 N. 6th

Butchers

Fry, Ellis, near 6th in Cherry

Cabinetmakers and Chair makers (17 pages in Prime) all these are cabinetmkr.

Cloer, John, 66 N. 5th, 1794
68 N. 5th, 1796-98
Graham, John, 72 N. 1795; N. 5th nr. Cherry, 1796
Jones, William, 70 N. 5th
Kearns, Christian, 5th b. Arch & Race, 1785
Lanning, James, 61 N. 6th 1795, 96
Lawrence, Philip, joiner, 68 N. 5th, 1791, & 216 Sassafras
Sims, Henry, joiner, Cresson's alley, 1795-97
Cabinet maker, 11 Cressons St. & 37 N. 5th, 1799
Snyder, (Schneider), Herman, joiner, 185 Sassafras, 1791
Weaver, Frederick, cabinetmkr., 68 N. 5th, 1799, 1800
66 N. 5th 1799

Carpenters (41 pages in Prime)

Bartley, Chrostopher, ho. Carpenter, Cherry Alley, b. 56th
Beel, Penvel, ho. Carp., 12 Cresson's Alley, 1793
Cresson, James, ho. Carp., Cressons Alley, 1785
Esdall, Thomas, ho. Carp., back 52 Cherry, 1794-97

Evans, Robert, carp., 5th b. Arch & Race, 1785,
Near 96 N. 5th 1797
94 N. 1791, 93, 94, 95
Fagan, Michael, ho. Carp. 75 N. 6th, 1799
Goodman, Samuel, ho. Carp. Race b. 5-6, 1785, 1800
Harvey, Benjamin, ho. Carp., Cherry Alley, 5th 6th, 1785
?King, Christian, ho. Carp, Race b. 5th 6th 1785
Laning, Samuel, carp., 63 N. 6th, 1795-6, [Arch-Cherry]
Leschler, ho. Carp., 170 Sassafras, 1795-97
Lesh, Zachariah, ho. Carp., 170 Sassafras, 1791
Lesh, Zachariah, ho. Carp. 170 Sassafras, 1794
Lish, Zachariah, ho. Carp., 170 Sassafras, 1793
Logg, John, carp., 6 Cressons Alley, 1791
Lush, Zachariah, ho. Carp., Race b. 5-6, 1785
Mansfield, Jacob, ho. Carp. Cresson's court, 1798
Meakes, carp. Arch b. 5-6, New Trade, 1800
Mornington, John, ho. Carp. Cherry near 5m, 1795, 1799
Powley, John, ho. Carp., 178 Sassafras, 1794
Reinhart, William, ho, Carp., near 6 in Cherry, 1800
Roe, Jesse, ho. Carp., 5 b. Arch & Race, 1785, 1799
Rowe, Jesse, ho. Carp., Hoffman's Alley, 1794, 1795
Smith, Mason, ho. Carp., Cresson's Court, 1795, 1798,
Thomas, Martin, ho. Carp., 5th & Arch Strs, 1795-96

Coopers (16 pages in Prime)

Ekley, Abraham, cooper, 67 N. 6th, 1793 (70 N. 6th, 1798, 99)
Snyder, Anthony, near 5th in Cressons Alley
Stonemetz, Conrad, Race b. 5-6, 1785

Engravers & Copperplate Printers & Enamel Workers (3 pages in Prime)

Bowes, Jos., architect & engraver, 25 Cressons Alley, 1797-98

Lumber Merchant

Evans, Robert, 94 N. 5th St. & 198 N. 5th 1802 Robinson

Painters Glaziers and Jaoanners (16 pages in Prime) listings below are painters

Fullerton, John, Cresson's Alley, 1797
Fullerton, Robert, 17 Cresson's Alley, 1794-5

Independence

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APPENDIX D:

Deeds related to the "Great Lot" at the northeast corner of Arch and Sixth Streets

Daniel Wilkinson,
And wife Sarah
To
Sarah Wilkinson, widow
March 28, 1764
1-7, [54]

Lot or piece of ground on east side Sixth Street, 45 feet on the said street and in length or depth 45 feet Bounded West by 6th Street; North and east by a great lot whereof this was part, now of Anthony Wilkins and said Daniel Wilkinson; and South by a lot of Thomas Wilkinson [part of a great lot whereof Gabriel Wilkinson who was the grandfather of the said Daniel Wilkinson died and his will left (on or about 13 September 1728) unto his son Gabriel and his lawful male issue and Gabriel died and left to Daniel his eldest son and heir- in court for common recovery

Sarah Wilkinson, widow, of the city of Phila.
To
Peter DeHaven, yeoman, of the city of Phila.
March 22, 1769
1-7, [55?]

Sells same lot as above for L75 This deed explains Great lot in more detail: Part of a Great Lot 99 feet by 306 feet which Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan Commissioners of William Penn, Esq., ...patent date March 10, 1715/16. Patent Book A, vol. 5, p. 413.

Brian Wilkinson,
And wife Esther
And John Knowles, Merchant
And wife Mary [daughter of Anthony Wilkinson]
To
Peter DeHaven, Yeoman
Oct. 26, 1769
1-7 [55-56]

Lot on east side of Sixth Street between Mulberry and Race for L42 17 feet on Sixth by 74 feet to John Cope's ground Bounded Southward partly by Wilkinson and Knowles and partly by the lot of Peter DeHaven purchased from Sarah Wilkinson

This deed adds new family information:

The 1728 will of Gabriel Wilkinson left to son Thomas 45 feet fronting Arch and Sixth Street and to son Gabriel a 45 foot lot fronting Sixth Street and to Grandson Brian a 45 foot lot fronting Arch Street And ordered the remainder of the Great Lot sold to pay his debts. Son Gabriel died and no lots yet sold Gabriel's issue Anthony, his oldest son, Rebecca, Mary, Margaret, Gabriel, by his first ventor and Thomas, Vashti and Mildred by second ventor to inherit, share and share alike Rebecca and Thomas soon died intestate without issue; Mildred married Edmond Allen Brian, eldest son of Anthony petitioned to Orphan's Court Brian Wilkinson and John Knowles [brother-in-law] buy out others (as I understand it)

Note: I did not copy the text that stated that John Knowles married Anthony's daughter Mary Wilkinson, but it did come from this deed.

Recorded Jan 3, 1770

Peter De Haven, Gentleman

To

Peter De Haven, Jr., Esquire, grandson

Oct. 14, 1800

E.F. 10 [271?] (the Grantor index cites p. 271, but no page nos. visible on microfilm)

All those new 3-story brick messuage or tenement and 2 story brick kitchen & lot or piece of ground thereunto...situated at the Northeast corner of Mulberry Street and Delaware Sixth Street in breadth on Mulberry 22'6 (including the westernmost 1/2 of a 3-foot alley which extends from the said Mulberry St. the full depth of the said Messuage extending the further depth of 6 feet north sloping on each side to a post fixed or to be fixed for hanging of gates which said alley at all times hereafter forever is to be and remain open as the same now is for the common use of the owners and occupiers of this and the messuage & lot to the eastward & in length or depth along the said Sixth St. 49 feet 1/2 more or less from the said Mulberry St. to & in a line with the middle of the northern wall of the said Kitchen Bounded

Northward by a messuage & ground of said Peter Dehaven & partly by the easternmost moiety of the said 3-foot wide alley

Southward by Mulberry Street

Westward by 6th s° and also a slip of ground 3 feet in width extending from the hereby granted lot from the northeast corner thereof and in a straight continuation of the back line eastward 4 feet and then northward c. 5 feet to the brick necessary or House of Office together with the exclusive use of the South eastern apartment of the said necessary and the common use at all times hereafter for ever of the well over which the said necessities are erected...from time to time a quarter part of the expenses for keeping and maintaining the said well in clean and good order.

Peter De Haven Jr. Esquire, of the Township of Radnor, Delaware Co.

To

Hugh De Haven, Farmer, of the same place

December 16, 1800

E.F. 10, [272?] (this deed follows in sequence the one above)

Sells above property to him for \$3000

Independence

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APPENDIX E:

Transcript of Certificate in behalf of James Oronoque Dexter, 1787

Transcript of Certificate on behalf of James Oronoque Dexter
Of Philadelphia, July 16, 1787

Pennsylvania Abolition Society MS Collection, Vol. 1, 1748-1789, P. 69
Historical Society of Pennsylvania

[James Dexter lived at 84 N. Fifth Street from 1790-1798. A copy of the certificate was provided by Dr. Daniel Rolph, HSP; the transcription is by this writer.]

James Oronoque Dexter a Black Freeman, when young and in Slavery was hired by his master to the Keeper of a Tavern in this City, and being of an obliging behavior gained the good will of those who frequented the house so that by presents he Renewed from them in the space of four years he had saved to the amount of fifty Pounds; his master dying in debt, he became the property of his Creditors, who being acquainted with his good Character for sobriety & honesty, & his desire of freedom, agreed he should be put into possession of it on payment of one hundred Pounds within two years which he engaged to do in the space of nine months, and with punctuality performed. After which being desirous of settling in life, and inclining to marry he fixed on a young woman of reputation, and obtained the Consent of her possessor who held her in so high estimation that he rated the price of her redemption from Slavery at so great a rate that Oronoque could not comply with the terms, and therefore for some time declined further proceeding until at length through the interposition, and influence of a friend he was prevailed upon to take fifty Pounds for her freedom, which was paid to her possessor by Oronoque having by his industry gained thirty pounds of the money, and the other part was lent by two of his friends, whom he carefully repaid declining to marry until he had done it; after which he settled and they lived together many years with reputation being Industrious and worthy of Confidence, and Since the decease of his wife he has Conducted with Sobriety, & Steadiness; having known him more than ten years I have had much opportunity of observing his behaviour, and proceedings, & do not know a labouring man whom I should prefer to employ, or who in more to be confided in, his humanity in assisting and Relieving those of his own Colour and difficulty is also conspicuous as far as is in his powers which with his conscientious principles render him a Truly worthy Character

Philadelphia 16th 8 month 1787

Isaac Zane

Being well acquainted with the above named James Oronoque Dexter, I can freely testify my concurrence with the character given of him in the foregoing narrative, and as he has lived in the family of my brother John Pemberton several years at annual wages, frequent opportunities have occurred to my observation of his steady prudent conduct, diligence in business, & faithful attention to the Interest of his master Since, as before his late long

absence from home.

Philadelp 16 8 mno 1787

James Pemberton

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APPENDIX F:

James Dexter, a Biographical Sketch

JAMES ORONOKO DEXTER

Note: Most of the primary research for this biographical sketch was generously provided by Dr. Daniel Rolph at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (HSP). Dr. Rolph had taken a personal interest in Dexter and had a research file on him. His initial interest focused on the name Oronoko, which, he explained, became popular in Abolitionist circles after 1688 when Aphra Behn published her novel, Oroonoko or, The Royal Slave in London. In James Dexter's manumission papers, dated 1767, he was called "Oronoko royal Slave."

James Oronoko Dexter until recently remained an obscure century African American in Philadelphia. Gary Nash referenced Oronoko Dexter in his *Forging Freedom The Formation of Philadelphia's Black Community 1720-1840* (Harvard University Press, 1988) as one of six Philadelphia free blacks who petitioned the State of Pennsylvania in 1782 "to fence in the Negroes Burying Ground in the Potters field." This reference later fit in with material gathered from the Pennsylvania Abolition Society Papers by Dr. Daniel Rolph at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Henry Dexter left "Oronoco," his Negro boy, to his son James by his will of 1749. (WPA-Ph4-Will Books I-K, 44) Henry Dexter had invested in real estate just before his death by building several houses on Elbow Lane "within 2 doors of the White Horse" and opposite the Presbyterian burying-ground, where he lived. He was buried at Christ Church on February 5, 1750.

The estate of James Dexter manumitted Oronoko in August 1767, presumably in his early manhood. The legal document, witnessed by Asheton Humphreys, Charles Thomson and Christopher Marshall, named Joseph Yeates and "Oronoko royal Slave" as the two parties who provided 100 pounds to the executors to pay off James Dexter's creditors. According to the certificate that Isaac Zane left in 1787, James Dexter died in debt, so that the executors possibly required Oronoko, who had been hired out to a local tavern keeper, to buy himself. Joseph Yeates, referenced with Oronoko on his manumission, was a well known tavern keeper in 1767 with a license to run the "Three Tun" on Chestnut Street between Second and Third Street, later called "Fountain Inn."

By the 1790 census James Dexter, a free black man with seven other household members, lived on the west side of North Fifth Street. While he was not recorded in Clement Biddle's 1791 directory, he did appear in the 1791 tax assessment (identified as a Negro) in the same location, next to Ebenezer Robinson, a brushmaker, listed in the 1791 directory at 82 N. Fifth Street. Robinson purchased the corner 20 by 80-foot lot at Fifth and Cherry Streets from Caleb and Joshua Cresson in 1766, (Ph Co Deed Book I, 3, 482) and settled there. Three years later he purchased the adjoining 20-foot lot to the north, again from the Cresson brothers (Ph Co Deed Book GWR 6, 275). He insured a new, "very plain" two-story house "two doors above Cherry" in 1791, possibly built for James Dexter. (Contributionship Book

2, 253) Robinson signed an anti-slavery petition in 1783 and may have had personal connections with Dexter. To date, however, no such connections, other than the physical proximity, have been found.

From 1794 to 1798 James Dexter listed himself as a coachman at 84 N. Fifth Street. It is not clear whether he served as coachman for Robinson. Dexter disappeared with no further record after 1798. Dr. Rolph's efforts to find a death notice for him came to naught.

John Pemberton, a wealthy Philadelphia Quaker merchant and traveling religious preacher, by his will probated in 1795, bequeathed 50 pounds a year for James Oronoko Dexter during his natural life. A month before his death in Germany, Pemberton wrote a codicil to his will that added 35 pounds to the 15 pounds he originally allocated to Dexter. Thus he more than doubled the annual bequest, which suggests the special place Dexter had assumed in Pemberton's final thoughts. In his will, recorded in April 1794, Pemberton noted that Dexter was living with him. At first this was confusing: did Dexter live in two places? Likely not: John Pemberton probably drafted his will in the 1780s, when Dexter, as noted in the 1787 testimony of James Pemberton, was living with John Pemberton. When preparing for his extended missionary trip overseas in 1794, Pemberton probably officially recorded his will. This precaution was a wise one, as he died in Germany in 1795.

John Pemberton also left money in trust for James Dexter and Absalom Jones for the "Society of Black People for support of the Poor," possibly also known as the Free African Society. Pemberton had known Dexter for many years, at least since the year of his manumission in 1767. John's brother, James Pemberton, had vouched for him in 1787, in a certificate in behalf of James Oranque Dexter. This revealing document was authored primarily by John Pemberton's father-in-law, Isaac Zane who stated that he had known Dexter, for more than ten years and could vouch for "his humanity in assisting and Relieving those of his own Colour under difficulty." James Pemberton vouched for Zane's testimony and added that Dexter "has lived in the family of my brother John Pemberton several years at annual wages." During that time he observed Dexter's "steady prudent conduct, diligence in business, & faithful attention to the interest of his master since, as before his late long absence from home." (PA Abolition Society (PAS) Papers, PAS MSS Collection, Vol. 1, 69)

Isaac Zane also revealed that after establishing his freedom in 1767 Dexter "fixed on a young woman of reputation" to marry, he "being desirous to settle." The unnamed owner of this woman gave his consent for their marriage, but he held her "in so high estimation" that Dexter could not afford to buy her from slavery. Zane explained that "for some time" Dexter "declined further proceeding, until at length through the interposition, and influence of a friend [John Pemberton?] he was prevailed upon to take fifty Pounds for her freedom, which was paid to her possessor by Oronoque having by his industry gained thirty pounds of the money, and the other part was lent by two of his friends, whom he carefully repaid declining to marry until he had done it;..." Dr. Rolph's research showed that "Noake of the Said City" [short for Oronoke?] purchased from William Jones, grazier, a woman "named Priss, aged about 25 years," on December 23, 1767. John Pemberton stood as a witness.

Besides the petition in 1782 signed by "Oronoko" Dexter, there is one more surviving document that shows that he persisted for some time with his boyhood name. A letter from Phineas Bond to "Oronoake" in January 1784 was addressed "Oronoko at Mr. John Pemberton's." (Both spellings are on the document.) Bond starts "I received your letter and immediately made inquiry of several Persons formerly acquainted with Polydore, whom you wrote about..." This suggests that Dexter had learned to read and write, presumably at a Quaker school. John Pemberton's 16-page will endowed the "Schooling for People of Colour," among his many philanthropic entries. (Dr. Rolph also located information on Polydore and his wife Rose, not included in this summary.)

The 1787 certificate noted that James Dexter lived with his wife for many years before her death. The 1795 tax record and city directory indicate that a Sarah Dexter lived on Hoffman's Alley. Her placement in the tax assessment listing suggests that she may have lived at the back end of the lot listed as 84 N. Fifth Street, James Dexter's address for most of the decade (1790-1798). The 1801 Directory listed her as a washerwoman, a common occupation for poor single women. Whether Sarah Dexter or Richard Dexter, shoemaker, who lived elsewhere according to city directories, were children of James Dexter has not yet been determined.

Coxey Toogood

Revised August 2003

Independence

Historic Resource Study



APPENDIX G:

Chain of Title for Dexter Lot, 134 N. Fifth Street

Chain of Title for 134 North Fifth Street (formerly 84 N. Fifth St.),
The address for James Dexter, 1790-1798

NOTE: The record has not yet been found entitling Caleb and Joshua Cresson to the half block north of Cherry Street, but the likelihood is strong that they inherited the real estate from Samuel Emlen, their relative (grandfather?).

Caleb Cresson and Joshua Cresson, Merchants, City of Philadelphia
To
Ebenezer Robinson, brushmaker
January 1, 1770 Lot 20 by 80 feet, to a certain 10 foot alley
GWR 6, 275 [Robinson insures a plain two story brick house, 1791
James Dexter, coachman, on record as tenant 1790-98]

Phineas Buckley and Joshua R. Smith
Executors to Estate of Ebenezer Robinson
To
John Jenkins, shoemaker
November 22 1823

Mary Jenkins, Administratrix
To
John Bechtel, shoemaker
20 June 1831 lot with a two-story brick messuage or tenement
AM 10, 666-669

Ann Wharton
To
John Bechtel
Nov. 15, 1833 for purchase of ground rent (\$200)
AM 44, 164

John Bechtel, shoe dealer
To
George Neale
May 22 1834 lot with two-story brick messuage or tenement
AM 47, 247

George Neale, et ux., farmer, Brandywine Hundred, Newcastle Co., Delaware
To
George F. Lee, bricklayer, Northern Liberties
12 Oct. 1842 two-story brick messuage and lot
GS45, 206

George F. Lee of Northern Liberties
To
Philip Doflein, Patternmaker, Phila.
14 August 1846 two-story brick messuage or tenement and lot
AWM 12, 510

Philip Doflein, pattern maker, and Helena his wife
To
Andrew Engelke, shopkeeper
Oct. 31, 1891
TG102, 118

This deed transfers a four-story brick messuage or tenement and lot 19'8 from Cherry Street. The deed recites that Philip Dolfein "hath taken the said two-story Brick messuage and Built & erected thereon the 4-story brick messuage," but does not give a date. The 4-story building, which survived until the pre-demolition photographs of Block Three, therefore was built sometime between 1846, when Dolfein took the title to the property, and 1891, at the next deed transfer.]

Andrew Engelke died intestate 21 Dec 1896, leaving wife Katherine & 2 children

William F. Gibbons and John Engelke
To
Katherine Engelke
6 May 1905 brick tenement & lot
W.S.V. 490, 26

Katherine Engelke Regenspurger and
Max Regenspurger
To
M. Hanson & Co.
17 October 1927
JMH 265, 4

E.M. Hanson & Co., Inc., a PA corporation
To
General State Authority
December 1, 1958 lot with brick tenement
?

CITY DIRECTORIES, 1844-1900

Philip Doflein

McElroy's Philadelphia Directory,
1844-1845: chaser*, 84 N. Fifth St.
McElroy's 1847-1848: chaser, 84 N. Fifth St.
McElroy's 1855: chaser, 84 N. Fifth

*Chaser: "One who chases or engraves metal." *Oxford English Dictionary*

McElroy's 1857: trimming store & chaser, 84 N. Fifth St.
McElroy's 1858: trimming store & chaser, 134 N. Fifth St.
McElroy's 1860: no listing

McElroy's 1865: mouldmaker, 134 N. Fifth St.

Gospills Philadelphia City Directory for 1870: mouldmaker, 1 Clyde pl; home 134 N. Fifth St.

Gospills 1875: moulder, h 446 N. 7th Street

Gospills 1880: h. 410 Green Street

Gospills 1885: bottlemoulds, 1 Clyde pl. h. 524 N. 4th S t. Gospills 1890: moulds, 118 Clyde pl.

Gospills 1895: moulder, 1 Clyde pl. h. 524 N. 4th Gospills

Gospills 1900: Dolflein, Helen, wid Philip, h. 524 N. 4th

Dolflein, P. carpenter, 101 N. Reese

Andrew Engelke

[pays Dolflein a mortgage in 1891 for the 4-story building and lot at 134 N. Fifth St.]

Gospills Directory, 1890: liquors, 134 N. 5th

Gospills 1895: fruit, 134 N. 5th St. h. 524 N. 4th St.

[the home address is same as Dolflein's listing, 1885 ff, which suggests that they have a family tie. Andrew Engelke died intestate in Dec. 1896; Catherine Engelke is his widow and perhaps Dolflein's daughter.]

Gospills 1900: Catherine Engelke, fruit, 134 N. 5th St.

Gospills 1905: Katherine Engelke, fruit, 134 N. 5th St.

Gospills 1910: Katherine Engelke, fruit, 134 N. 5th St.

Gospills 1915: Katherine Engelke, cigars, 134 N. 5th

Katherine Engelke Regenspurger and Max Regenspurger, cigars, 134 N. 5 St. sell to M.

Hanson & Co., Oct. 17, 1927

Hanson & Company

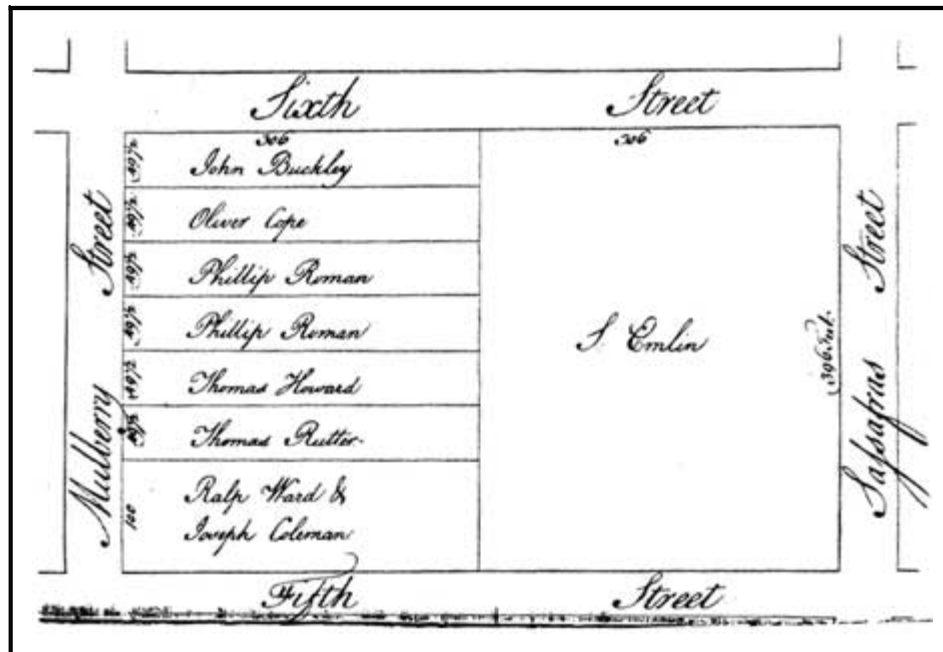
Polk's-Boyd's Philadelphia Directory 1925, 1930, and 1934 list Hanson & Co., electrotypers, 233 S. 8th St. [This was the only Hanson & Co. listed; perhaps they invested in real estate and leased this building and lot out until Dec. 1, 1958, when sold to the Pennsylvania General State Authority.]

Independence

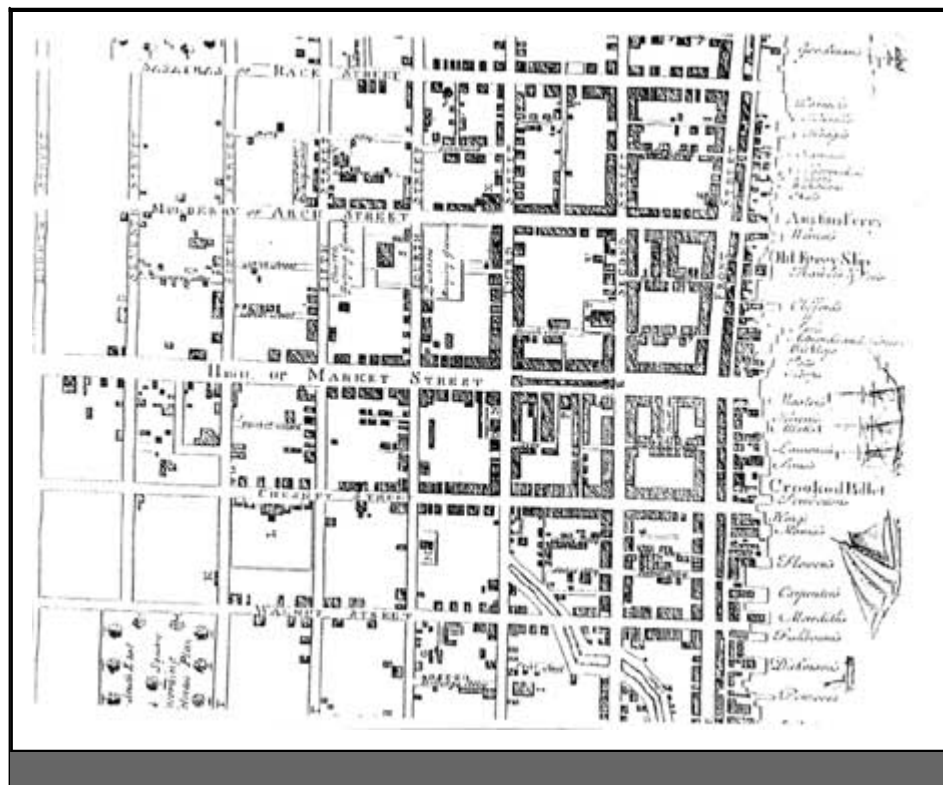
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ILLUSTRATIONS



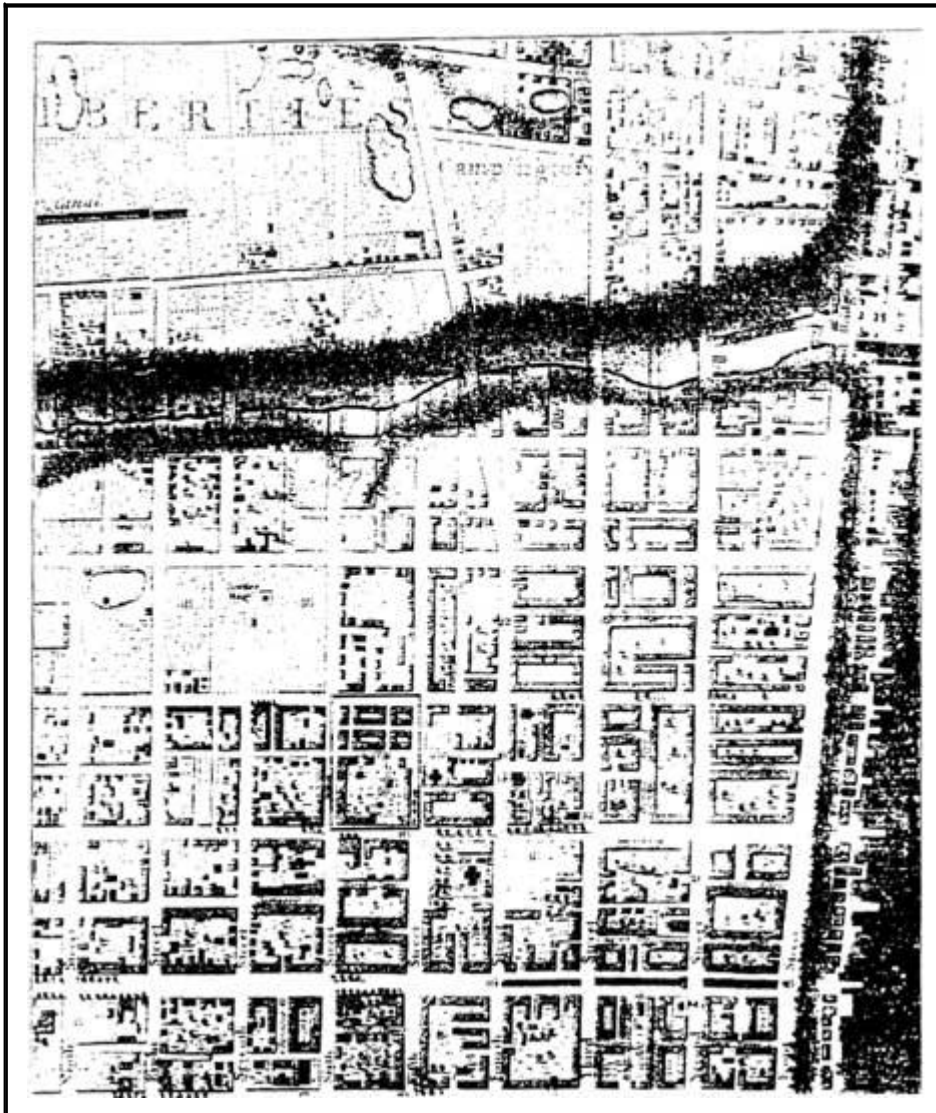
1. William Parson's "Plan of Philadelphia," 1741-1748. (click on image for an enlargement in a new window)



2. Clarkson-Biddle, "Plan of the City of Philadelphia," May 30, 1762. ([click on image for an enlargement in a new window](#))

Matthew Clarkson and Mary Biddle published the "Plan of the City of Philadelphia" late in 1762, the year after the death of its creator, Nicholas Scull, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. Mary Biddle, Scull's daughter and executrix, worked with Matthew Clarkson, the engraver, to publish Scull's work, considered the first detailed map of Philadelphia. (see Snyder, *City of Independence*, 62)

Scull's survey of the block between Arch and Race from Fifth to Sixth Streets marked the location of the Presbyterian Burial Ground and a few pioneer houses along Fifth Street and Cherry Street.



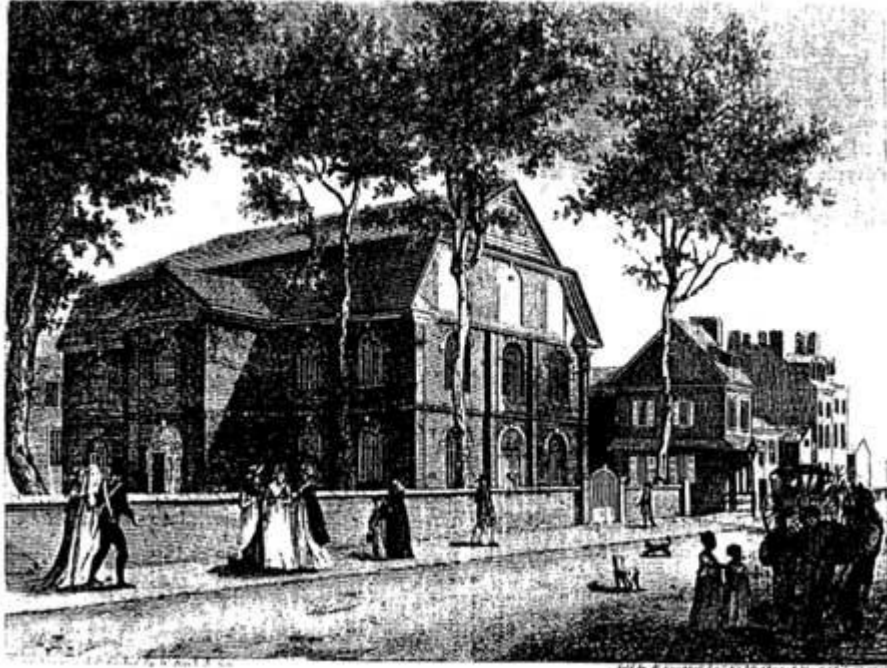
3. John Hills, Surveyor and Draughtsman, "Plan of the City of Philadelphia and its Environs," May 30th 1796 ([click on image for an enlargement in a new window](#))

Martin P. Snyder in *City of Independence*, ranked Hills' map as "most important," citing its detail and quality of work. City Council approved it with a written commendation.

John Hill served as an engineer in the British Army during the Revolution and after the war set up business in New Jersey as a

surveyor and mapmaker. By 1790 he had moved his business to Philadelphia, where he remained for more than two decades. (Snyder, 106)

Hills' survey for Block Three clearly demonstrates the rapid development of real estate in the neighborhood after the Revolution, particularly in the northern half of the block, the Cresson family section.



4. "Old Lutheran Church, in Fifth Street, Philadelphia," William Birch, 1800

St. Michael's Lutheran Church was constructed in 1743-1748 midway between Arch and Race streets, on the east side of Fifth Street. When real estate began to sell across Fifth Street in Block Three twenty years later, the church provided a ready landmark for developers' advertisements. Today the United States Mint covers the entire block where the church stood.

Introduction

5. "Plan of the Arch Street Burial Ground belonging to the Second Presbyterian Church, 1835." ([click on image for an enlargement in a new window](#))

Map Case 2.49, Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia
(The plan has been reduced in size for the convenience of this report.)

This 1835 plan of the burial ground lists the major family burial vaults along the central walkway within the yard. The construction of the Session Room facing Cherry Street required the reburial of numerous graves within its perimeter. The archives for the Second Presbyterian Church has another plan documenting (with name, age at death and date of burial) the graves within that space, presumably all relocated.

When the church moved its Arch Street burial ground in the 1860s, those families with vaults sometimes moved their ancestors to different cemeteries within the region, but the task of moving all the bodies fell short of completion, as the recent archeology by Kise Straw and Kolodner clearly demonstrated.



6. Fifth Street between Cherry Street and Quarry facing West. Photo By Kehoe July 1953 (INDE 1028) ([click on image for an enlargement in a new window](#))

This photograph was taken in the 1950s as part of a documentary series to record the buildings about to be demolished for the creation of Independence Mall State Park.

James Dexter, a free African and one of the founders of St. Thomas African Episcopal Church, occupied a plain, two-story brick house on the second lot above Cherry Street, 84 North Fifth Street. There he lived with seven other people, according to the 1790 census, and made his living as a coachman. His reliable service and good works were recognized by prominent Quaker merchant and preacher, John

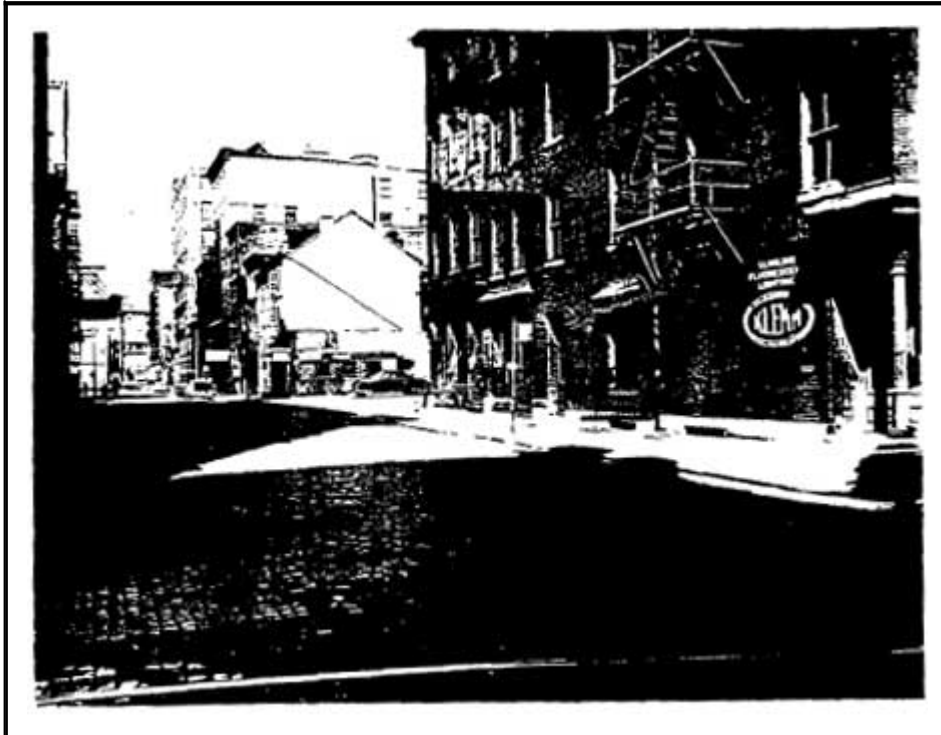
Pemberton, who left Dexter an annual annuity, as well as money in trust for the local African community, in his will probated in 1795.

Sometime after his purchase of this property (then 134 N. Fifth Street) in 1846, Philip Doflein replaced the two-story building with this four-story brick structure, as explained in a deed of 1891. Recently the National Constitution Center hired Kise Straw and Kolodner to excavate the site to search for evidence of James Dexter. The analysis of that archeology will provide some insights to the 18th and 19 century history of the property.



7. Northwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets. Photo by Kehoe, July 1953 (INDE 1018) *(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)*

The mid-eighteenth century brick houses at the corner survived until the demolition of Block Three. These had once been among the highest valued houses on the block.



8. Cherry Street at Fifth Street, looking West. Photo by Kehoe July 1953. (INDE 1022) *(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)*

The parking lot on the north side of Cherry Street is the site of Caleb Cresson's home. He insured his three-story brick house that fronted 35 feet on Cherry Street in 1786 and lived there until his death in 1816. Cresson's diary of 1791-1792 offers a window into the simple pleasures he enjoyed when working in the small walled garden behind his house.

Caleb Cresson's will left his house and three others he had built adjoining to the west, to his son Caleb Cresson Jr., amounting to some 91 feet of real estate frontage on Cherry Street.



9. 515 Cherry Street-north side. Photo by Koehler Summer 1952 (INDE 2365-F)
(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)

Two of the houses that were still standing west of the parking lot on Cherry Street appear to be eighteenth century construction and thus may have been the houses Cresson insured in 1786 with his own home at the corner of Hoffman's Alley.



10. 141 North Sixth Street-East side between Race and Cherry Streets. Photo by William Koehler Summer 1952 (INDE 2364-A) *(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)*

The shadow of a smaller two-story house built for the hordes of working tradesmen who settled on this block can be seen in the facing side wall of the surviving house at 141 North Sixth, which appears itself to be of late 18th century construction.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

Philadelphia City Surveys

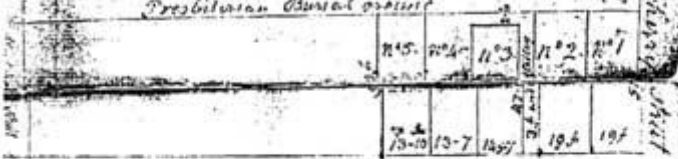
Division 2T, Folder 43, pre-1814, Race to Mulberry, 5th to 6th, Philadelphia City Archives

These city surveys have survived in a fragmented condition. They are usually doublesided, evidently done so to conserve paper or cost or both. Thus several lots surveyed at different times and at different places on the block might fill one sheet. Sometimes these surveys provide information from former deeds and wills that explain land ownership. Together they provide a composite of measurements and context for only a few sections of Block Three in the eighteenth century.

Hand-drawn map of the 'Pachtbureau Flurteil Grund' area. The map shows a rectangular plot divided into several sections. The top section is labeled 'Pachtbureau Flurteil Grund'. Below it, the plot is divided into sections labeled '556', '557', and '558'. The left side of the plot is labeled 'H. Pöschel'. The right side is labeled 'H. Pöschel'. The bottom section is labeled 'H. Pöschel'. The map is drawn with simple lines and includes some handwritten notes and numbers.

132A

articles of Agreement between Jasⁿ Dean & Michael Baker 20th March 1812, for the removal of the alley from between the Lots 1st & 2nd 1813, to between the Lots 3 & 4. not Recorded—



Delaware 5th April

Grant of 1/2 Acre to each Native of an Indian Town just now being
made from Run a line with the North side of the South Fork and
wall of the within Grants or Government to be set back from
right line to the Reservation Boundary Grant along the line
of the North side of the

+ This agreement is endorsed on the Dead Trade Book to John Durr
and is executed by Michael Baker.

Sixth Street from Delaware

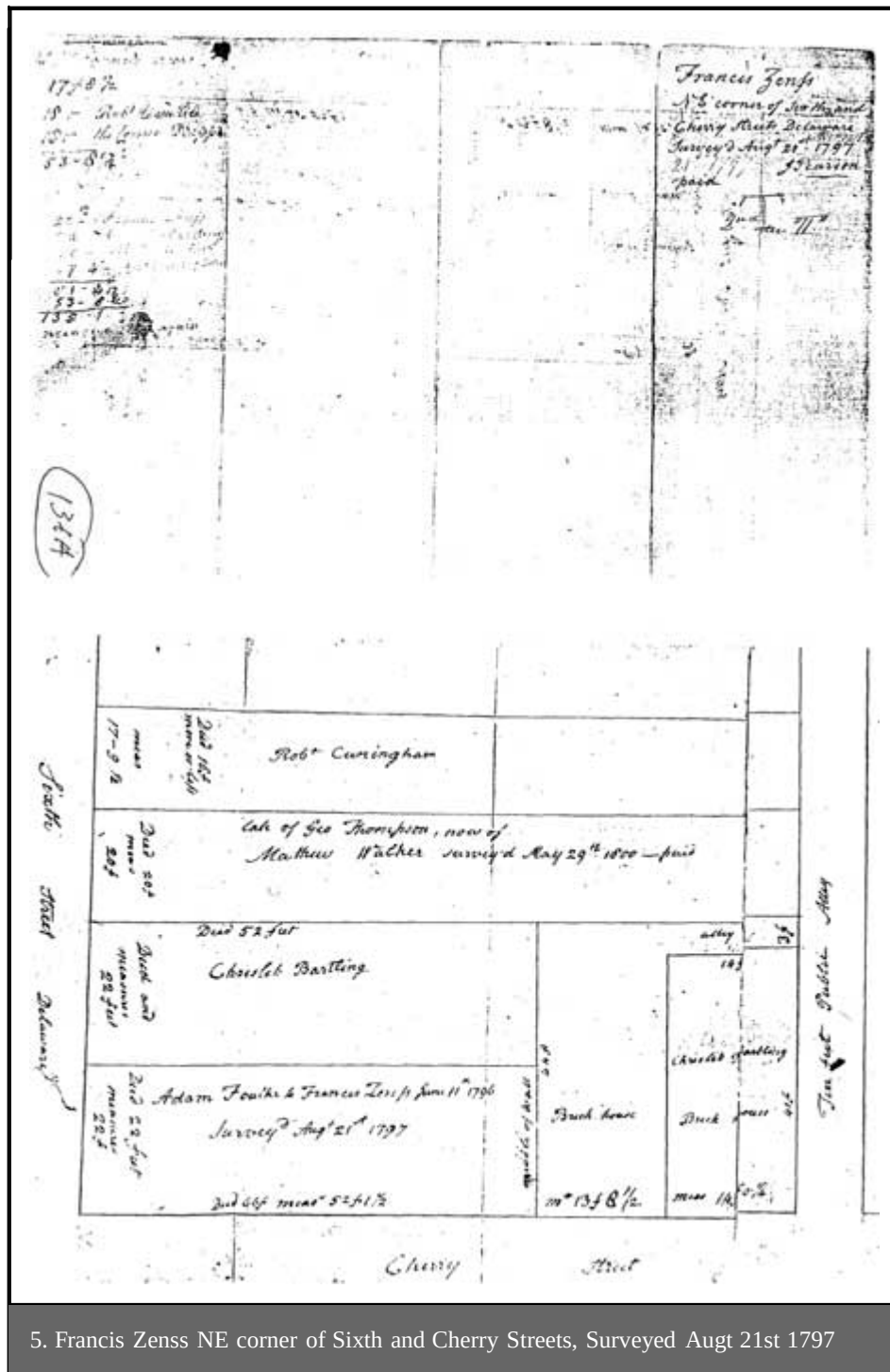
76.50 1/2	Surveyed at several times for Peter De Haven & others	
22.12 3/4	George H. Hester	60 ft. lot
24.9	Peter Browne Esq	200.5
24.9	John Hartt (Druggist)	
24.9	Casper Weston	
24.9	Ralph Weston	
40.6	Surveyed by Charles W. Hester	
24.6	Surveyed April 25 th 1809	
24.6	Joshua Longstrech	
24.6	Surveyed June date this lot for in part for these surveys to having 60' each side part see Joseph Hester	
52.6	Surveyed by Hester	
50.6	Church owned by Ralph Ward	
	Lot formerly surveyed to Joseph Colman	

Fifth Street

PR-1814
Folde 43
25

1803

4. Survey for Peter Browne April 11, 1803: Arch Street lots from 5 To 6th Streets



5. Francis Zenss NE corner of Sixth and Cherry Streets, Surveyed Aug 21st 1797

10 feet Alley

Front

French Evans
Surveyed July 1797

James Hapner

George Fisher

1

10.0.0

10.0.0

10.0.0

10.0.0

10.0.0

10.0.0

10.0.0

South

Street

from

Delaware

Andrew Lox
Regulated Sept 23 1789

Person
John Hock

Line 100 ft

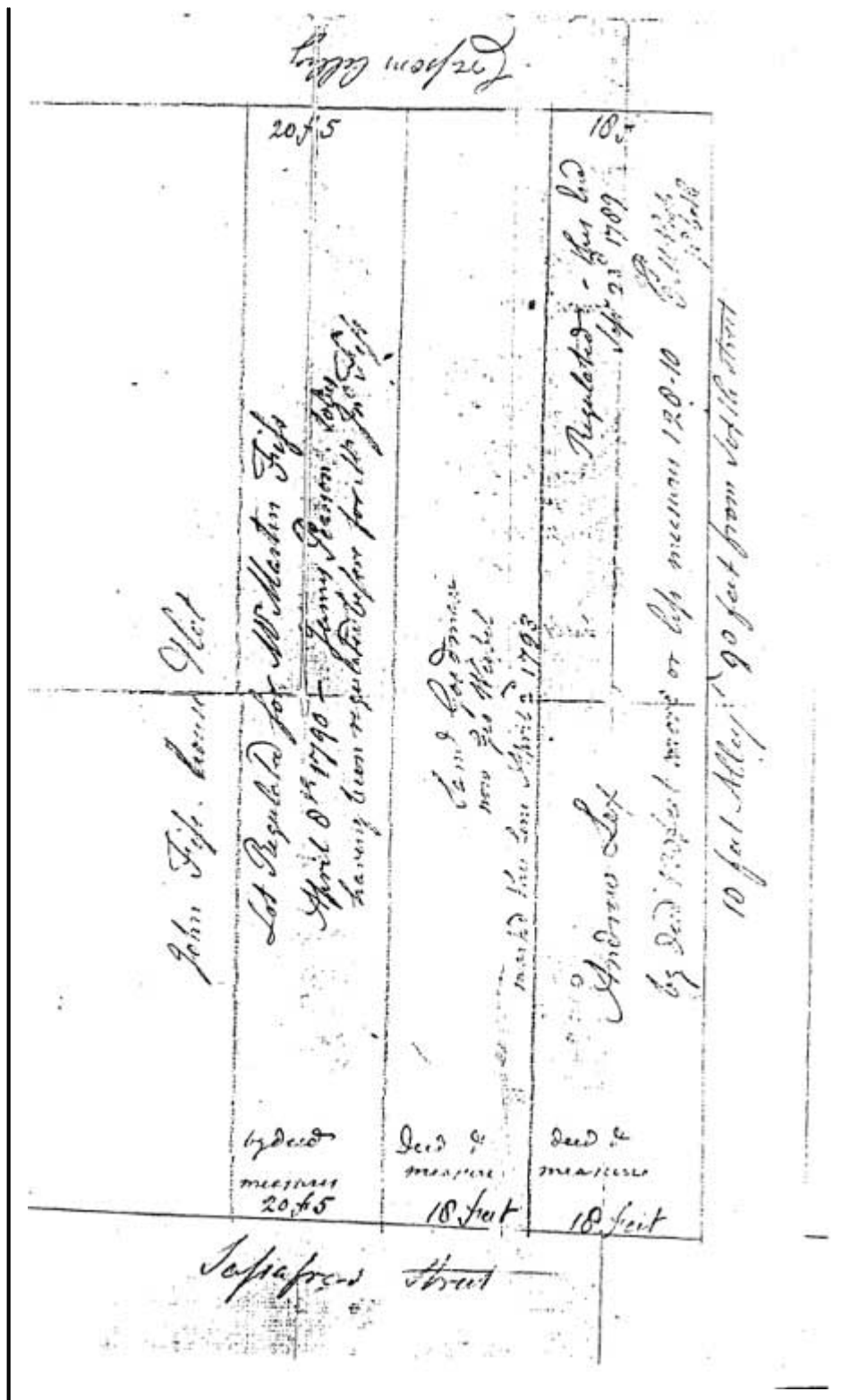
Martin Fife's Lot
Surveyed April 8th 1790.

Survey for Geo. Webel
April 5th 1793.

Geo. Webel's Parcel 2
July 3

Survey for Francis Evans
July 18th 1797

July 18th 1797



6. Andrew Lex Regulated Sept 23 1789; Survey for Geo. Weibel April 2d 1793; Survey for Isaiah Evans July 18th 1797; Sixth and Sassafras or Race Streets (3 sides)

