

**3322 WILLITS ROAD • THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY • PROPOSAL
FOR REVIEW & CONSIDERATION OF HISTORIC DESIGNATION
BY THE PHILADELPHIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION • AT A PUBLIC HEARING
FOR PLACEMENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

The Philadelphia Historical Commission will notice the time and place of the Public Hearing.

1. ADDRESS OF HISTORIC RESOURCE: 3322 Willits Road

Postal code: 19136

The Honorable Bobby Henon, 6th Councilmanic District

OPA/BRT Account: 572063500

PARCEL MAP: 152-N-15- 0061

2. NAME OF HISTORIC RESOURCE: The Lower Dublin Academy

Common Name: The Lower Dublin Academy — Renamed: The Thomas Holme Public School

3. TYPE OF HISTORIC RESOURCE

Building

Structure

Site

Object

4. PROPERTY INFORMATION

Condition: excellent good fair ¹ poor ruins

Occupancy: occupied vacant under construction unknown

Current use: Wildlife Refuge, Vandalized & Endangered – Needs New Ownership & Restoration

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION — A plot plan and written description of the boundary — **Is Within This Document**

6. DESCRIPTION — A description of the historic resource — **Is Within This Document**

7. SIGNIFICANCE — Statement of Significance — **Is Within This Document**

Period of Significance — as a site: 1683. A School Building has been on this site from 1723 to 1938.

Date of construction and/or alteration: 1723: Log Bldg; 1794—1803: Academy Building; Alteration in 1940.

Architect, engineer, and/or designer: Edward Duffield, Clockmaker, of the American Philosophical Society.

Builder, contractor, and/or artisan: Trustees of The Lower Dublin Academy.

Original owner: Thomas Holme, by Last Will to daughter Hester H. Crispin, married to Silas Crispin.

Other significant persons: Capt. Thomas Holme, Silas Crispin, Samuel Willits & the Trustees of the L.D.A.

¹ 25th June 2008, Bruce Connor stated: “I met with the current owner, Richard Gutman, of the Lower Dublin Academy... He was a friendly, helpful gentleman and spent nearly an hour talking with us... Extensive interior fire damage from 2006 was primarily in the center atrium section. The left and right 1st story wing interiors were pretty much unaffected directly by the fire. The roof is still essentially intact. The 18" thick stone walls are very sound. Mr. Gutman told us he salvaged some old timbers from the structure during the renovation. He said they have dates and names carved into them and may have been left inside the walls as a sort of souvenir during some ancient work on the bldg.”

THE HISTORIC RESOURCE SATISFIES THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION:

- X (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- X (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- X (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- X (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- X (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- X (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.

8. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES — Bibliography — Is Within This Document

9. NOMINATOR: Joseph J. Menkevich – Serendipitous Researcher Email: Menkevich.Research@gmail.com
4740 Castor Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 19124. Telephone: 215-289-0365
DATE: 22nd of JUNE 2016. NOTICE OF DESIGNATION: ~~USPS CERTIFIED MAIL~~ DELIVERED IN PERSON
CO-NOMINATOR: Fred Moore, Trustees of The Lower Dublin Academy, President. Email: fredmoore1@verizon.net
CO-NOMINATOR: Torben Jenk, Kensington History Project, Founder. Email: torben.jenk@gmail.com
CO-NOMINATOR: Debbie Klak, All Saints Episcopal Church - History Committee Email: 2dklak@gmail.com
CO-NOMINATOR: Oscar Beisert, Architectural Historian Email: Oscar.Beisert@gmail.com
CO-NOMINATOR: John C. Manton, Author & Architectural Historian Email: jcmanton@verizon.net
CO-NOMINATOR: Jason Sherman, Independent Documentary Filmmaker Email: jasonsherman76@gmail.com
CO-NOMINATOR: Bruce M. Conner, Founder of The Friends of Lower Dublin Academy, Deceased.^{2 3}
Nominators are **X Are not the property owner.**

PHC USE ONLY

Date of Receipt: 22 June 2016 (draft); 6 July 2016 (final)

Correct-Complete Incorrect-Incomplete

Date: 14 July 2016

Date of Notice Issuance: 15 July 2016

Property Owner at Time of Notice

Name: Richard & Linda Gutman

Address: 3322 Willits Rd.

City: Philadelphia State: PA Postal Code: 19136-1200

Date(s) Reviewed by the Committee on Historic Designation: _____

Date(s) Reviewed by the Historical Commission: _____

Date of Final Action: _____

Designated Rejected

² In an attempt to save the building, Bruce Conner created The Friends of Lower Dublin Academy. See: 14th March 2011, *Historian, friend remembers Bruce Conner*. Web. 17th Apr. 2016. <<http://planphilly.com/articles/2011/03/14/historian-friend-remembers-bruce-conner>>.

³ *The Friends of Lower Dublin Academy, dedicated to preserving the building, now has 501c3 status... and is actively fundraising to support its cause of saving the building*. Pub. 2010. 6. Web. 17th Apr. 2016. <<http://www.preservationalliance.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/EPL7-2009.pdf>>.

5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

—Begins On This Page—



5. BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, Situate in the 57th Ward of the City of Philadelphia, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and described according to a certain Plan known as Plan of Prop. Personal Care facility Site, made by Edward J. Morris, P.E. dated June 2, 1993 as Follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the Southwesterly side of Willits Road (98 feet wide), at the distance of 180 feet 4—3/8th inches Southeastwardly from the Southeasterly side of Crispin Street (60 feet wide);

Thence extending from said point of beginning, South 48 degrees 02 minutes 57 seconds East, along the Southwesterly side of Willits Road, the distance of 87 feet 0—7/8th of an inch to a point;

Thence extending South 41 degrees 57 minutes 03 seconds West, the distance of 74 feet 1—1/2 inches to a point;

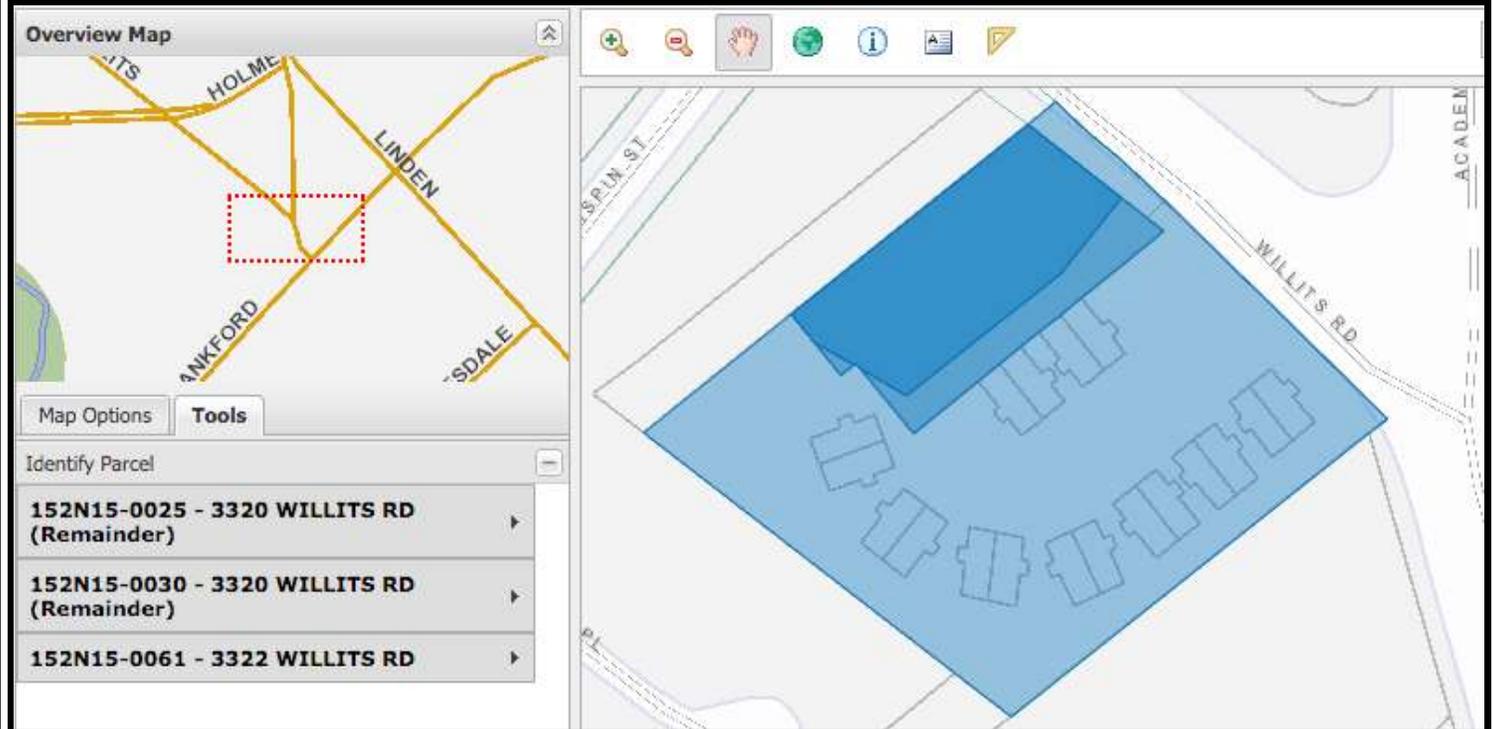
Thence extending South 55 degrees 03 minutes 18 seconds West, the distance of 148 feet to a point;

Thence extending North 56 degrees, 51 minutes 07 seconds West, the distance of 74 feet 10—1/4th inches to a point;

Thence extending North 35 degrees 29 minutes 15 seconds West, the distance of 30 feet to a point;

Thence extending North 54 degrees 30 minutes 45 seconds East, the distance of 228 feet 8—1/8th inches to the first mentioned point and place of beginning. ...

BEING part of Plan/Parcel Number 152N15-0025



Above: Parcel Explorer – Accessed 19th March 2016. Web. <<http://www.phila.gov/applications/parcel.html>>.

BEING No.3322 Willits Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Aka. Parcel 152N15-0061

Parcel Info	
Status	Active
Address	3322 WILLITS RD
Unit	[No Value]
Street Code	83420
Air Rights	[No Value]
BaseReg	152N15-0061
Parcel	0061
RecMap	152N15
Condo	No
Perimeter	635 ft
Area	22,021 ft ²
Parents	
Parent MapReg	152N15-0030
External Links	
City Maps	CityMaps Portal

BEING the same premises, which Florence Development Corporation (a Pa. Corp.), by Deed dated May 11, 1995, and recorded September 26, 1996 in the Office for the Recording of deeds at Philadelphia in Deed Book J.T.D. 0101 at page 305 & c., granted and conveyed unto Gutman and Mettee, P.C. (a Pa. Corp.) in fee.

6. DESCRIPTION:

West side of Willit's Road north of Academy Road. Established in 1723 by the terms of the will of Thomas Holme. Replaced by a new building of the same name about 1790.⁴

Known from 1848 as the Holme School.

Rented by the Controllers until acquired by the Board in 1901.^{5 6}



Photo: Willits — circa: 1875. Courtesy of the Friends of LDA. Web. <<http://www.fneph.org/lowerdublinacademy/photos.htm>>.

The earliest photograph of South façade circa: 1875. The photo, although compromised in quality and clarity, it shows the original round-headed arched doorway with a semicircular fanlight window over a paneled door in a rather simple form, as this structure was designed (on a limited budget) with the intention of building a schoolhouse, not an opulent mansion-house.

⁴ Edmunds, Franklin D. *The Public School Buildings of the City of Philadelphia from 1845 to 1852*. Philadelphia, Pa., NP. 1915. 193. Web. 29th April 2016. <<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112106970970;view=1up;seq=221>>.

⁵ Philadelphia Deed Book: JV.243.457 Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy to the City of Philadelphia — 17th May 1901 and Philadelphia Deed Book: JV.286.500 Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy to City of Philadelphia, sealed & delivered — 5th October 1901.

⁶ *ibid.* Edmunds. 194. Web. 29th April 2016. <<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112106970970;view=1up;seq=222>>.

THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY

Known later as The HOLME School.

West side of Willett's Road, north of Academy Road.

Two Story Stone Building, Wood Construction, Shingle Roof, Sod Yard and Sidewalk Paving. Detached Unheated Toilets.



PHOTO: 10th Sept. 1912 by Franklin Davenport Edmunds. Web. <<http://libwww.freelibrary.org/diglib/ecw.cfm?ItemID=pdce01185>>.

Two Story Stone Building—Wood Construction, Single Roof, Sod Yard and Sidewalk Paving—Detached Unheated Toilets, with Four Classrooms & Heated by Stove, containing 275,000 Cubic Feet. It was purchased on the 5th October 1901 by the Philadelphia Board of Education, to be used as a Public School for \$10,000 and altered by the Board of Public Education for use as a public school. ⁷

⁷ Edmunds, Franklin D. *The Public School Buildings of the City of Philadelphia from 1745 to 1845*. Philadelphia, Pa, 1913. 13. Web. 25th March 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/publicschoolbui00educgoog>>. (Above photo views the East & South façades).

6. DESCRIPTION: THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY — ALSO KNOWN AS THE THOMAS HOLME SCHOOL

Top photo: South (front) facade & the West (side) façade. Second photo - is the West (side) façade & the North (rear) façade.



PHOTO: 10th Sept. 1912 by Franklin Davenport Edmunds. Web. <<http://libwww.freelibrary.org/diglib/ecw.cfm?ItemID=pdce01184>>.



PHOTO: 10th Sept. 1912 by Franklin Davenport Edmunds. Web. <<http://libwww.freelibrary.org/diglib/ecw.cfm?ItemID=pdce01186>>.

6. DESCRIPTION — THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY — KNOWN LATTER AS THE HOLME SCHOOL

Top Photo: East (side) façade & North (rear) façade. The infrared color photo is the West (side) facade & South (front) façade.



PHOTO: 10th Sept. 1912 By Franklin Davenport Edmunds. Web. <<http://libwww.freelibrary.org/diglib/ecw.cfm?ItemID=pdce01187>>.



PHOTO: Courtesy of Friends of Lower Dublin Academy. <<http://fneph.org/lowerdublinacademy/ldubacad122908/slides/0005.html>>.



Figure 1: The South façade.

Photo by J. J. Menkevich, 14th April 2016.

The South façade consists of the main house with two-wings added on its East and West facades. It is five bays in width and rises to a height of two and one-half stories. The fabric is of uncoursed Schist fieldstone. The East and West wings are two-bays in width and rise one-story in height. Their fabric is of coursed dressed stone. A central gabled pavilion on the main house contains an entrance pediment over the door that is supported by columns. No windows on this façade have sills or lintels. One sash of a central window of twelve-over-twelve on the second floor still survives. An A-frame roof contains two gabled dormers with the pavilion gable having a bull's-eye window that once contained a double-faced clock. Of the two original interior-set brick chimneys, only the one at the East gable of the roof survives here.

The Thomas Holme Public School | Lower Dublin Academy



Figure 2: Photo, Courtesy of the Bruce M. Conner Collection on Philadelphia History,⁸ held at the Pennepack Baptist Church.^{9 10}

This is the South façade about 1910. We can see from this undated photograph much of what is presently missing on the site in 2016. The first and second story windows had double-hung sashes of twelve-over-twelve and each was flanked by panelled shutters. The main entrance was altered several times during the academy's long history. In this depiction is seen an enclosed entrance. There are two pediment dormers with double-hung sash having six-over-six. The roof was covered tin and had vertical ribs every two feet; unlike present-day, which are composite cement shingles. Two interior chimneys emerge on the East and West gables. The pediment roof of the pavilion with its bull's-eye within does not contain the famous two-sided Duffield-clock. A stucco surface covers the fieldstone fabric.

⁸ Finding aid prepared by Celia Caust-Ellenbogen and Sarah Leu through the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's Hidden Collections Initiative for Pennsylvania Small Archival Repositories. Friends of Northeast Philadelphia History, 4th September 2014. Web. 11th June 2016. <http://dla.library.upenn.edu/cocoon/dla/pacscl/ead.pdf?pid=PACSCL_HSP_FNEPH01>.

⁹ Pennepack Baptist Church. Web. 21st June 2016. <<http://www.pennepackbaptist.org/>>

¹⁰ The archival collections of the Friends of Northeast Philadelphia History are housed at Pennepack Baptist under an agreement with the Foundation. FNEPH's archival holdings include the personal collections of three Northeast Philadelphia historians. Web. 11th June 2016. <<https://hsp.org/blogs/archival-adventures-in-small-repositories/pennepack-baptist-and-friends-of-northeast-philadelphia-history>>.



Figure 3: The North façade.

Photo by J. J. Menkevich, 14th April 2016.

The North façade is four bays in width and rises to a height of two and one half stories. Its fabric is of uncoursed Schist fieldstone. From its present condition, several of the lower window openings are covered in plywood, while the upper floors are uncovered and open to the elements.

There appears to have been a bay window surmounted with a sectioned projecting roof. The second floor windows have had their double-hung sashes removed by vandals or possibly by firemen during the arson-fire of 2006. Of the two original interior-set chimneys, only that of the East gable of the roof survives.



Figure 4 - The North façade.

Photo by J. J. Menkevich, 14th April 2006.

The North façade: Again, the large pediment dormer is centred on the A-frame roof once having a trinity of windows (similar to a Palladian window), i.e. a central window having eight-over-eight. Flanked on right and left with six-over-six, all double-hung windows. Surmounting these three windows was a fanlight having six sections, the central section having eight-over-eight. In 2006, the building had been completely renovated. All the lower windows had been temporarily covered with plywood pending a new tenant. There is also a partial view of the West façade that show fresh plywood coverings and one old plywood covering.



Figure 5: East Façade from the NE.

Photo by J. J. Menkevich, 22nd February 2006.

The East Façade has a one story wing as seen here in the foreground. All windows have been covered with plywood. The Main building is two-bays wide. It rises to a height of two and one-half stories. The fabric is of uncoursed Schist fieldstone. There is an A-frame roof intersected by a centrally located pavilion-like chimney the top of which is also constructed of uncoursed Schist fieldstone. This façade faces Willits Road.



Figure 6 - The Academy building from the Northeast taken by the city in 1950.

The North Façade's central dormer (as seen in Figures 4 & 5), is seen here sixty-six years before as a much smaller pediment dormer having a double-hung sash of six-over-six. This is believed to be the design and shape of the original pediment dormer on the North façade. Willits Road is in the foreground.

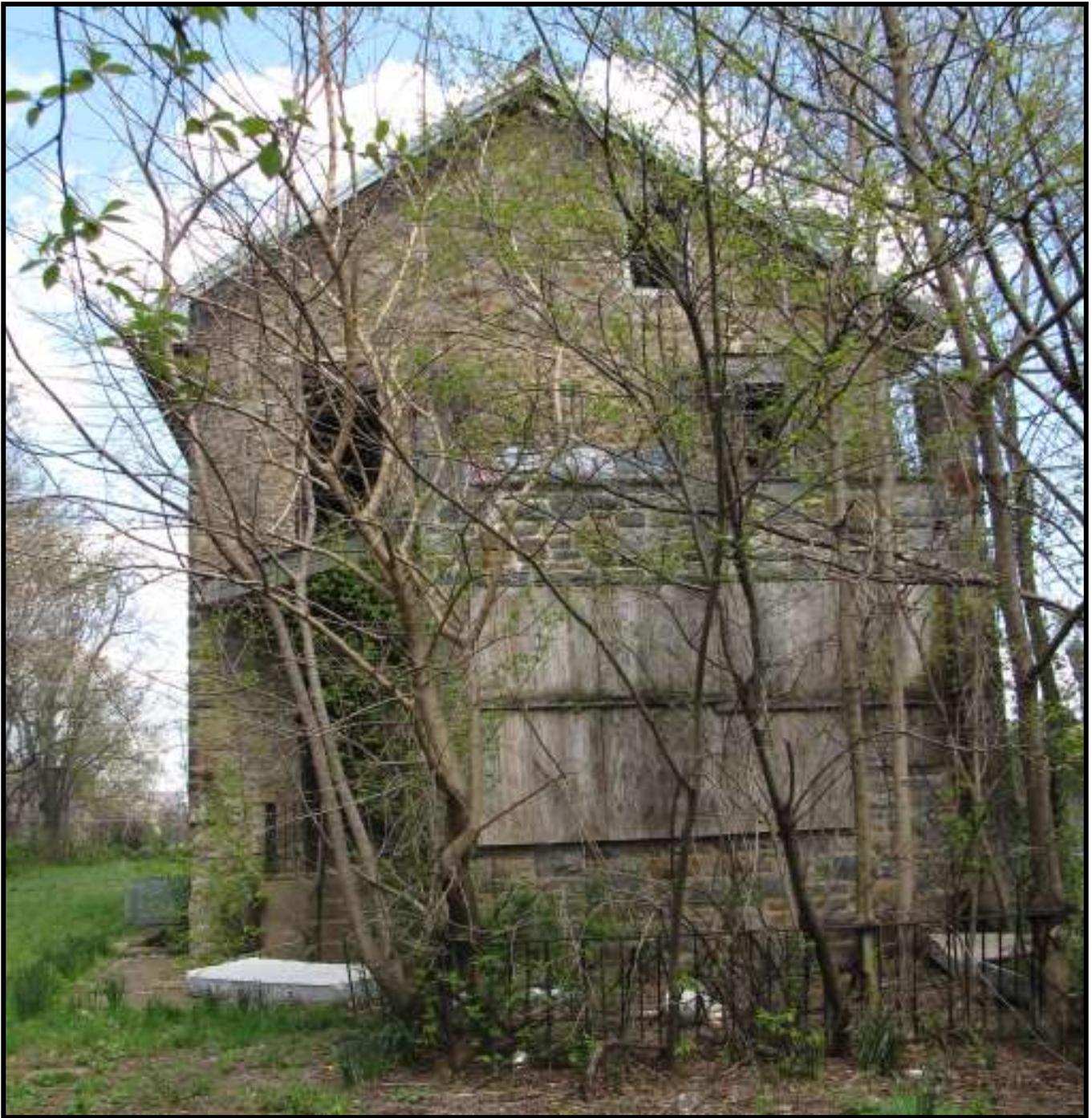


Figure 7 - The West Façade. - *Courtesy of J. J. Menkevich, 14th April 2016.*

The West Façade is two bays wide and rises to a height of two and one-half stories, having a fabric of uncoursed Schist fieldstone. Its windows are missing the original six-over-six sash. There is an A-frame roof completing this façade. A chimney seen in many early photographs is missing by later design owing to the fact that the bargeboard at the summit of the A-frame roof is not broken. However, this building also contains an incumbent resident-squatter who insists upon using this location as a home. (See the apex of the above photo).

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, enforced by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, protects these residents.^{11 12 13}



Figure 8 - The Resident Vulture and head of a family of them.

Photo: *Courtesy of J. J. Menkevich, 14th April 2016.*

Concentrations of vultures can be hazardous to aircraft, especially when sanitary landfills are situated in close proximity to flight paths at airports.

Both black and turkey vultures are protected non-game birds in Pennsylvania. In order to trap, kill, relocate, or otherwise handle a vulture or its eggs, a Federal permit is required. A permit application may be obtained by calling the USFWS Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office: PO Box 779, Hadley, MA 01035- 0779; Telephone (413) 253-8643. Federal and State permits are available.

¹¹ A list of protected species is published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 50 CFR 10.13. <<https://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-13.pdf>>.

¹² United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Wildlife Services. *MANAGING VULTURE DAMAGE IN PENNSYLVANIA*. Wild Life Service. No Date. 1-5. Web. 1st of May 2016. <<http://www.glenrockpa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Vultures-fact-sheet-february-2011.pdf>>.

¹³ Note: Currently Philadelphia L & I has a list of violations & mandates the building to be completely sealed. This action would violate Federal Law. A partial sealing of the lower portions would be more prudent and not endanger the wild life until the proper authorities can arrange for their relocation.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION – DETACHED TWO CAR GARAGE – NOT ARCHITECTURALLY SIGNIFICANT



Figure 9 & 10 – Top Photo: 14th April 2016

Bottom Photo: 27th February 2016

Courtesy of J. J. Menkevich

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Aerial View of the West and South façades of the main building also showing the detached garage and driveway

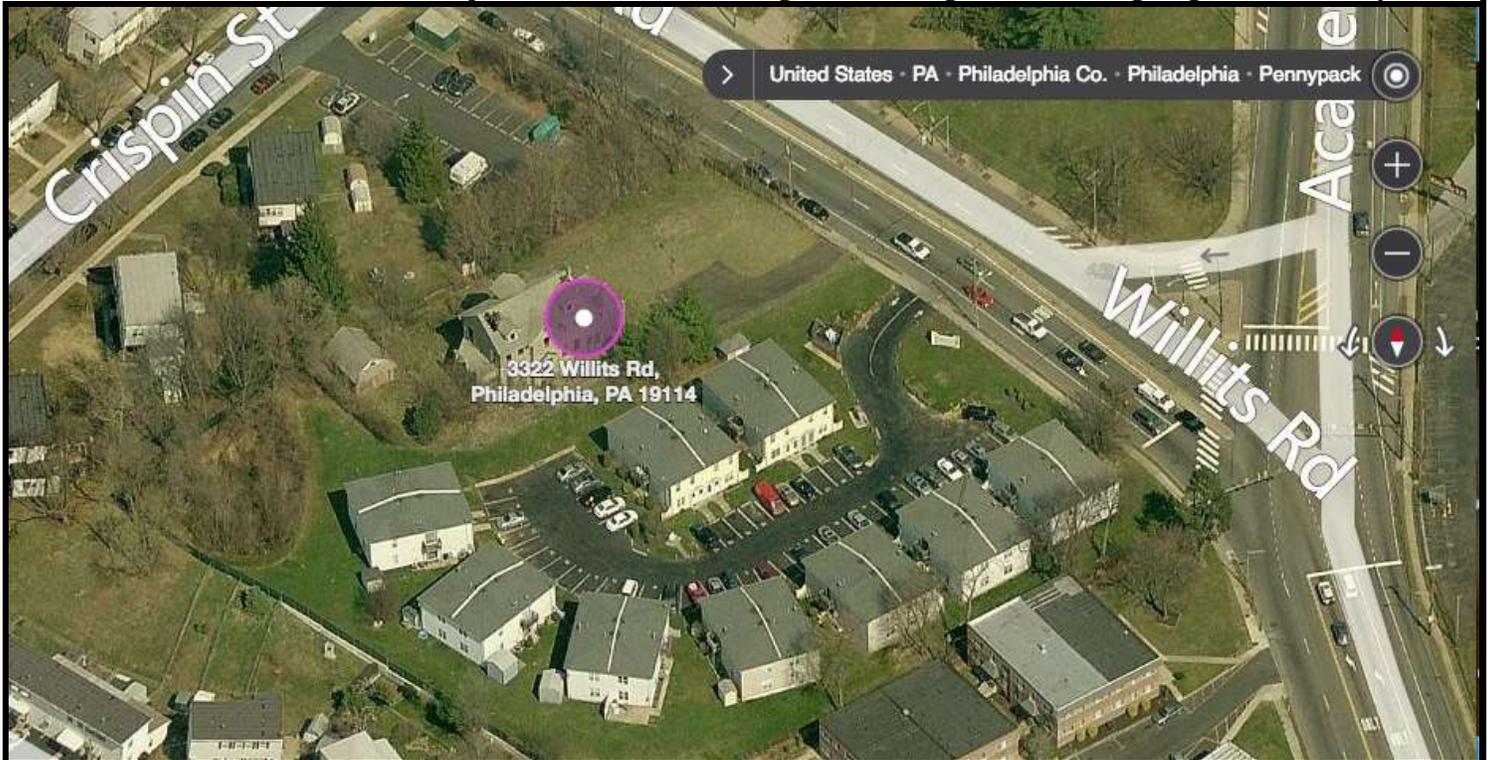


Figure 11 Birds Eye View of the entire block – Courtesy of Bing Maps. <<https://www.bing.com/>>.



Figure 12 - An aerial view of the entire site with a two-car garage.

Photo Courtesy of Jason Sherman 24th March 2016

In figure 12 (above) the aerial photo shows the South façade of the main building with the entire lot, the driveway, the parking area, the detached garage, the rooftop (with the holes), the pediment and all the dormers.

6. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION



5th of May 2006 — The Renovated Building Before the Fire.



28th of July 2006 — The Neglected Building After the Fire.

Lower Dublin Academy

3322 Willits Road
Philadelphia

SIGNIFICANCE The site for Lower Dublin Academy dates back to Thomas Holme, who served as surveyor-general to William Penn and laid out the 1682 plan for Philadelphia. The site is part of land granted to him by Penn. Under direction of his will, a log schoolhouse was built on the site and by 1794 fundraising began to build a bigger school. Completed in 1808, the structure's masonry walls, nearly 20-inches thick, were built with stone from the nearby Holmesburg quarry.

THREAT The building served as a school until 1925 and then as a private residence until the 1990s when it was purchased by a law firm and renovated for offices. In 2006, arson gutted the building, which now sits vacant and unsecured. The owner wishes to sell and real estate trends in the area suggest that the building might be torn down so the site (less than half an acre) can be redeveloped.

RECOMMENDATION The site needs to be matched with a sympathetic new owner who values the connection with Thomas Holme and the lineage of the building. The Lower Dublin Academy building enjoys enthusi-



astic community support, including a "Friends of" nonprofit organization dedicated to its survival, the Holmesburg Civic Association, the Historical Society of Frankford and the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy.

WWW.PRESERVATIONALLIANCE.COM

WINTER 2009 PRESERVATION MATTERS 4

Winter 2009 PRESERVATION MATTERS — Preservation Alliance Placed the Lower Dublin Academy on the Endangered List.

The site for Lower Dublin Academy dates back to Thomas Holme, who served as surveyor-general to William Penn and laid out the 1682 plan for Philadelphia. The site is part of land granted to him by Penn. Under direction of his Will, a log schoolhouse was built on the site and by 1794 fundraising began to build a bigger school. Completed in 1808, the structure's masonry walls, nearly 20-inches thick, were built with stone from the nearby Holmesburg quarry... The site needs to be matched with a sympathetic new owner who values the connection with Thomas Holme and the lineage of the building. The Lower Dublin Academy building enjoys enthusiastic community support, including a "Friends of" nonprofit organization dedicated to its survival, The Holmesburg Civic Association, the Historical Society of Frankford and the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy.¹⁴

¹⁴ In ongoing fundraising since 2009, many non-profit organizations began working "to preserve and promote the history of Northeast Philadelphia..." Preserving an Historic Building and Preserving History are two completely different things. In contrast to all their solicitations for preservation, Not One Penny from any of these solicitations: <<http://www.frankfordhistoricalsociety.org/fame-donate.html>> has ever found its way toward promoting or preserving the historic Lower Dublin Academy. Currently, any plan for saving this historic building remains unknown.

7. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Criteria A, B, C, D, I and J

The circa 1803 Lower Dublin Academy is an extremely significance historic building & site that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historic Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Located at 3322 Willits Road in the Holmesburg section of Philadelphia.

In 1694, by his Last Will and Testament, Captain Thomas Holme, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania bequeathed his descendants £4 for the purpose of education within the township. A circa 1723 Log School was built upon a small parcel of the remnants of Holme's Well-Spring Plantation. The Log School continued in use until Public Spirited Men (most being veterans of the American Revolutionary War), in furtherance of Holme's Will, formed a permanent Trust for education within the township and by an act of legislature established the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy. The founding, development and naming of Holmesburg, including the Public Library are directly related to Thomas Holme's Last Will.

In 1794, Edward Duffield, a clockmaker and member of the American Philosophical Society, was chosen to design the building. Public money by lottery was solicited and construction began on a large stone academy named after the township. The building and grounds of the Lower Dublin Academy have survived nearly intact for more than 213 years.

The Lower Dublin Academy satisfies the following Criteria for Designation: a, b, c, d, i, and j, as enumerated in § 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Preservation Ordinance.¹⁵

- (a) Has significant character, interest or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the City, Commonwealth or Nation or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or,
- (b) Is associated with an event of importance to the history of the City, Commonwealth or Nation; or,
- (c) Reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or,
- (d) Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen; or,
- (i) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history; or
- (j) Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social or historical heritage of the community.



Thomas Holme School. 19th January 1938. Web. <<http://www.phillyhistory.org/PhotoArchive/Detail.aspx?assetId=50429>>.

¹⁵ Philadelphia Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 14-14000, With Pertinent Excerpts of Zoning Code, Effective 22 August 2012. <<http://www.phila.gov/historical/pdf/historic%20preservation%20code%2008-22-2012.pdf>>.

CAPTAIN THOMAS HOLME: HIS LEGACY — FOUR POUNDS LEGAL CURRENCY TOWARDS A SCHOOLE

In the County of Philadelphia and Province of Pennsylvania in America aged full Seventy years...¹⁶

Thomas Holme's Last will & Testament
I Thomas Holme of Dublin Townshipp in the County of Philadelphia and Province of Pennsylvania in America, aged full Seventy years, considering the certainty of death but the Uncertainty of the time to come, do hereby give and bequeath to all things in order and to settle dispose of a small estate which I have of my life in the Province of Pennsylvania and my last will & Testament now made by me in full time. I Give and bequeath the sum of four pounds to be disposed of in Dublin Townshipp for some Charitable use either towards a Schoole or putting out [a] Child of some Honest man that is poor to a trade or some honest way of Liveliehood, Item I give and bequeath to my daughter Anne a deep full Patent att

Item: I Give and bequeath -
 the Sum of four pounds to be disposed of in dublin townshipp for Somme Charitable use either towards a Schoole or putting out [a] Child of Some Honest man that is poor to a trade or Some honest way of Liveliehood,

King's Bench in the Secretary's Office on the 10th day of the 12th month of July 1694 -
after said att or before the eight and day of July -
not onlying the date first of, and a reading a note and
account being shewn upon the Holy Evangelist of Alms given
God... In witness whereof I have hereunto putt my hand
and seal of the Province of Philadelphia the 10th day of the 12th month of July
day and date first abovesayd

W^m Markham

By the Governour's
Command

Patrick Robinson Secy

By the Governor's Command. Patrick Robinson, Sect.ry. William Markham, Signed the 10th day of the 12th Month 1694. Proved the 8th of April 1695. Witnesses: Samuel Jones, George Eaton, Edmund [Mc]Veagh.¹⁷

¹⁶ Will No.123 of 1695, Will Book A. page 309. Register of Wills, Philadelphia City Hall. Accessed 26th March 2012.
¹⁷ *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia Vol.2. No.1 [Pa.: The Society, June 1900. 23. Web. 3rd of May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/publicationsofg190003gene>>. **Note:** On 1st May 1695, Silas Crispin sold Charles Sanders 933 acres and Thomas Holme's Right & Title to "Severall Lotts of Meadow" being about 16 acres, part of 1630 acres. Phila. Deed Bk. H.9.113

CAPTAIN THOMAS HOLME — LITERACY IS FREEDOM — A SCHOOL-HOUSE in LOWER DUBLIN¹⁸

Vested in his children and grandchildren are:

- (1) Thomas Crispin - only son of Silas Crispin by Esther his Wife
- (2) Sarah Hannis - Wife of Andrew Hannis (she being the only child of Leeson Loftus by Sarah his Wife who was one of the daughters of Silas Crispin & Esther his Wife)
- (3) Mary Collier, Widow - (who was another of the Daughters of Silas Crispin and Esther his Wife)
- (4.a) Mary Dungan - Wife of Thomas Dungan - She being one of the daughters of Rebecca Finny ... who was another daughter of Silas Crispin & Esther his Wife
- (4.b) John Jones Junior and Mary Jones Infants - the two Children of John Jones of the Manor of Mooreland ... by Elizabeth his Wife who was the other daughter of Rebecca Finney
- (5) Eleanor Hart - Wife of John Hart of Warminster, Bucks County - Now High Sheriff of sd. county - she being another daughter of Silas Crispin and Esther his Wife.
- (6) Esther Rush - wife of Thomas Rush of Lower Dublin - she being the other daughter of Silas Crispin & Esther his Wife.

THE FIRST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN LOWER DUBLIN TOWNSHIP:

Excerpt Philadelphia Deed Book: F vol.3, pgs. 382-383, the 18th of February 1723, Thomas Crispin to John Hart: 112 acres.

Beginning at a White Oak by Penepack Creek thence

North 54 deg. Easterly 80 perches to a White Oak thence

North 46 deg. Easterly 65 perches to a stake thence

North East-by-East 72 perches (all by the Swedes land) to a stake thence

North 43 deg. Westerly 20 perches to a White Oak tree thence

North East by East 24 perches Bounded by the School House land thence

North 43 deg. Westerly 111 perches (by John Collett's lot) to a stake thence

SW 149 perches (by the lot of Charles Bell & Mary, & Eliza Finney) to the Penepack Creek thence

down several courses of the same to the place of the beginning containing 112 acres.¹⁹

¹⁸ In 1694, Thomas Holme knew: *Once you learn to read, you will be forever free.* - Frederick Douglass. Web. <<http://frederickdouglassiv.org/>>.

¹⁹ The 1723 division of Thomas Holme's Well-Spring Plantation contains evidence of a schoolhouse. The date of construction was not noted.
Deed Book F vol.3 page 381 Thomas Crispin to Andrew Hannis
Deed Book F vol.3 page 382 Thomas Crispin to John Hart
Deed Book F vol.3 page 383 Thomas Crispin to John Collet
Deed Book F vol.3 page 384 Thomas Crispin to Thomas Rush
Deed Book F vol.3 page 386 Thomas Crispin to Charles Bell & Eliza Finney
Deed Book F vol.3 page 388 John Collet to Thomas Crispin

In the Supreme Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania
of Sept. Term 1803 No. 483 ~²¹

Richard Roe Esq of Jam: Paul
The Trustees of the school in Lower Dublin
Township on the lot granted by the 7th Mason

In the Supreme Court of the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania
of Sept. Term 1803. N^o. 483.

Be it remembered that on the sixteenth day of February A.D. 1810
Personally appeared before me Joshua Comly a Justice of the
Peace for the County of Philadelphia, William Lillyer an aged
and infirm man an inhabitant of Merland Township, P. County
an evidence on behalf of the defendant in the above cause
appears to be of sound mind & being duly sworn according to law
and on his solemn oath doth say that he is eighty four years
of age & upward, say that he has known that school lot, more dispu-
tful sixty years, and that at that time there was an old house
stood thereon which, ^{he understood} was occupied for a school - and that
he had heard it said it was a public school & that he never
heard to the contrary, and when he first knew the place it
was decked on two sides as also the appearance of a ditch on
the side near the Road, and he knows of no alteration in the
ditches & believes that they are as they were when he first knew
them and that the lot lay a Common from the time he first
knew it until the Present Trustees put a fence thereon
and further saith that he has lived within two Miles of said lot
ever since he first knew it, to the Present time and that he has
frequently sent to school there, and that he never heard any
claim whatever until the Present, and that he was a subje-
ct toward the Building the Present school House.

Sworn and Subscribed
before me the date above
Joshua Comly

Wm Lillyer

Reproduction of an Original Record
Please Credit
PA STATE ARCHIVES

²⁰ Binney, Horace. *Reports of Cases Adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: William P. Farrand, 1809. 59. Web. 31st Oct. 2009. <<https://archive.org/details/reportsOfCasesAd01binn>>.

²¹ RG.33 - Records of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania Eastern District Pennsylvania. Accessed 29th March 2007, by U.S. Mail. Pa. State Archives. 350 North St., Harrisburg, PA. 17120-0090. Web. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/aaGuide/AA-RG-33.html>>.

Richard Roe Lessee of James Paul

vs.

The Trustees of the School in Lower Dublin

Township on the lot of granted by Richard Mason

Be it remembered that on the sixteenth day of february A.D. 1810
Personally Appeared before me Joshua Comly a Justice of the
Peace for the County of Philadelphia, William Tilyer an aged
and infirm man an inhabitant of moorland Township, sd. County
an evidence on Behalf of the defendants in in the above cause
appears to be of sound mind being duly Sworn According to Law
and on his Solemn Oath doth say that he is eighty four years
of age & upward, say that he has known that school to be now in dispute
ful sixty Years, and that at that time their was an Old house
stood thereon which he understood was Occupied for a school - and that
he had heard it said it was a publick school & that he never
heard to the Contrary, and when he first knew the place it
was ditched on two Sides as Also the Appearance of a ditch on
the Side next the Road, and he knows of no Alteration in the
ditches & believes that they are as they ware when he first knew
them and that the lot lay a Common from the time he first
knew it until the Present Trustees put a fence thereon
and further Saith that he has lived within two Miles of said lot
ever since he first knew it, to the Present time and that he has
frequently Sent to school there, and that he never heard any
claim whatever until the Present, and that he was a Subscriber
toward the Building the Present school House.

Sworn and Subscribed

William Tilyer

before me the above date

Joshua Comly

²² Transcribed by Joseph J. Menkevich. 29th March 2016.

This Charter was signed by the Governor the 23rd of January 1794. On the receipt of it ‘The board met in the old School house, and taking into consideration the smallness of the building, it was proposed and seconded that an immediate subscription should be opened to enable them to build a larger and more convenient building for the purposes of the Academy.’ This being done and a subscription started, Mr. Edward Duffield was requested to draw a plan for said building. The plan was approved of, the size of the house to be fifty feet long and thirty wide, — two stories high, the cellar to be seven (7) feet in the clear, the first story twelve (12) feet, and the second story eleven (11) feet. — the whole to be built of stone. At the same meeting Edward Duffield, Thomas Paul, and John B. Gilpin were chosen managers to superintend the building, appoint workmen, procure materials &c. Robert Lewis was appointed treasurer, and John Holme, Thomas Holme and Humphrey Watermen to collect Subscriptions. During the year 1794, Some material was collected, the well and cellar dug and the pump fixed, but from unavoidable causes the house was not yet built. However, the gentlemen appointed to collect subscriptions were requested to call on subscribers so there may be funds ready to go with the building early in the Spring of 1795.

8th January 1795. — It was moved and seconded that a petition be presented to the Legislature of this Commonwealth for assistance in the building of a new house for the purposes of an Academy.

26th May 1795 — The question was taken whether the building should go on this season, but was left to the managers to examine their subscriptions and proceed as they thought proper.

3rd September 1795 — At this meeting also, the height of the stories in the new School House was left to the discretion of the managers — they had been fixed at twelve and eleven feet.

22nd December 1795 — It was agreed that three Dornamt windows were necessary in the new building — two in front and one in back — each to contain 12 lights. Mr. John Holme was appointed to wait on a committee of the House of Representatives for the purpose of enquiring into schools. ²⁴

3rd May 1796. — It was unanimously agreed that the managers should get the building measured.

29th November 1796 — A petition to the legislature for aid in building the new Academy was read and agreed to without amendment. (Several petitions are being skipped over by the nominator for the sake of expediency).

18th May 1802 — Committee for finishing the Academy having reported that the carpenters work was nearly done.

23rd October 1802 — Resolved that the Thanks of the Board be given to the president (Edward Duffield) for his indefatigable industry in assisting the Building Committee, and more particularly for the handsome present he made of a *Clock* to the Institution which was set in motion on the 20th instant.

16th December 1802 — On motion it was agreed to insure at least £ 500 on the Building with the discretionary power to Messrs. Peterson and Lardner to increase the sum not to exceed £ 800.

22nd September 1803 — The committee appointed to finish the Building having completed the same, do report the amount of disbursements \$ 5154.21½ ...

23rd October 1803 — It was agreed to postpone the rough Casting of the Gable of the Building until the ensuing season — the rough casting being the most eligible mode of protecting the building...

²³ Samuel C. Willits Papers (Am.2715). Manuscript. <<http://discover.hsp.org/Record/ead-Am.2715>>. Accessed 30th March 2016 at HSP. [Note: The Manuscript was transcribed & printed as: *Willits, Samuel C., A History of Lower Dublin Academy: A Biographical and Historical Sketch of Thomas Holme and His Times and Other Historical Matters Pertaining to the School & Neighborhood*. Philadelphia, 1885. (2009), Private Printing].

²⁴ 16th February 1796 — Messrs. Worrell, Boude, Smith, and Cunningham, and decided in favor of the petition of the Trustees of the Academy of Lower Dublin. See: Parsons, Jacob C. *Extracts from the Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer*. New York: J.C. Parsons, 1893. 225. Web. 4th Apr. 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/extractsfromdiar00hilt>>.

TRUSTEES OF THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY – ALL VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Edward Duffield was the architect of the Lower Dublin Academy and from the years 1794 until his death in 1803. He was not enlisted in the American Revolutionary War, but he was an activist. All the early Trustees were enlisted men, except one.

Pennsylvania State Archives Revolutionary War Military Abstract Card Files Of The First Trustees:

Thomas Paul, 2nd Battalion, 4th Company - Captain Isaac Worrell (1780-1783) ²⁵

Robert Lewis, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Company - Captain Thomas Holmes (1780-1783) ²⁶

Lt. Col. John Holmes Esq. 3rd Battalion - Col. Benjamin McVeagh (1776) ²⁷

2nd Lt. Thomas Holmes 3rd Battalion - Col. Benjamin McVeagh, 3rd Company under Capt. Dungan (1777) ²⁸

Strickland Foster, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Company - Captain Thomas Holmes (1780-1783) ²⁹

Josiah Jackson, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Company - Captain Thomas Holmes (1780-1783) ³⁰

Humphrey Watermen, 1st Battalion, 1st Company - Captain Joseph Folwell (1780-1783) ³¹

William Lardner, 3rd Battalion, 3rd Company - Captain Conrad Rush (1777-1780) ³²

William Lardner, 3rd Battalion, 4th Company - Lt. Col. William Will & Capt Andrew Burkhard (1780-1781) ³³

John Keen, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Company - Captain Thomas Holmes (1780-1783) ³⁴

Joseph Ashton, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Company - Captain Thomas Holmes (1780-1783) ³⁵

Joseph Ashton, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Company - Captain Thomas Holmes (17th August 1780)

Remarks: *Inability of Body, To Be Considered Excused As To His Person/ His Estate to Pay.* ³⁶

John Bernard Gilpin - British Consul:

John Bernard Gilpin, who came to America in 1783. During the revolt he chose to remain a British subject and was appointed agent for prisoners. In 1803 he received the appointment of British Consul for Rhode Island and Connecticut. When the consular office was removed from Newport, R. I., he retired to Annapolis Royal, where he was resident in 1850 in the happy enjoyment of his health and faculties at 96 years of age. ³⁷

In 1787 John Bernard Gilpin was a Warden of All Saints Protestant Episcopal Church in Lower Dublin. ³⁸

²⁵ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0037/0713.gif>>.

²⁶ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0027/3467.gif>>.

²⁷ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0022/0900.gif>>.

²⁸ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0022/0922.gif>>.

²⁹ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0015/2402.gif>>.

³⁰ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0023/2747.gif>>.

³¹ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0050/0481.gif>>.

³² Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0027/0166.gif>>.

³³ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0027/0168.gif>>.

³⁴ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0024/3392.gif>>.

³⁵ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0001/3695.gif>>.

³⁶ Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us/Archives/13/12/CDLOAD/revwar/0001/3696.gif>>.

³⁷ *Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society*. Halifax: N. S., 1880. 71. Web. 2nd June 2016.

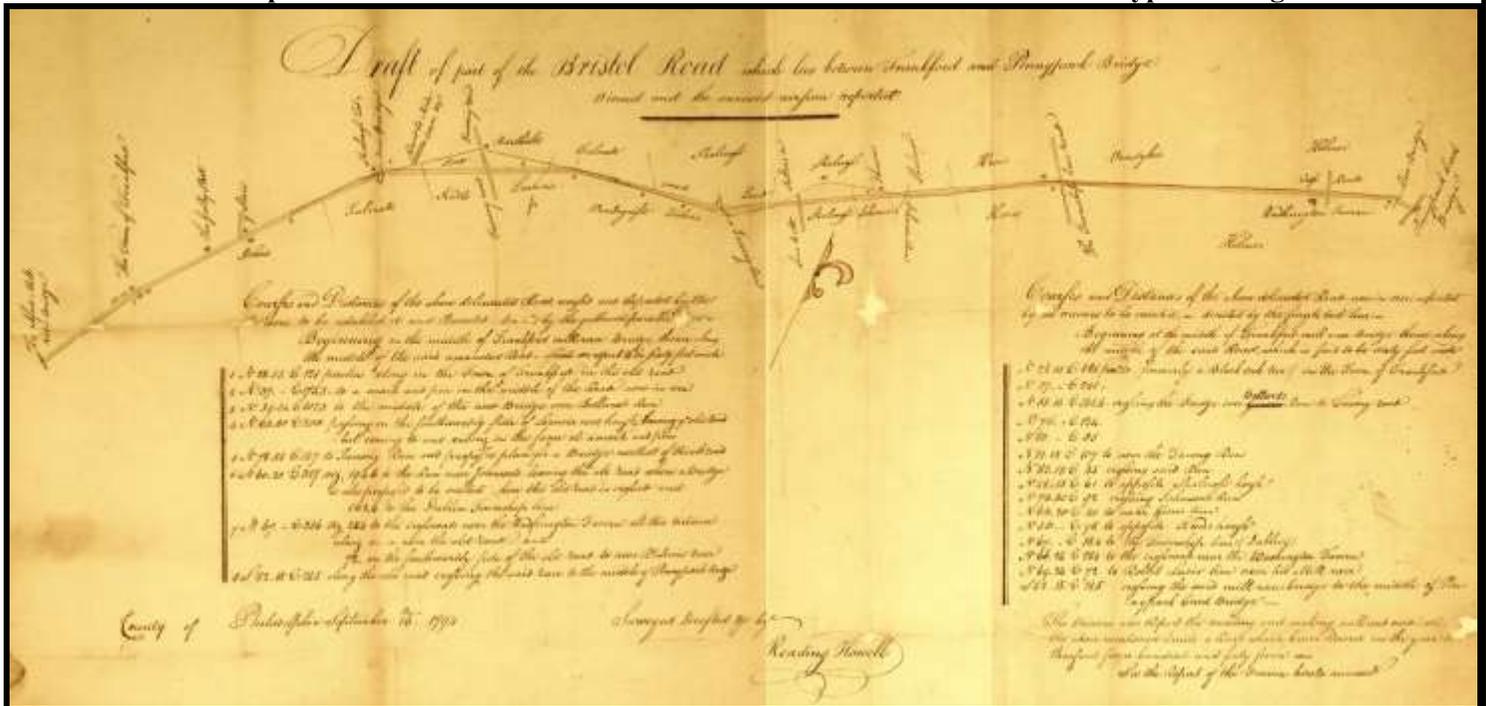
<<https://archive.org/details/collectionsofnov13nova>>.

³⁸ Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania. 387. Web. 2nd June 2016. <<http://www.palrb.us/statutesatlarge/17001799/1787/0/act/1273.pdf>>.

THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY — IS ON THE MAP — VILLAGE OF HOLMESBURG IS NOT YET NAMED

From the Frankford Mill-Race Bridge to the Pennypack Mill-Race Bridge, Reading Howell Draft (above) identifies Robert Lewis as owner of the Pennypack mill. It also identifies several of the landowners, the locations of the mile-markers, the Jolly Post Inn, the Seven Stars Hotel and The Washington Tavern. HOLMESBURG is not on either map.

DRAFT of part of the BRISTOL ROAD which lies between Frankford and Pennypack Bridge



Above: Draft by Reading Howell, 15th September 1794. Accessed: Philadelphia City Archives. 13th Jan. 2013.

The Traveller's Directory: Shewing the Main Road from Philadelphia to New York



Above: The Rising Sun Tavern at Frankford Bridge - The Washington Tavern and The Lower Dublin Academy.³⁹

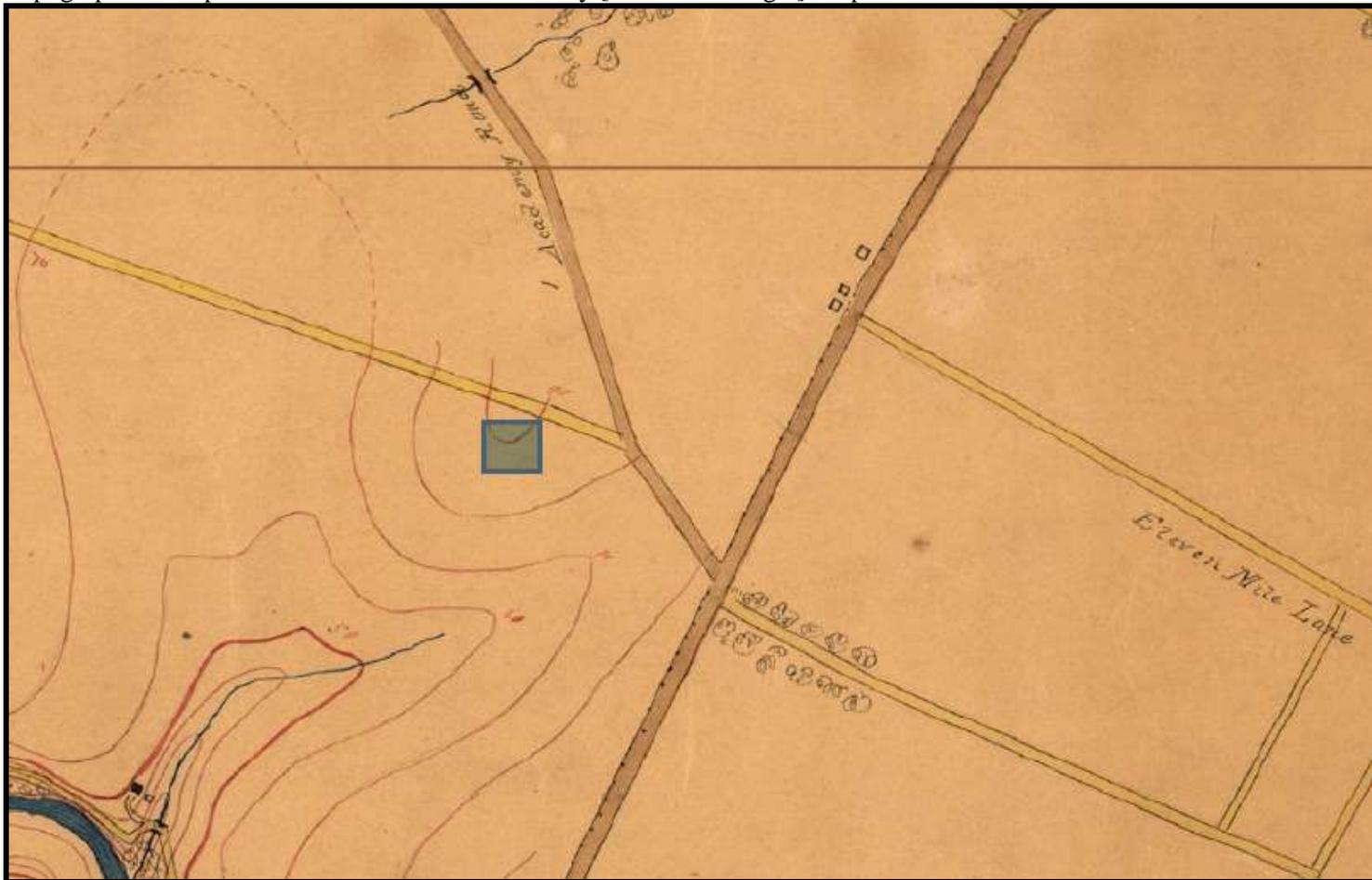
³⁹ Moore, S. S., and T. W. Jones. *The Traveller's Directory: Or, A Pocket Companion, Shewing the Course of the Main Road from Philadelphia to New York; and from Philadelphia to Washington ... from Actual Survey*. Phila. Printed for Mathew Carey, 1804. Accessed Menkevich Library. [Note: On the 16th of Feb. 2011, I gave a Mile Marker Presentation to the NORTH EAST PHILADELPHIA HISTORY NETWORK, using this book].

LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY

Is about ten miles and three quarters from Philadelphia, on an elevated spot, on the west side of the road, at a little distance therefrom: it was established by authority of the legislature of the state, by means of a lottery.

Image: The Traveller's Directory. Pub. 1804. 21. Web. 1st June 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/travellersdirect00moor>>.

Topographical Map Indicates Lower Dublin Academy [marked rectangle] is upon an Elevation of 90 Feet Above Sea Level ⁴⁰



⁴⁰ Map of a reconnaissance of the approaches to Philadelphia showing the positions and lines of defence on the north front of the city / Made under the direction of A.D. Bache, Supt. U.S. Coast Survey, Engineer in Charge of the Defences ; general field reconnaissance by George Davidson, Assistant U.S. Coast Survey ; details by George Davidson ; assisted by C.M. Bache ... [et al.] ; map plotted and drawn by George Davidson ; assisted by A.R. FauntLeRoy and W.E. Weber., 1863. Library of Congress. Web. <<https://www.loc.gov/item/99446369/>>.

PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1898.



At Chicago's Hotel our... The building has been a favorite with members from the earliest days of its opening...

At Chicago's Hotel our... The building has been a favorite with members from the earliest days of its opening...

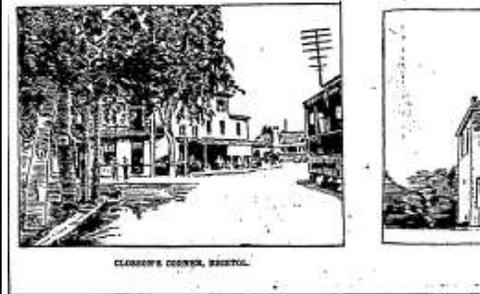
At Chicago's Hotel our... The building has been a favorite with members from the earliest days of its opening...

THE BONES FOR DEATH AND COLORED CHILDREN, COBWEBBLES. ... We cross the Newmarket Creek, which flows to the left by the power house of the millery company...

Table with 7 columns: Location, Distance from Philadelphia, Direction, and other details. Includes entries for Philadelphia, Trenton, and other locations.

By the way, it is not about this that our... ... Our children should not be left with such...

At the corner of St. Mark's Cemetery... ... The building is a fine specimen of the...



CLARENCE CORNER, PHILADELPHIA.

YE TOWN CLOCK, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1898. ... The building is a fine specimen of the...

PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1898. ... The building is a fine specimen of the...



THE FOREST SIDE, HOLMESBURG.

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PHILADELPHIA. ... The building is a fine specimen of the...

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THE FOREST SIDE, HOLMESBURG.

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PHILADELPHIA. ... The building is a fine specimen of the...

PHILADELPHIA. ... The building is a fine specimen of the...

The Inquirer Roadster

A WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT FOR ROAD TRAVELERS, CYCLISTS, HORSEMEN AND PREVENTORS.

PHILADELPHIA, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1898.

The Inquirer Outings are not borrowed from... ... their publications.

OUTING NO. 24. PHILADELPHIA TO BRISTOL.

The First Stage of a Trip to New York. In the minutes of Council for the 19th... ... of the road from Philadelphia to the Falls of Delaware...



A FIRST STAGE. This was the way which the road was first made by the...

PHILADELPHIA TO BRISTOL. The route here and the route described... ... the route here and the route described...

PHILADELPHIA TO BRISTOL. The route here and the route described... ... the route here and the route described...

PHILADELPHIA TO BRISTOL. The route here and the route described... ... the route here and the route described...

PHILADELPHIA TO BRISTOL. The route here and the route described... ... the route here and the route described...

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PHILADELPHIA TO BRISTOL. The route here and the route described... ... the route here and the route described...

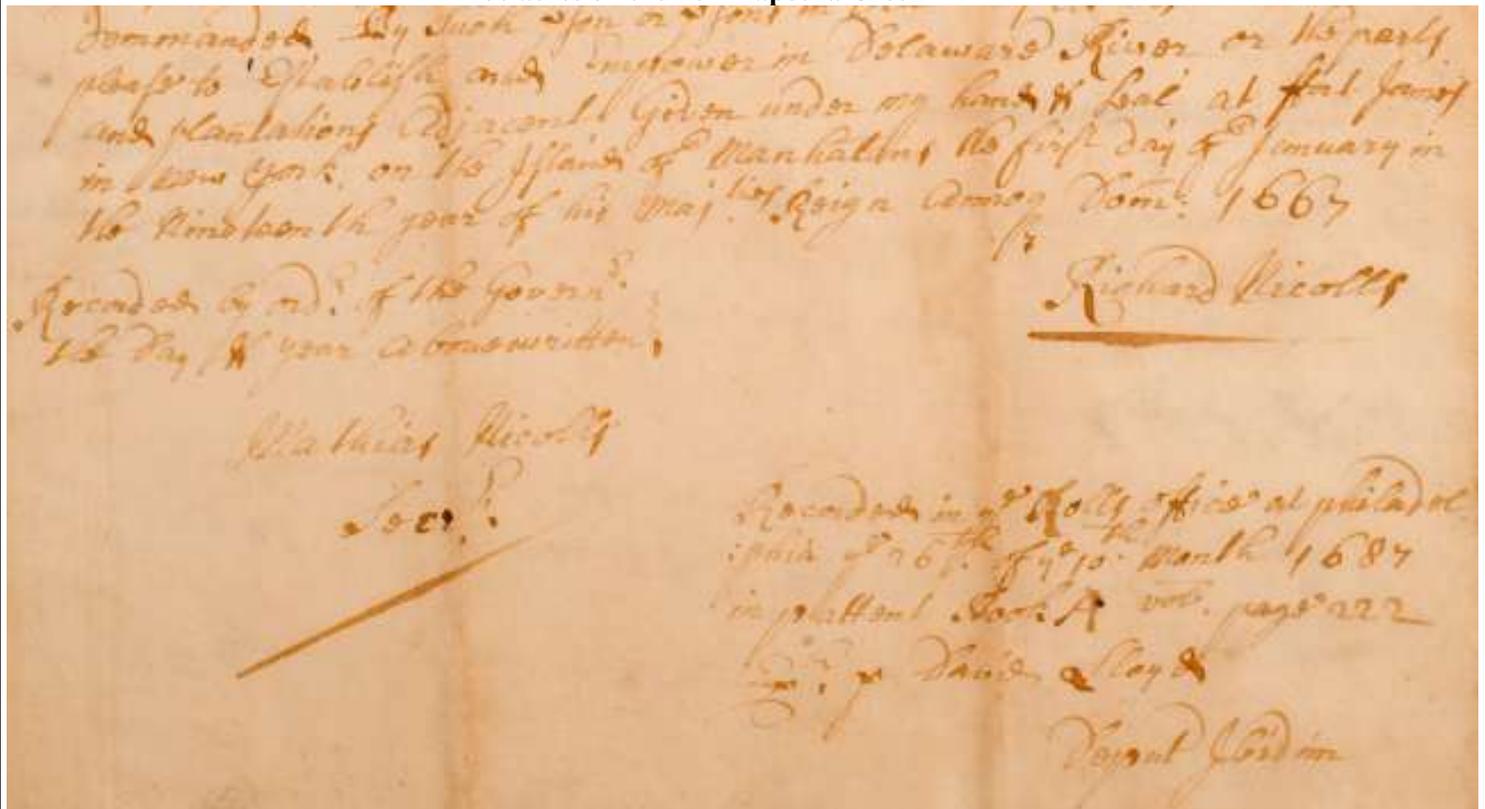
VILLAGE OF HOLMESBURG IS NAMED IN HONOR OF SURVEYOR GENERAL — THOMAS HOLME

Some writers say that he was no relation to the Surveyor-General, but it is most likely that he was a cousin, for he soon settled in the same neighborhood, and two of his sons were charter members of the Academy. His property lay in what is now Holmesburg, and again there is some dispute as to whether the town was named after him or Thomas Holme, but as the latter first owned all the property, and as the name was given about the time that the Academy was built, it is more than probable that it was intended to honor Thomas Holme. Surveyor-General....

I have a book that belonged to her called "The Travellers' Directory; or, a Pocket Companion Showing the Course of the Main Road from Philadelphia to New York and from Philadelphia to Washington," illustrated with maps, and giving a graphic description of all the buildings to be seen on the road, published by Mathew Cary, in 1804. In it the Lower Dublin Academy is mentioned as one of the prominent buildings, but the Washington Tavern and the blacksmith's shop near the race are the only two buildings marked...

The ground upon which this mill is located was originally held by a grant from Richard Nicholls, Commissioner of His Majesty, in New England, &c, to Andrew Carr, A. D. 1667. The plot thus granted contained 100 acres, but afterward was divided and passed into different hands. Charles Saunders, merchant, of Philadelphia, purchased the portion on which the mill stands, and formed a partnership with Peter Dale, millwright...⁴²

100 acres on the Pemmapecka Creek



Richard Nicolls Esq. Governour Generall under his Royall Highness James Duke of York grant unto Andrew Carr⁴³

⁴² Blakiston, Mary. *A Few Facts and Traditions About the Lower Dublin Township*. Philadelphia: Printed for the Society, 1911. ([Google Books](#)).

⁴³ Image: Courtesy of The Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy's Holme Family Papers, Image: 120108_Holme_docs_013. **Additional Note:** Recorded in patent Book Vol. A. page 222. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17PatentIndexes/A-AAPatentIndex40.pdf>>.

LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY SITUATED ONE MILE ABOVE HOLMESBURG & TEN FROM PHILADELPHIA

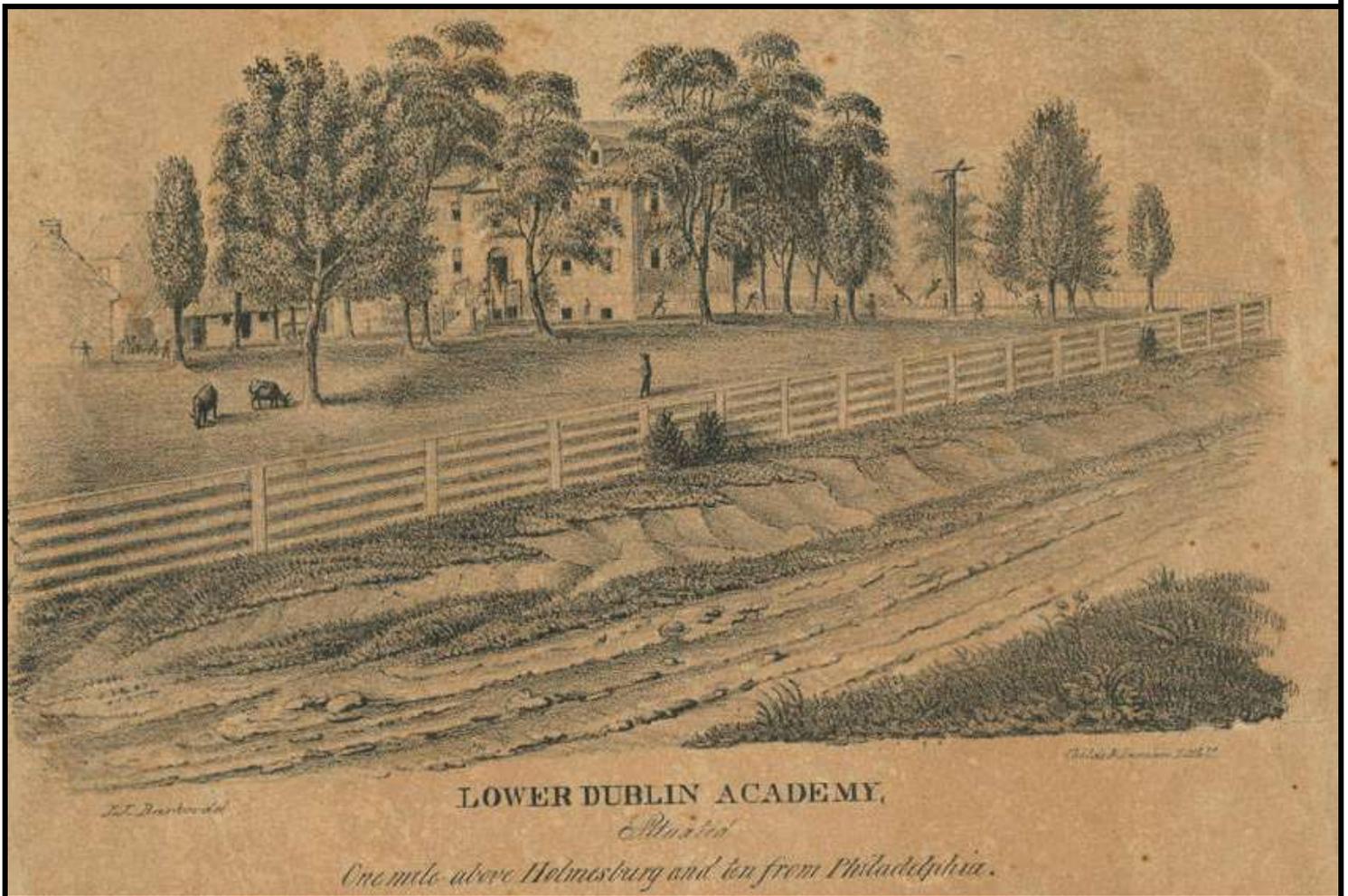


Image: Courtesy the Library Company of Philadelphia. Web. <<http://lcpdams.librarycompany.org:8881/R?RN=903776826>>.

In this Seminary Young Gentlemen are boarded and carefully instructed by the subscriber, and competent assistants, in the usual branches of a polite education, and prepared for a mercantile life, or expeditiously qualified to enter any college in the United States.

Terms payable quarterly in advance. For board, washing, and tuition, in the customary branches of an English education, Thirty Seven Dollars and a Half per quarter, for, tuition in the Latin, Greek, and French languages, and in the higher branches of the mathematics, each Five Dollars per quarter extra.

Stationery furnished, and charged at the customary prices. The vacations are two weeks in April, and two in October. Each pupil furnishes his own bed, bed clothes, and towels.

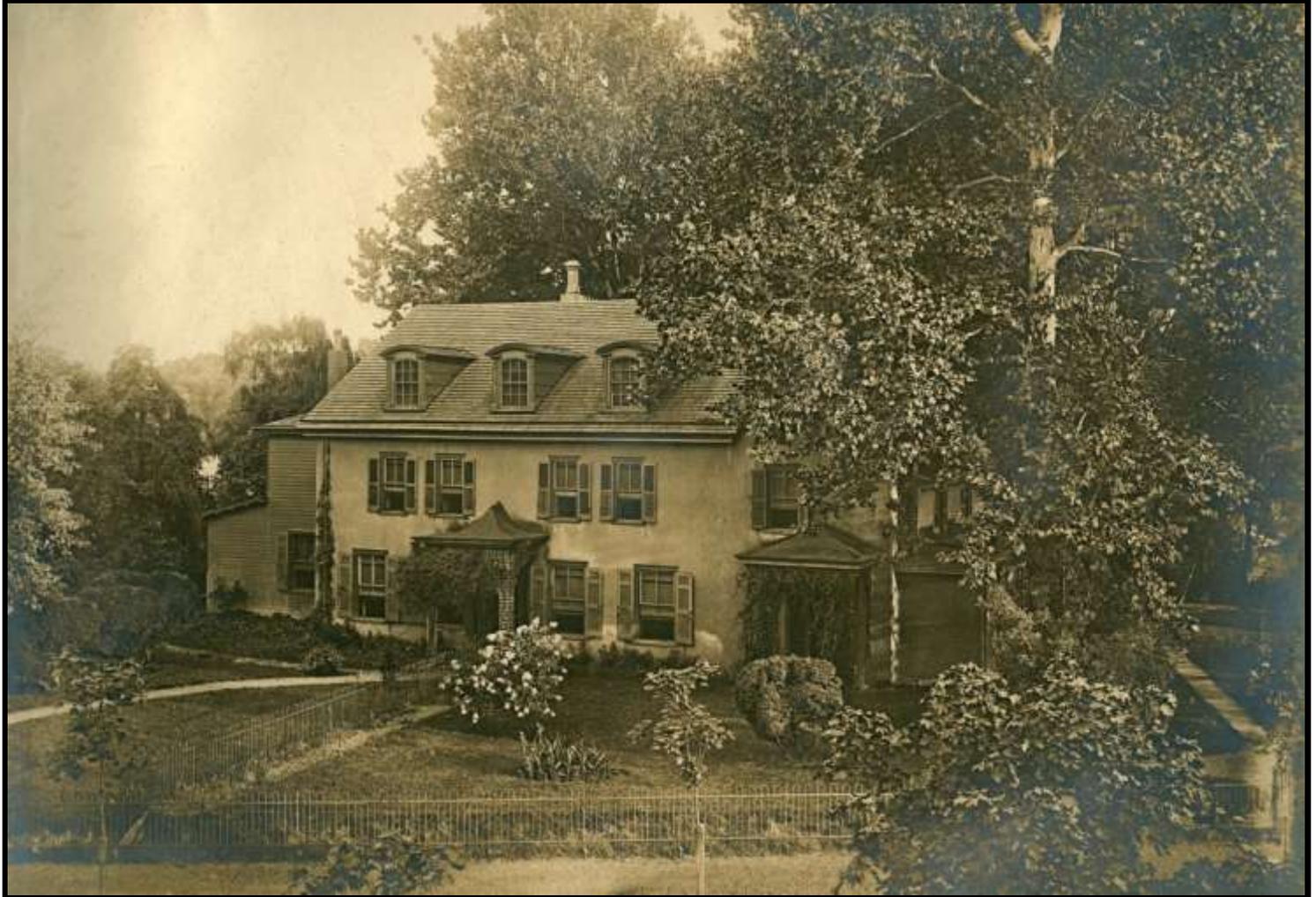
William B. Hill

THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY IN CONTEXT

The Lower Dublin Academy is a five bay two-and-one-half-story Federal Style structure. The construction was finished about 1803. It is likely to be the only existing Schoolhouse of its type in Northeast Philadelphia and in all of Philadelphia.

It contains some similarities to the circa 1750 Box Grove Mansion, which is Georgian Style of architecture, located at 8047 and 8049 Walker St., which is about one mile distant from the Lower Dublin Academy.

Box Grove Mansion Circa 1901



Above: Photo Courtesy of the Bruce M. Conner Collection on Philadelphia History

Box Grove Mansion is currently listed on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places thanks to the efforts of Dr. Jonathan Farnham, the Executive Director of the Philadelphia Historical Commission who nominated this property in year 2013.

Dr. Farnham noted several important connections between Thomas Holme of Box Grove and the Lower Dublin Academy.

Thomas and Rebecca had one child, George Washington Holme, who was born 8 May 1789 at Box Grove. Although Thomas was primarily a farmer, he was also civic minded. He was a deacon and active in the work of the Pennepack Baptist Church. Like his brother John, he was appointed a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy in 1793 and was instrumental in the construction of the school building. Thomas was the Collector...⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Farnham, Jon. Nomination. 12-13.. f/n 45: Willits, *A History of Lower Dublin Academy*, 111.” Web. 21st of June 2016.
<http://www.preservationalliance.com/files/8047and8049WalkerSt_Nomination.pdf>.

THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY IN CONTEXT

Dr. Farnham continues:

Thomas Holme left Box Grove to his son George Washington Holme, who had been born on the farm in 1789. George married Susan Maghee, the daughter of William Maghee and Frances (Holme) Maghee and the granddaughter of John Holme IV, on 16 September 1819. Susan had been born in December 1799. George and Susan had one child who survived to adulthood, John Stanford Holme, D. D., born on 4 March 1822, who became a well-known Baptist minister in New York City. Susan died on 4 June 1828 and was buried at the Pennepack Baptist Church Cemetery. In 1828, George was elected a trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy and he became a charter member of the Holmesburg Baptist Church in 1829.⁴⁵

Dr. Farnham's Box Grove designation also emphatically concludes:

Box Grove Plantation, the c. 1750 country house of the Holme family until 1923, is an extremely significant historic site that merits designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Located at 8047 and 8049 Walker Street in the Holmesburg section of Philadelphia, Box Grove Plantation satisfies Criteria for Designation a, b, c, d, i, and j as enumerated in Section 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Code. Box Grove Plantation is significant:

for its associations with the lives of persons significant in the past including several members of the Holme family, who held significant positions in local government, fought in the Revolutionary War, and were involved with the founding and advancement of important institutions such as the Pennypack Baptist Church and Lower Dublin Academy (Criteria a and j);⁴⁶

In comparing architectural styles, Dr. Farnham noticed Upsala, (a building similar to the Lower Dublin Academy).

Finally, Upsala at 6430 Germantown Avenue (1798) is an excellent example of the Adamesque-Federal Style of architecture. Like Box Grove, Upsala is a two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, side-gabled structure with dormers. However, Upsala is more refined and ornately detailed than its solid, staid Georgian predecessors.⁴⁷

⁴⁵ Ibid. Farnham, Jon. Nomination. 20.

f/n 53. Holme Family Papers, 1683-1923, "Holme Genealogy Chart," CD 4, image 131.

f/n 54. John Stanford Holme was born on 4 March 1822. He studied law in Philadelphia and then entered Madison University from Holmesburg, Pennsylvania in 1844. He graduated in 1850 and was ordained as a Baptist pastor in Watertown, New York on 12 November 1850. He later served as pastor at Pierrepoint Street Baptist Church in Brooklyn, and Trinity Baptist Church and Riverside Church in Manhattan, New York. He published the influential Baptist Hymn and Tune Book in 1858. Madison University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1866. Holme made a European tour in 1871. He died on 26 August 1884. See Henry S. Burrage, *Baptist Hymn Writers and Their Hymns* (Portland, Maine: Brown Thurston & Company, 1888), 659.

f/n 55. "The Gabriel Wilkinson Family," 89.

f/n 56. Willits, *A History of Lower Dublin Academy*, 111; Rev. S.F. Hotchkin, M. A., *The Bristol Pike* (Phila: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1893), 106.

⁴⁶ Ibid. Farnham, Jon. Nomination. 28. Conclusion.

⁴⁷ Ibid. Farnham, Jon. Nomination. 14. f/n 52. On these houses, see Harold Donald Eberlein and Horace Mather Lippincott, *The Colonial Homes of Philadelphia & Its Neighbourhood* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Co., 1912); Richard J. Webster, *Philadelphia Preserved: Catalog of the Historic American Buildings Survey* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981); Roger W. Moss, *Historic Houses of Philadelphia...*

THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY IN CONTEXT

Upsala, 6430 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Circa 1798, Photo Courtesy of Dr. Jon Farnham



Photo of Upsala, Courtesy of Harold Donaldson Eberlein ⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Eberlein, Harold D, and Horace M. Lippincott. *The Colonial Homes of Philadelphia and Its Neighbourhood*. Philadelphia and London: J.B. Lippincott, 1912. 254. Web. 21st June 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/colonialhomesofp00eber>>

THE LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY IN CONTEXT



© Illustration above and text below is Courtesy of Anderson Corporation ⁴⁹

Georgian style, named for King George III, became popular in New England in the late 1700s. It was at the beginning of a period of increasing wealth for the colonists and their homes became bigger and more comfortable. By the late 1700s, the Georgian style became more refined and evolved into the Federal style.



2006: Photo of Lower Dublin Academy. Like Upsala, it is two-and-one-half-story, five-bay, Federal Style structure with dormers.

⁴⁹ © 2016 ANDERSEN CORPORATION. Web. 21st June 2016. <<https://www.andersenwindows.com/home-styles/georgian-federal/>>.

CONCLUSION: The Lower Dublin Academy (a circa 1803 schoolhouse) is an extremely significant historic site that merits historic designation by the Philadelphia Historical Commission and inclusion on the Philadelphia Register of Historic Places. Located at 3322 Willits Road in the Holmesburg section of Philadelphia, The Lower Dublin Academy satisfies the following Criteria for Designation: a, b, c, d, i, and j as enumerated in § 14-1004 of the Philadelphia Code. The Lower Dublin Academy is significant:

- as a building and grounds that have survived for more than 213 years in near original condition, thereby representing the architectural, cultural, agricultural, economic, political, social, geographical, and historical heritage of Lower Dublin Township, Holmesburg, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and the United States (Criteria a and j);
- for its connections to the founding, development, and naming of the Holmesburg section of Philadelphia (Criteria a and j);
- for its connections to the Lower Dublin Log School, one of the earliest public schools in Pennsylvania (Criteria a and j);
- for its reflection of an environment in an era characterized by the Federal Style of architecture (Criterion c);
- for its embodiment of the distinguishing characteristics of the Federal Style of architecture (Criterion d);
- for its associations with the lives of persons significant in the past including Surveyor General Thomas Holme who laid out the City of Philadelphia, for his family who, by his Last Will established a Trust to build a school for the education of children and the eventual establishment of a Log School circa 1723 which was built upon the remnants of his Well-Spring Plantation, for its Nexus to building the 1803 Lower Dublin Academy, for its Nexus to establishing the 1850 Holmesburg Athenaeum and for its Nexus to establishing the 1907 Andrew Carnegie / Holmesburg Public Library (Criteria a, b and j);
- for its connections to the building of King's Highway Bridge over the Pennypack Creek, the oldest standing bridge in continuous operation in the Nation (Criteria a and j);
- for its connections to the Pennypack Mill, one of the earliest and most important mills in Pennsylvania (Criteria a and j);
- for its associations with the lives of persons significant in the past including Edward Duffield, who held significant positions in local government, who took an active role in sheltering Dr. Benjamin Franklin during the writing of the Declaration of Independence and in the planning in the Revolutionary War, for his involvement with Ebenezer Kinnersley, David Rittenhouse, for his active membership in the Library Company of Philadelphia and the American Philosophical Society, for his active participation in Christ Church and the College of Philadelphia, for his involvement with the founding and advancement of important institutions such as the Lower Dublin Academy and Walnut Grove School (Criteria a and j);
- for its associations with the lives of persons significant in the past including the original Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, who all (but one) were active enlistees in the American Revolutionary War, (many who served under John Holme and Thomas Holme, also Trustees), who held significant positions in local government, for their involvement with the founding and advancement of important institutions such as the 1803 Lower Dublin Academy, for the successor Trustees and their involvement with the founding and advancement of important institutions such as the 1850 Holmesburg Athenaeum and the 1907 Andrew Carnegie / Holmesburg Public Library, for their defending the deed restriction on the Holmesburg Public Library, for their active role in historic preservation by the establishment of the Crispin Family Graveyard & erection of a Stone Marker for Thomas Holme, by their role in the digitization of the Holmes Family Papers which were used for the Historic Designation of the c. 1750 Box Grove Mansion, about 1 mile from the Lower Dublin Academy, (Criteria a and j);
- for its associations with the lives of persons significant in the past including the Samuel W. Pennypacker, the 23rd Governor of Pennsylvania, who with 10,000 people, attended Fourth of July Celebrations on the grounds (Criteria a and j);
- as a largely undisturbed site that was settled in the eighteenth century and therefore has an extremely high potential for important archaeological resources (Criterion i); and,
- as a site that exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, or historical heritage of Lower Dublin, later known as the Holmesburg, community (Criterion j). [Note: Supporting Documents for several criterion - listed on page 44 of Appendices].

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Preservation sometimes comes at a very high price.

In a bizarre twist of fate, it took a murder to prevent the demolition of the Lower Dublin Academy.

Woman Shot At Mansion In N.E. Dies⁵⁰

March 07, 1990 |By Thomas J. Gibbons Jr., Inquirer Staff Writer

A 32-year-old woman who police said was shot in the head Sunday night by her father during a quarrel over whether to sell the family's Northeast Philadelphia mansion died yesterday, investigators said. The shooting occurred about 10:45 p.m. Sunday inside the family's three-story mansion on Willits Road near Academy Road. According to police, some family members were urging that the property, the Roedell family home for 50 years, be sold for financial reasons. George Roedell opposed the sale of the house, and a heated quarrel ensued...

Doctor Held For Trial In Daughter's Slaying⁵¹

April 13, 1990 |By Linda Loyd, Inquirer Staff Writer

"I'm sorry about the whole darn thing," Roedell told police. Assistant District Attorney David Desiderio argued yesterday against bail for Roedell, saying the prosecution intended to seek the death penalty because Roedell posed a threat to other people in the house. However, defense attorney Lynn Bennett argued that the facts of the case would not support the death penalty. She said that Roedell and his daughter struggled and that both had been drinking. Bennett said someone - she didn't say who - threw a kerosene heater at the elder Roedell during the fight...

Retired Doctor Is Found Guilty Of Killing Daughter⁵²

May 03, 1991 |By Linda Loyd and Susan Caba, Inquirer Staff Writers

The shooting, Roedell testified, was the culmination of a family argument about the home, on Willits Road near Academy Road. Roedell, a retired physician, was under pressure from family members - including his wife, Helen - to sell the house for financial reasons. But he didn't want to part with it. On the night he shot Karen Roedell, 32, he and she were fighting about the house, Roedell testified. He brandished his handgun...

⁵⁰ Web. 21st June 2016. <http://articles.philly.com/1990-03-07/news/25901962_1_woman-shot-mansion-shooting>.

⁵¹ Web. 21st June 2016. <http://articles.philly.com/1990-04-13/news/25915926_1_murder-and-gun-charges-death-penalty-baby-shower>.

⁵² <http://articles.philly.com/1991-05-03/news/25798030_1_family-argument-ivins-gun>.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: EDWARD DUFFIELD (1730 —1803), Clock & Watch maker, agricultural innovator, civic leader, and educator, pages 45 to 48.

APPENDIX B: THE HISTORY AND TIMELINE OF THOMAS HOLME AND WILLIAM PENN, pages 49 to 71

APPENDIX C: THE DUFFIELD FAMILY IN AMERICA, pages 72 to 93.

APPENDIX D: THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 19TH And 20TH CENTURY, pages 94 to 107.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND COPYRIGHT NOTICE, PAGE 108

TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT:

This submission [EDWARD DUFFIELD Clock & Watch maker] was and is a compilation of copyrighted images and intellectual property, which belongs to many people.

In 2012, with the intent of raising Public awareness and Public support as well as having a hope for saving the Lower Dublin Academy, a biographical sketch of Clockmaker, Edward Duffield was compiled and submitted to the Northeast Philadelphia Hall of Fame.

At that time, there was also a hope to historically enlightened the Public and arouse the sleeping patriotism inside the hearts of many who may have felt some connection to this building. We hoped that it might birth an idea for public generosity, in order that a plan for preserving this structure would perhaps finally begin. Apparently, not everyone shared those hopes.

The Duffield biographical sketch was rejected or perhaps never considered by the Selections Committee of the Northeast Philadelphia Hall of Fame. In April of 2016, this Duffield biography was again submitted (unaltered) and it was accepted.⁵³

The authors of this Duffield biography submission were not credited, cited or acknowledged by the Northeast Times or by any member of the various Northeast Philadelphia Hall of Fame Committees, not in 2012 or in 2016.⁵⁴

While it is highly appreciated that Edward Duffield's name will be highlighted in the publication of Northeast Times in October of 2016, as the primary compiler of this nomination, I do not recommend the donation of any money to Northeast Philadelphia Hall of Fame (a Pennsylvania Non-Profit Corporation), until it has provided transparency and an accounting into their fund-raising, as well as To Show the Public how money donated in the past, has been used in any real and tangible preservation ... beyond the articles and advertisements which appear in the Northeast Times.

This sketch (in Appendix A) was never intended to be hidden, obscured, borrowed, stolen or plagiarized, or exploited for private pecuniary gain, but was compiled with the intent of it being read & viewed by the Public and now it will be.

It is also my opinion and intention, as the lead nominator, that the present proposed designation is not to be used as a springboard to any fundraiser, with the funds being diverted to an unproven non-profit corporation.

This is my opinion and not the opinion of any of the co-nominators. – J.M.

The 2012 Duffield biographical sketch is now presented for Public View and Review as originally intended on the next page.

⁵³ Web. 7th June 2016. <<http://www.frankfordhistoricalsociety.org/fame-about.html>>.

⁵⁴ NE Hall of Fame inductees announced May 11, 2016. Web. 21st of June 2016: <<http://www.bsmphilly.com/2016/may/11/ne-hall-fame-inductees-announced/#.V2lRrZMrJOJ>>.



EDWARD DUFFIELD, clock and watch maker, agricultural innovator, civic leader, and educator, was born April 30, 1730, in Moreland Township, Philadelphia, into a family that had arrived in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1678. In 1685, his grandparents and great grandfather moved to Pennsylvania. Their ancestral home in Moreland Township encompassed 600 acres and stretched southeastwards from today's Northeast Philadelphia Airport to Byberry / Poquessing Creek.

Little is known of his training, but by age 21, Duffield made and sold watches, clocks and compasses from his workshop on the northwest corner of Second & Arch streets in Philadelphia. From the second floor hung a large double-faced clock, supposedly the first public clock in America. His tall case clocks evolved from simple clocks with just hour hands to incorporate minute hands, second dials, moon dials, music, alarms and even a temperature compensated pendulum for accurate astronomical measures.

From 1762-1775, Duffield maintained another famous public clock, the State House Clock atop Independence Hall which was installed in 1752.

More than two hundred years after their construction, over twenty Duffield clocks continue to keep accurate time in prestigious collections including the American Philosophical Society, Winterthur, Colonial Williamsburg, Library Company, Worcester Art Museum, and Atlantic Heritage Museum. In 2010, Christie's sold a Duffield clock for \$386,500.

Duffield entered Braddock's campaign (part of the French and Indian War in western Pennsylvania) as an assistant surveyor and saw that his superior did not understand how to use his compass. "How do you know?" said the officer. "Because I made the instrument," answered Duffield. The Historical Society of Frankford has a complete Duffield compass, one of two that are known to survive.

He engraved the dies for the *Kittanning Destroyed Medal* (1756) given to Colonel John Armstrong and his officers for their "arduous and successful expedition against the Indians at the Indian town and settlement of Kittanning on the Allegheny which was the first instance for carrying the War into Indian Country and gave check to their incursions into this Province." He also engraved the dies for the *George II Indian Peace Medal* (1757) which was given by Quakers "as complimentary things, as marks of friendship to those who come to see us, or who do us good offices, conciliatory of their good will towards us, and not designed to produce a contrary disposition towards others."

Duffield was a Vestryman at Christ Church and St. Peter's, a Director of the Library Company, a Director of the Philadelphia Contributionship insurance company, an early member of the American Philosophical Society, an overseer of a school for Negro children, and supervised the construction of the Walnut Street Prison. He contributed to the Pennsylvania Hospital and College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania).

EDWARD DUFFIELD (1730-1803), clock & watch maker, agricultural innovator, civic leader, and educator

In 1775, Duffield moved back to the ancestral home, –then named “Benfield” in honor of his grandfather, Benjamin Duffield (1661-1741)–where he pursued innovations in agriculture including crop rotation and fertilizers, he invented a horse rake and “seed drill to be annexed to a common plough,” and he experimented with plaster of Paris.

Just prior to the British Army’s occupation of Philadelphia in 1777-1778, Duffield worked with David Rittenhouse and Francis Hopkinson to secure the engraved brass plates which contained accurate maps of the region. During that occupation, the British temporarily jailed Duffield in the Walnut Street Prison (which he had helped to build), while Ben Franklin’s family stayed with Duffield’s family at Benfield. That friendship began when Franklin visited Duffield’s clock shop and continued when Franklin sent books from London. One week before the *Declaration of Independence*, Franklin wrote a letter from Benfield about the poor defenses of Philadelphia. Franklin made Duffield an executor of his will and left him his “French waywizer.”

Duffield led efforts to establish two schools in Northeast Philadelphia. He served as the first President and architect of Lower Dublin Academy, built in 1796 it survives today (fire damaged). He moved his famed public clock from his workshop into the circle in the gable at Lower Dublin Academy, powered by a cannonball (since lost).

In 1800, he donated half the land for the Byberry and Moreland School, a “one story log building, wood construction, shingle roof ... [with] detached unheated toilets.” In 1854, that log school was replaced by Maple Grove School, one room, made of stone, and a his/her 8-seater outhouse (they survive, modified, as a private residence, with the well).

Duffield might have helped Rev. William Smith start All Saints Church in 1772. Near the entrance to where the original church stood is a double “table stone” supported by six legs where in 1803, Edward was buried beside his wife, Catharine (née Parry, 1729-1796). Surrounding them are descendants of the Duffield, Hepburn and Ingraham families.



DUFFIELD CLOCKS & MEDALS

Ian M.G. Quimby, "Edward Duffield, Artisan Gentleman" (57 page typescript manuscript, 1963), Winterthur: Coll. 783, Box 2, Folder 7; photocopy at American Philosophical Society Mss B.D865

Clock made for Benjamin Franklin in 1750, <<http://amphilsoc.pastperfect-online.com/37813cgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=02783306-ACB6-484F-BEE5-574253323324:type=101>>.

Clock made for the astronomical observatory of the American Philosophical Society, first used for the Transit of Jupiter in November 1769, <<http://amphilsoc.pastperfect-online.com/37813cgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=5302791A-3F23-4CDA-B4AD-110792082775:type=101>>.

Clock Cases in American Colonies, <<http://www.antiquesandfineart.com/articles/article.cfm?request=963>>.

Christie’s auction, 29 Sept 2010, \$386,500, <http://www.christies.com/LotFinder/lot_details.aspx?intObjectID=5352692>.

Freeman’s auction, 21 Nov 2010, \$160,000 (\$193,000 with buyer’s premium), <http://www.colonialsense.com/Antiques/Auction_Results/November_2010.php>.

Pook & Pook auction, Jan 2012, \$118,500, <<http://readingeagle.com/article.aspx?id=362645>>.

EDWARD DUFFIELD (1730-1803), clock & watch maker, agricultural innovator, civic leader, and educator

DUFFIELD MEDALS

DUFFIELD COMPASSES



Kittanning Destroyed Medal, engraved by Edward Duffield and struck by silversmith Joseph Richardson, Philadelphia, PA, 1757. <<http://explorepahistory.com/displayimage.php?imgId=1-2-159>>.



George II Indian Peace Medal, engraved by Edward Duffield and struck by silversmith Joseph Richardson, Philadelphia, PA, 1757. <<http://www.librarycompany.org/artifacts/metal.htm>>.



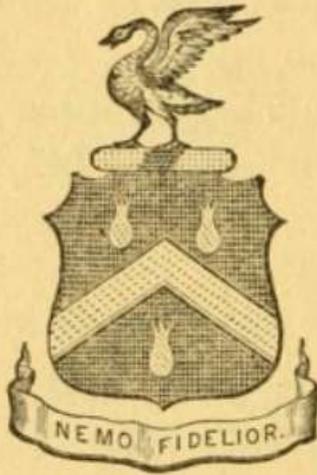
DD

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EDWARD DUFFIELD (1730-1803), clock & watch maker, agricultural innovator, civic leader, and educator

THE DUFFIELD FAMILY.*



none more faithful

There are conflicting dates for Edward on his gravestone, on commemorative plaques and in texts; variously claiming his birth in April or August 1720 or 1730, and his death in 1801, 1803 or 1805. Primary records suggest 30 April 1730 - 12 July 1803 to be accurate.

“Edward Duffield,” in Whitfield J. Bell Jr., *Patriot-Improvers, Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 2010): 307-310.

“Duffield” genealogy in Edward Duffield Neill, *John Neill of Lewes, Delaware, 1739, and his Descendants* (Philadelphia: Private, 1875): 64-93 <<http://archive.org/details/johnneilloflewesoneil>>.

“Benjamin Duffield” [grandfather of Edward] in Craig Horle, *Lawmaking and Legislators in Pennsylvania, A Biographical Dictionary, Vol. 2, 1710-1756* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1997): 334-335.

Vera Thompson Treadway, *The Duffield Story, Over Three Hundred Years of Duffield Ancestry, 1678-1991* (1991): 1-74.

Baptismal, marriage and burial records for Duffield family, Christ Church, Philadelphia <<http://www.christchurchphila.org/>>. Edward Duffield married Catherine Parry (10 June 1751), children: Mary (1751-1753); Benjamin (1753-1799); Sarah (1756-1837); Elizabeth (1761-1851); Edward (1764-1837); Catherine (1765-1774); Joseph (dates?).

In 1767, Edward Duffield is taxed in Mulberry Ward, Philadelphia, with assets of £164.9s.4d.

By comparison, Franklin’s assets are £277, and David Rittenhouse has £13 (while still living in Norriton) <<http://hdl.library.upenn.edu/1017/d/medren/1545601>>. pp. 201r, 173r and 39r.

Edward Duffield’s will, No. 60 of 1803.

Edward Duffield’s Inventory, 29 Sept 1803, valued at \$22,744.22

OTHER RESOURCES

Joseph C. Martindale / Albert Dudley, *A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland in Philadelphia - New and Revised Edition* (Philadelphia: Jacobs, 1901) <<http://archive.org/details/historyoftownshioomartrich>>. [this includes most of Martindale’s original book (1867) with additions as footnotes]

Samuel C. Willits, *History of Lower Dublin Academy, A Biographical & Historical Sketch of Thomas Holme and His Times and Other Historical Matters Pertaining to the School & Neighborhood* (1885/2009)

“Benfield” and Byberry-Moreland “School House” shown on J. C. Sydney, Plan of the townships of Byberry and Moreland (1849), <<http://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HSF.D2F12>>.

[compass photos from Susan Couvreur, Historical Society of Frankford, and Jeff Lock, Colonial Instruments].



APPENDIX B: THE HISTORY AND TIMELINE OF THOMAS HOLME AND WILLIAM PENN

The focus of this designation is the Lower Dublin Academy, a school that was built upon the land of Surveyor General of Pennsylvania Captain Thomas Holme (by his Last Will). The school was designed by clock-maker Edward Duffield who also manufactured surveying instruments.⁵⁵ It is also a eulogy highlighting the accomplishments of Thomas Holme and Edward Duffield. To that end, it is illustrated with Maps, Surveys, Land Records⁵⁶ & events from their lives, events from the lives of their successor Trustees – historical visual proof of the men, the building, the land & the neighborhood.

The historical documentation of William Penn and his many associates is an ongoing project that will last for as long as we record history. Due to the complexity of Penn's *Frame of Government*; the magnitude of existing records involving its planning and surveying, it is nearly impossible to completely assimilate all; yet we try. Albert Cook Myers dedicated most of his life in the compilation of records on Penn. He never completely finished.⁵⁷

Like most great plans for future freedom, Penn's dream began inside the walls of a prison.

One of the many memorable people, whose lives crossed with William Penn, was Surveyor General Thomas Holme. Before coming to America, he too spent time inside some of the same prison walls that were familiar to many innocent Friends.⁵⁸

[On Penn's fundamental laws] They are very liberal with regard to the courts, with regard to trial by jury and with regard to prisons in which he had suffered which he said should be not merely prisons but places where prisoners should be permitted to work, and so abate the suffering there had been in the English prisons...

Thomas Jefferson in 1825, toward the end of his long life, wrote a tribute to Penn which summarizes what he thought of his work as a statesman. He said: *He was the greatest lawgiver the world has ever produced; the first either in ancient or modern times who has laid the foundation of government in the pure and unadulterated principles of peace, of reason, and of right, and in parallelism with whose institutions, to name the dreams of a Minos or a Solon, or the military and monkish establishments of a Lycurgus, is truly an abandonment of all regard to the legitimate object of government, the happiness of man.*⁵⁹

By the time that William Penn had acquired Pennsylvania from King Charles II, he may have already been well acquainted with the maps, surveys on the River Delaware while he pondered the placement for his future city: Philadelphia.

If all had succeeded, the Quakers would have controlled a domain extending from New York to Maryland and westward to the Ohio. The historian of the Quaker colonies, however, has rested content in his knowledge of such seeming disparate occurrences as George Fox's journey to the Delaware in 1672, Penn's service as a Byllynge Trustee in 1675, and his participation as a joint purchaser of East Jersey in 1682.⁶⁰

⁵⁵ On the 7th of April 2014, Fred Moore, President of the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy, filed a nomination. It was rejected on the 9th of June 2014 by the staff of the Philadelphia Historical Commission as being incomplete & incorrect. There was no hearing. This immediate request for historic designation includes volumes of records to assure the PHC staff that this nomination will be correct and complete.

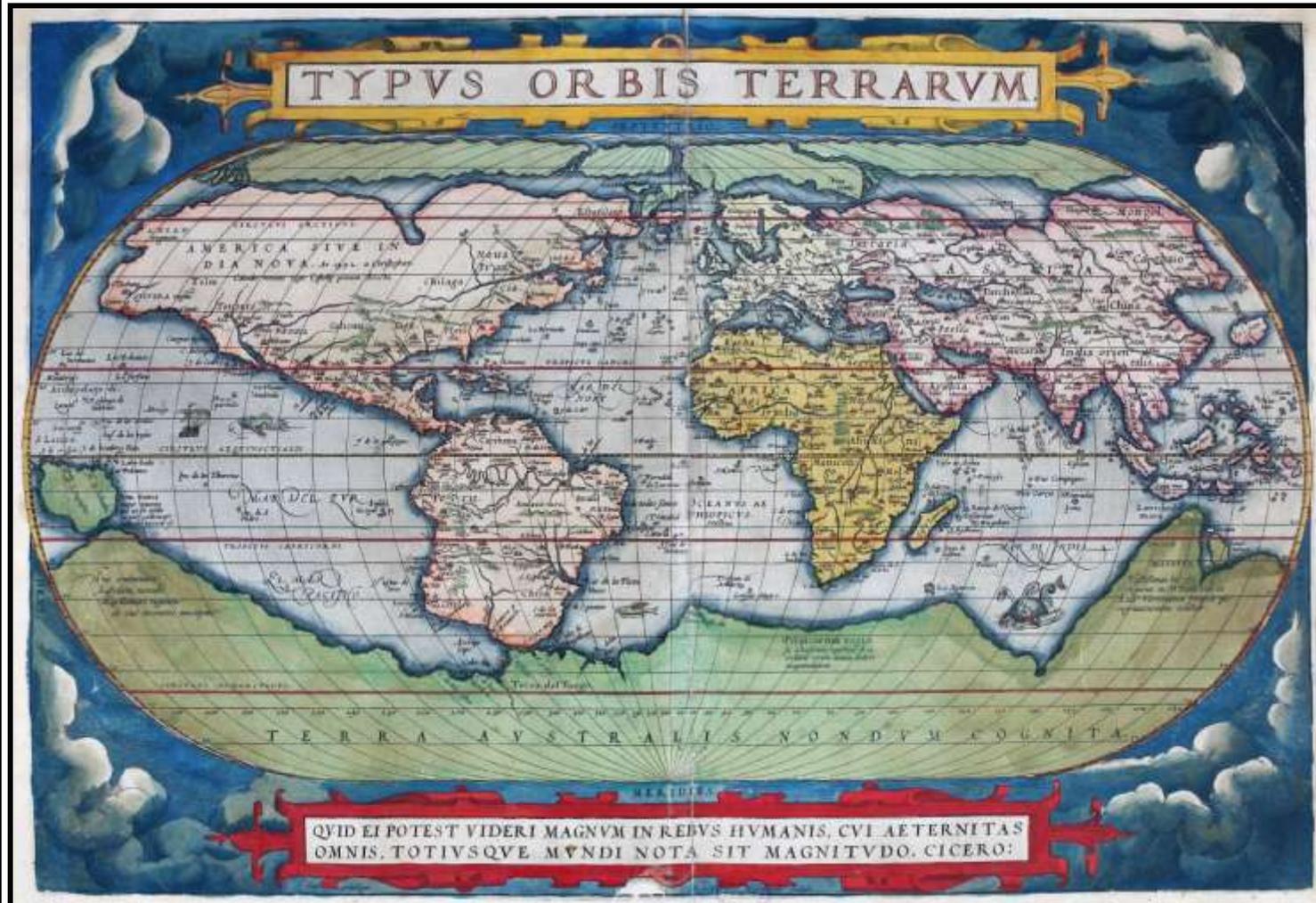
⁵⁶ An Account of the Land in Pennsylvania Granted by William Penn: RG-17 RECORDS OF THE LAND OFFICE. Web. 19th June 2016. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/sd/r17sdc.htm>>.

⁵⁷ Albert Cook Myers collection survey (MC.975.11.027), Quaker & Special Collections, Haverford College, Haverford, PA. Web. 18th June 2016. <<http://library.haverford.edu/file-id-1626>>.

⁵⁸ Myers, Albert C. *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania, 1682-1750: With Their Early History in Ireland*. New Era Printing Co. Lancaster Pa. 1902. 248-258. Web. 1st January 2015. <https://archive.org/details/immigrationofiri00myer_0>.

⁵⁹ *Tributes to William Penn a Tercentenary Record, 1644-1944: A Collection of William Penn Tercentenary Addresses*. Harrisburg [Pa.: Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, 1946. 8, 48, 68, 125. Web. 1st January 2015. <<https://archive.org/details/tributestowillia009065mbp>>.

⁶⁰ Pomfret, John E. *The Properties of the Province of West New Jersey, 1674-1702*. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1951. 117-146. Web. 1st January 2015. <<https://journals.psu.edu/pmhb/article/viewFile/30807/30562>>.



Above: Map Published in 1570 by Abraham Ortelius.⁶¹ The 1603 edition is listed in *Bibliotheca Furliana*

William Penn became the Proprietor of Pennsylvania for a debt owed his family's estate. However, Pennsylvania was named in honor of his father, Admiral Sir William Penn, (1621–1670) as a reward for fighting in the Dutch-Anglo Wars.⁶²

[The restoration of the Stuarts] The effect on the fortunes of Penn was at first indirect. It began with the renewal of his father's personal prestige and professional standing. ... It afterward became known that for some time preceding this he had been corresponding secretly with James, Duke of York, younger brother of Charles II, and also with General Monk. ... [Note: Pepys makes a quaint entry in his diary under date of March 12, 1662: "Sir W. Pen told me of a speech he had made to the Low States of Holland telling them to their faces that he observed he was not received with the respect and observance now (coming to them from the King) as when he came from the Rebel and Traitor, Cromwell—by whom I am sure he got all he hath in the world and the Dutch knew it too!"]⁶³

⁶¹ Ortelius, Abraham, Aegid. C. Diesth, Franciscus Scheffer, W. R. Scheffer, Frederick W. Hille, Elise B. Hille, Frans Hogenberg, and Humphrey Llwyd. *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*. Antwerp: Auctoris aere & cura impressum absolutumq ue apud AEGid. Copennium Diesth, Antverpiae, 1570. Web. 31st December 2013. <<https://archive.org/details/theatrumorbister00orte>>.

⁶² Pennsylvania State Museum, Pennsylvania's Charter. Web. <<http://statemuseumpa.org/charter-pennsylvania-birth-certificate/>>.

⁶³ Buell, Augustus C. *William Penn As the Founder of Two Commonwealths*. New York: D. Appleton, 1904. 39. Web. 3rd Sept. 2015. <<https://archive.org/details/williampennasfou00buel>>.



De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Wereld: PIETER GOOS⁶⁴

Atlas Maritimus, or A Book of CHARTS: JOHN SELLER⁶⁵

Benjamin Furly, a business agent of William Penn, possessed a large library of rare (banned) books, manuscript and codex. Upon Furly's death, his library auction provides specific information on the maps, globes & geography that he collected.⁶⁶ Long before his actual arrival in 1682, Penn, through Furly, would have gained access to maps and charts of the New World.

⁶⁴ Goos, Pieter. *De Zee-Atlas Ofte Water-Wereld: Waer in Verthoont Werden Alle De Zee-Kusten Van Het Bekende Des Aerd-Bodems : Seer Dienstigh Voor Alle Heeren En Kooplieden, Als Oock Voor Alle Schippers En Stuurlieden*. Amsteldam: P. Goos, 1672. Web. 4th of February 2015. <<https://archive.org/details/dezeeatlasoftewa00goos>>.

⁶⁵ Seller, John. *Atlas Maritimus, or A Book of CHARTS: Describing the SEA Coasts Capes Headlands Sands Shoals Rocks and Dangers the Bays Roads Harbors Rivers and Ports, in most of the knowne parts of the W O R L D. With the true Courses and distances, from one place to another : Gathered from the latest and best Discoveryes, that have bin made by divers Able and Experienced Navigators of our English Nation. Accomodated with an Hydrographical Description of the whole WORLD. by John Seller. Hidrographer to Ye Kings Most Excellent Majestie*. London] :: And are to be sold by him, at the Hermitage Staires in Wapping and at his shop in the Exchange Alley near the Royall Exchange in London, 1672. Web. 29th October 2014. <<https://archive.org/details/atlasmaritimusor00sell>>.

⁶⁶ Furly, Benjamin. *Bibliotheca Furliana, Sive, Catalogus Librorum Honoratiss. & Doctiss. Viri Benjamin Furly: Inter Quos Excellant Bibliorum Editiones, Mystici, Libri Proprii Cujuscumque Sectae Christianae, & Manuscripti Membranei : Auctio Fiet Die 22 Octobris 1714 : in Aedibus Defuncti in Platea Vulgò Dicta Haringliet*. Roterodami: Apud Fritsch et Bohm, 1714. 181. Web. <<http://picus.unica.it/index.php?page=TOC&id=34&lang=en>>.

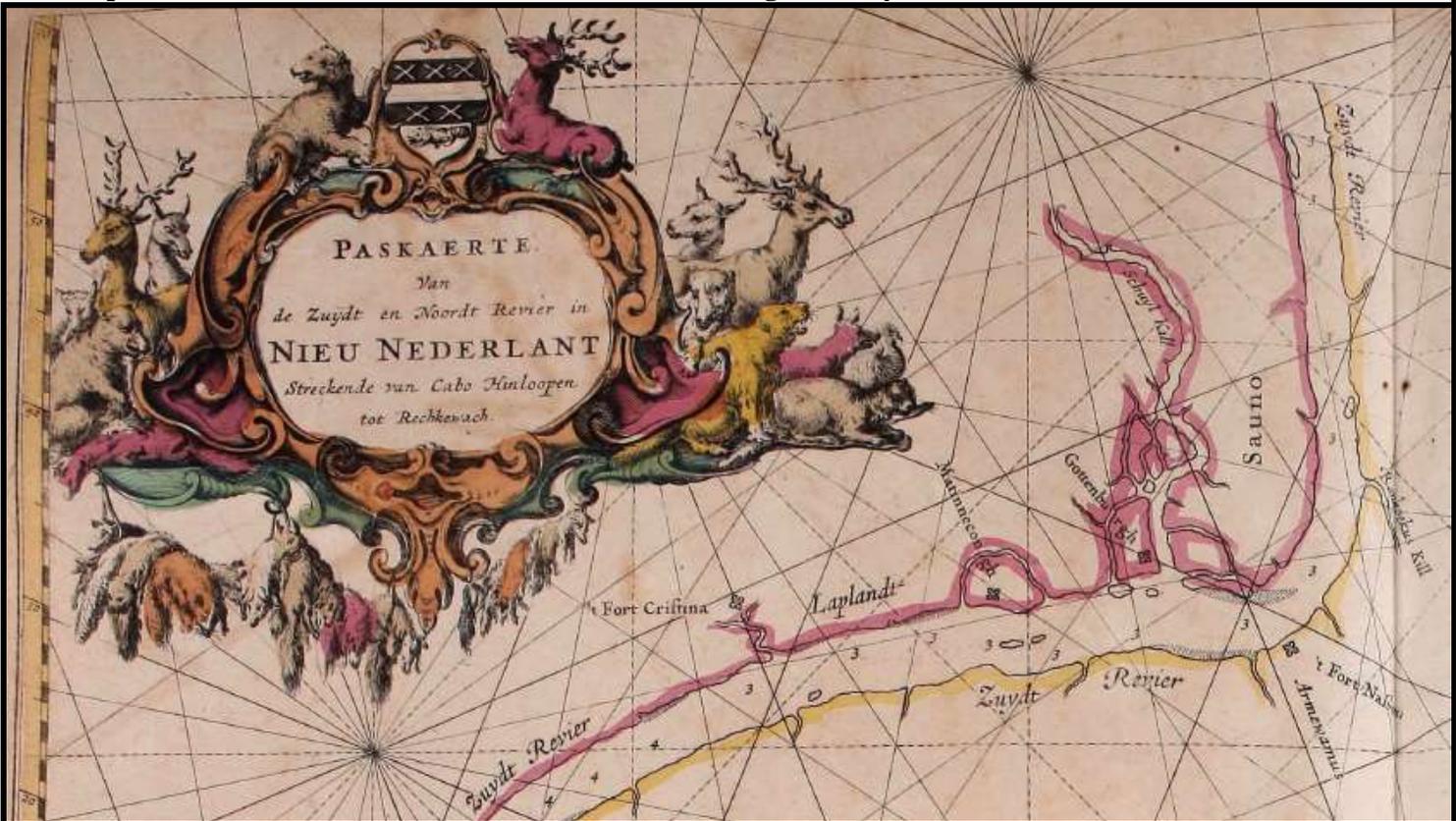


1672 - PIETER GOOS



1672 - JOHN SELLER

1672 Map of the River Delaware: Fort Christiana – Gottenburgh – Schuyl Kill River



1672 - ZUYDT REVIER (South River) – Goos

"Benjamin Furly (1636-1714) was a remarkable individual, whose interests and activities are not captured by the designations 'Quaker' and 'merchant'. The proud owner of one of the largest private libraries of the late seventeenth century, Furly played a key role as facilitator in the intellectual and political life of his time."⁶⁷

⁶⁷ Hutton, Sarah. *Benjamin Furly, 1646-1714: A Quaker Merchant and His Milieu*. Firenze: L.S. Olschki, 2007. Print. (Menkevich Family Library)

PHILADELPHIA – WILLIAM PENN – BENJAMIN FURLY – THOMAS HOLME – ORDERS TO SURVEY

Furly opened his house and library to English travellers, including the Whig Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury, and political exiles, among them the philosopher John Locke. Furly's Lantern Club, a forum of liberal thought, was also instrumental in introducing Bayle and other Huguenot refugee intellectuals...⁶⁸

Penn did not forget the promises made in Holland & Germany. 5000 acres order to be surveyed for Benjamin Furly.



By the Commiss^{rs} Imp^ovised to grant Lots and lands in ye Province of Penn^sylvania and Territorys thereunto belonging.

At ye request of Benj Furly Purchaser of five thousand acres of land that wee would grant him to take up one thousand acres thereof in in ye County of ~~Shute~~ Philadelphia to be part of ye townshipp (gbl) Signed of Jacob Telmer by a warrant from us bearing equall date with this.

These are therefore in ye Proprietarys name to will and require thee forthwith to survey or cause to be surveyd unto him ye said number of acres in ye foresaid County in manner aforesaid ~~to be seated~~ wherenot already taken up he seating and improving the same within six months after ye date of survey and make returne hereof to ye Secretarys office dated at Phil ye 6th ~~th~~ 9^{mo} 1685.

To Capt Tho. Holme.

James Claypoole.

Survey^r Gen^l

Robert Turner.

7th ordered T. F.

Image Courtesy of Pennsylvania Commonwealth Land Office RG-17 - Scanned Records

Some would-be purchasers wrote directly to Penn or to his steward, Philip Ford, in Bow Lane. Others made their contact with Penn through Friends in centers remote from London. Active in promoting such sales were Robert Turner, well-to-do Quaker linendraper in Dublin and one of the Proprietors of West Jersey; Robert Barclay, governor for life of that colony and Quaker leader in Scotland; James Harrison of Bolton in Lancashire, later Penn's steward at Pennsbury; and Benjamin Furly, the Quaker trader in Rotterdam. By the third week in August, Penn wrote that he had already signed "about 34 deeds & [had] about 20 reddey" for signing.⁶⁹

⁶⁸ Watson, Carly Emma. *The Legacy of an Eighteenth-century Gentleman: Alexander Thistlethwayte's Books in Winchester College Fellows' Library*. eTheses, University of Birmingham., Nov. 2013. 233-34 Web. 6th January 2015. <<http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/4954/9/Watson14PhD.pdf>>.

⁶⁹ Roach, Hannah Benner. "The Planting of Philadelphia: A Seventeenth-Century Real Estate Development" (part I). *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, 92, 1 (Jan. 1968). 11. Web. 1st Oct. 2014. <<http://journals.psu.edu/pmhb/article/viewFile/42350/42071>>.

Francis Daniel Pastorius and Mystic Johannes Kelpius & Daniel Falkner receive grants for the settlement of Germantown.

William Penn Proprietary & Govern of ye Province of
Pennsilvania & ye Territories thereunto belonging



At ye Request of Daniel Pastorius yt I would grant him
a Warr^t to take up ye Remainder yet behinde of ye Complement of
fifteen Thousand Acres taken up at Skoolkill in ye German Township
These are to will & require thee forthwth to Survey or cause to be
Surveyd unto him Somuch land on Skulkill as may make up ye
above sd fifteen Thousand Acres, and make Returns There of
into my Secretarys Office, Given at Philadelphia ye 16th of ye
5th M^o 1684

For Thomas Holme

W^m Penn

Survey^r Grall

1/2 of ye German Towobhipp belongs To Jacob Va de obl - of Frankford

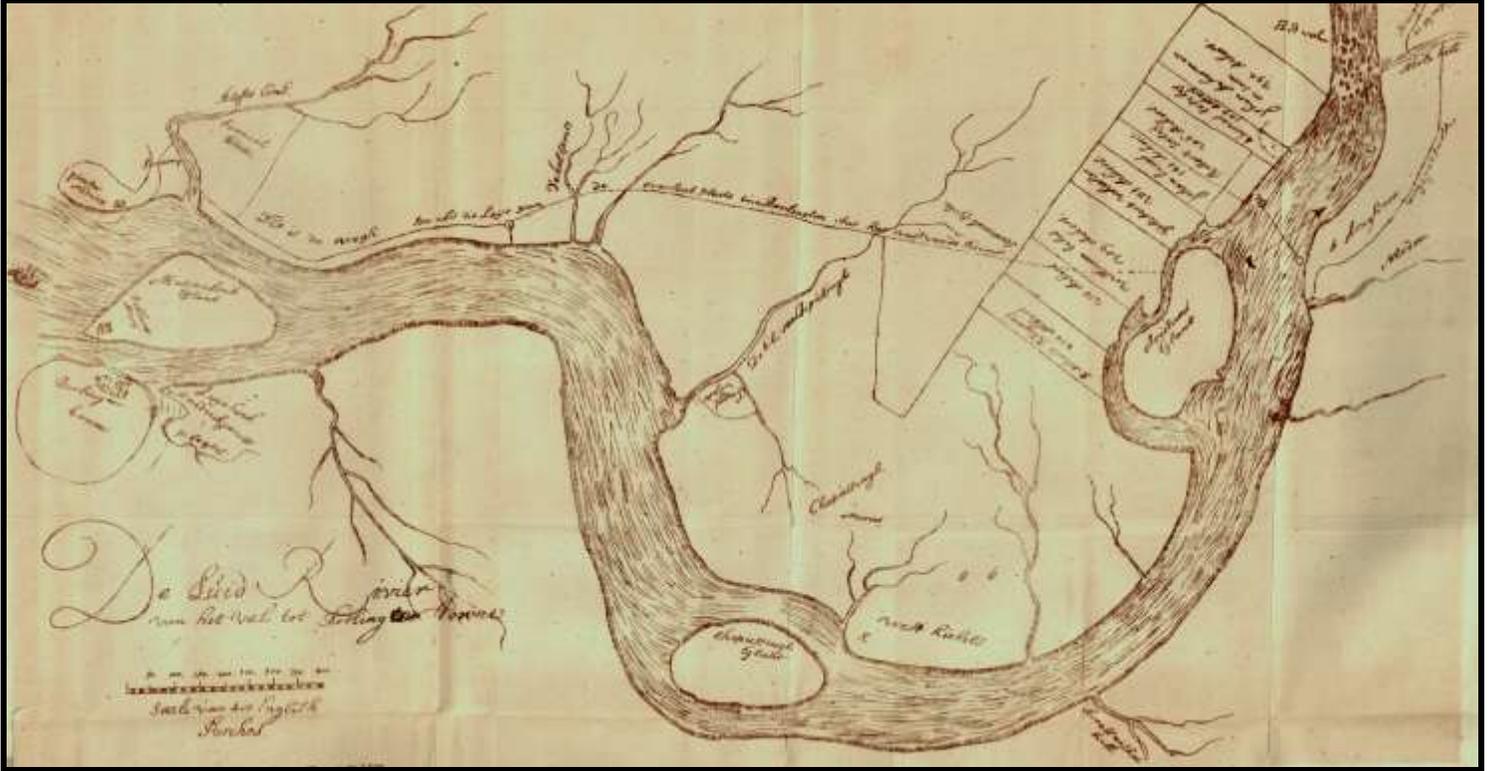
Pensilvania }

By the Commission^{rs} of Property



Whereas the Proprietary and Gov^r upon an Agree^{mt} made
between Dan^l Falkner, Joannes Kelpius & Joannes Jawert
Agents for the German of francford Company of Purchasers
and Rob^t Nailor did grant a Warr^t to the sd Rob^t to take up eighty Acres
of Land in the Liberties of ye City Philad^{ia} locating the same by an
Error on Land preengaged to Hugh Rob^{ts} which Warr^t for the sd
reason could not be executed. And the sd German Agents requ-

SETTLEMENT OF WILLIAM PENN AT PENNSBURY: SURVEY OF "THE FALLS"



Jaspar Danckaerts: Journey to the Delaware. 1679/80. 512. <https://archive.org/details/journalofvoyaget00danc_0>.

Below: Undated Survey – Original Location of Pennsbury

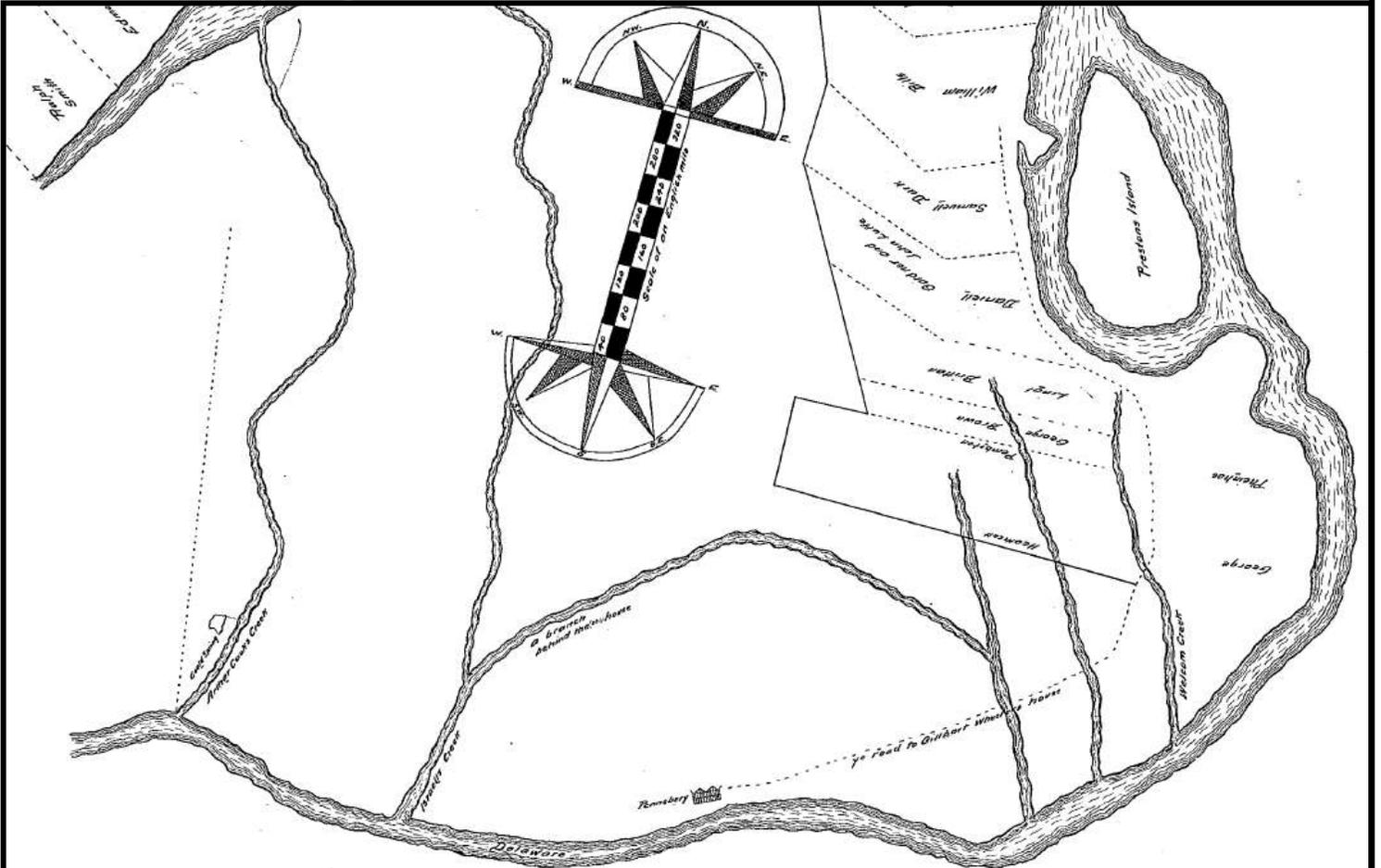


Image Courtesy of Pennsylvania Commonwealth Land Office RG-17 - Scanned Records

While Thomas Holme was quite a young man the Civil War between the King and the Parliament broke out; he took the side of the latter and became a captain in its army. He is said to have taken part in the Hispaniola expedition under Admiral Penn in 1654, either as one of the naval officers, who were largely taken from the army, or as an officer in the land forces under General Venables; his intimacy with the Penns and Crispins ⁷¹ in after-years might have had its beginning here, and gives a coloring of truth to the statement. He was in Ireland in 1659, and was then a member of the Society of Friends. It is reasonably presumed that he obtained lands in Ireland during the settlement of Cromwell's soldiers there in 1655...

It is stated that in 1660 the meetings of Friends in Dublin were frequently molested; a number of persons, of whom Thomas Holme was one, were taken from them and committed to Newgate [prison] by order of Robert Dee, then mayor of the city; Samuel Clarridge and Robert Turner were also of this number. In 1661, Thomas Holme, Robert Turner, and others were taken from a meeting in Dublin and committed to Newgate, by order of Hubert Adrian, mayor.

Thomas Holme's first appearance in Pennsylvania history is on April 18, 1682, when William Penn appointed him Surveyor-General of the Province. In his commission he is styled "Captain Thomas Holme of the City of Waterford in the Kingdom of Ireland." He sailed for Pennsylvania in the "Amity," which left the Downs April 23, 1682, bringing with him his family, and also Silas Crispin (son of Captain William Crispin, who is said to have been the first Surveyor-General appointed by Penn, but died on his way to Pennsylvania in 1681) ...

As to the "Amity" being one of the ships that sailed in the summer of 1681 and being delayed by contrary winds; it is likely that this was the vessel in which Captain William Crispin sailed for Pennsylvania, which, when in sight of the capes of Delaware, was blown off and put into Barbadoes, where Captain Crispin died ...

Their first duty was to choose a spot where navigation was best and large ships might lie close to the bank, the land being at the same time high, dry, and healthy, and to lay out there ten thousand acres for the site of a great city. Samuel C. Willits, in his MS. "History of Lower Dublin Academy," puts forth the opinion that Thomas Holme thought of the region between the Pennepack and the Poquessing, where he [Thomas Holme] afterwards located part of his own land, as a site for the city; for he laid out the township of Dublin to contain about ten thousand acres, and ran a centre line through it which he called Susquehanna Street.

⁷⁰ Hough, Oliver. *Captain Thomas Holme: Surveyor-general of Pennsylvania and Provincial Councillor*. PMHB, XIX, 1895. No 4., 412.5 - 427. Web. 24th March 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniamaga19histuoft>>.

⁷¹ Note: As to the Penn/Crispin connection, see: Philadelphia Deed Book C.2.vol.3.156 William Penn to Ralph Crispin – 25th day of the 6th Month 1688. "Know ye That I of my free gift ... Grant unto my Loving Cousin Ralph Crispin the Son of Cap.t William Crispin Late of the Kingdom of Ireland Deceased five hundred acres of Land within the province of Pennsylvania..."

SETTLEMENT OF CAPTAIN THOMAS HOLME, SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA

Thomas Holme was a member of the first Assembly of the Province, which began its session at Upland, December 4, 1682, Penn presiding. He was elected to represent Philadelphia County in the Provincial Council for one term of three years, 1683, 1684, and 1685, and took a prominent part in its transactions, serving on several important committees. In the 1st mo., 1683, he was a member of a joint committee of the Council and Assembly to draw up the new Charter, or Frame of Government, which was passed and signed on 2d mo. 2d.

By letters dated 4th mo. 11th day 1683, William Penn appointed Christopher Taylor, James Harrison, Thomas Holme, and Thomas Wynne, Commissioners in his name, as Governor and Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, to treat with the Governor and Council of West Jersey concerning the satisfaction he demanded of them in a letter of the same date, of which the Commissioners were bearers, for certain great wrongs and injustice done to him and his Province by some of the inhabitants of their Colony. In the letter he complains that England was filled with rumors of wars between the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and Lord Baltimore's Colony, of Lord Baltimore having claimed all the land from Upland to the Falls of Delaware, and of several having been killed in the conflict; that these rumors, being much talked of in London, discouraged many persons from purchasing land in Pennsylvania; he says that the starting of these reports had been traced to some of the inhabitants of West Jersey, and he demands satisfaction...⁷²

As already mentioned, when Thomas Holme first arrived in Pennsylvania, he and his family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, lived at Shackamaxon. After the city was laid out in 1682, he built a house on his lot at the northwest corner of Front and Mulberry (now Arch) Streets, and lived there until 1688. Mulberry Street was first called Holme Street, for Thomas Holme, but the name was changed to Mulberry [Street] by Penn.

In 1688, Thomas Holme went to England; he must have gone over in September, for on the 4th of that month he signed a deed in Philadelphia, while his new commission as Surveyor-General, dated October 14, 1688, speaks of him as being then abroad. For a short time before he left he was living on his plantation of Well-Spring, in Dublin Township, Philadelphia County; and on his return, probably about the end of 1689, he again resided there. About October 1690, he again went to England; before leaving he gave letters of attorney to his son-in-law Silas Crispin and three others, and in several deeds made by them in 1691...

He is spoken of as being in London. This time he stayed until 1694, and when he came back, went to live at Well Spring, continuing there till his death, which occurred in March or April 1695. In his will, dated 12th mo. 10, 1694 (O.S.), he styles himself "of Dublin township in Philadelphia County, aged full seventie years"...⁷³

⁷² Hough, Oliver. *Captain Thomas Holme: Surveyor-general of Pennsylvania and Provincial Councillor*. PMHB, XX, 1896. 128-131. Web. 24th March 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniamaga20histuoft>>.

⁷³ Ibid. 248-256.



Figure 13 – A MAP OF THE IMPROVED PART OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSILVANIA: <<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3820.ct001815/>>.

13th July 1676, Governor Andross of New York issued the following patents to the Swedes: Pimepakka, Point Pleasant, Quessinawominck, Shakhamexunk, Pimmerpakka, Towocawonink.⁷⁵ These patents form part of the “Swede’s Line.”

Upon William Penn’s arrival, Peter Rambo Jun., Lase Bore, Benjamin Acrod Anna Salter, Erick Mullica, Peter Rambo, Herman Enock, Hans Keen, Gasper Fisk & many others were already on this section of Northeast Philadelphia’s riverfront.

The Townships of Byberry, Moreland & Lower Dublin all converge at a point on the Byberry Creek, a tributary to the Poquessing Creek. Samuel Clarridge’s tract is above the Holmes tract, with Poquessing Creek partially running through both.

The double line which runs North-West, through the center of the Holme’s tract and separates the Clarridge & Thomas Holme’s tracts from Elenor Holme’s tract⁷⁶ (Dublin Creek running through Elenor’s tract), is Susquehanna Road, or Street.

On top of Elenor Holme’s tract is Kat Martin’s tract (Katherine Martin, a Widow). The dotted line, which runs the length of the Kat Martin & Elenor Holme tracts, is the Oxford/Dublin Township Line; present day Cottman Avenue. The dotted line continues to Ann Salter’s tract [Hanna Salter], an early settler from Burlington who had purchased land from the Swedes.

⁷⁴ Holme, Thomas: Warrant Issued the 8th September 1682, Patent Issued the 15th August 1684. See: A-1-92. PHMC - Land Office RG-17. Web. 23rd April 2016. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17PatentIndexes/A-AAPatentIndex120.pdf>>.

⁷⁵ O’Callaghan, E B. *Calendar of Historical Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, Albany, N.Y., Part I, Dutch Manuscripts. 1630-1664.*, Albany: Weed, Parsons and Co., 1865. 353. Web. 22nd May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/calendarofhistor00newy/>>.

⁷⁶ Agreement of Thomas Holme and Elinor Moss: **Memorandum** that it is this 14th day of January 1694/5 agreed upon by & between Thomas Holme Gent. & Elinor Moss his daughter both of Well spring in the County of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania in America Viz; First, I Elinor Moss doth freely & fully resign unto her Father his Heirs & Assigns all & every y.t Plantation of Well spring ... Found In Philadelphia Deed Book: E.3.vol.5.124.

THOMAS HOLME IN AMERICA: A PLANTATION CALLED WELLSRING - BORDERING THE SWEDES

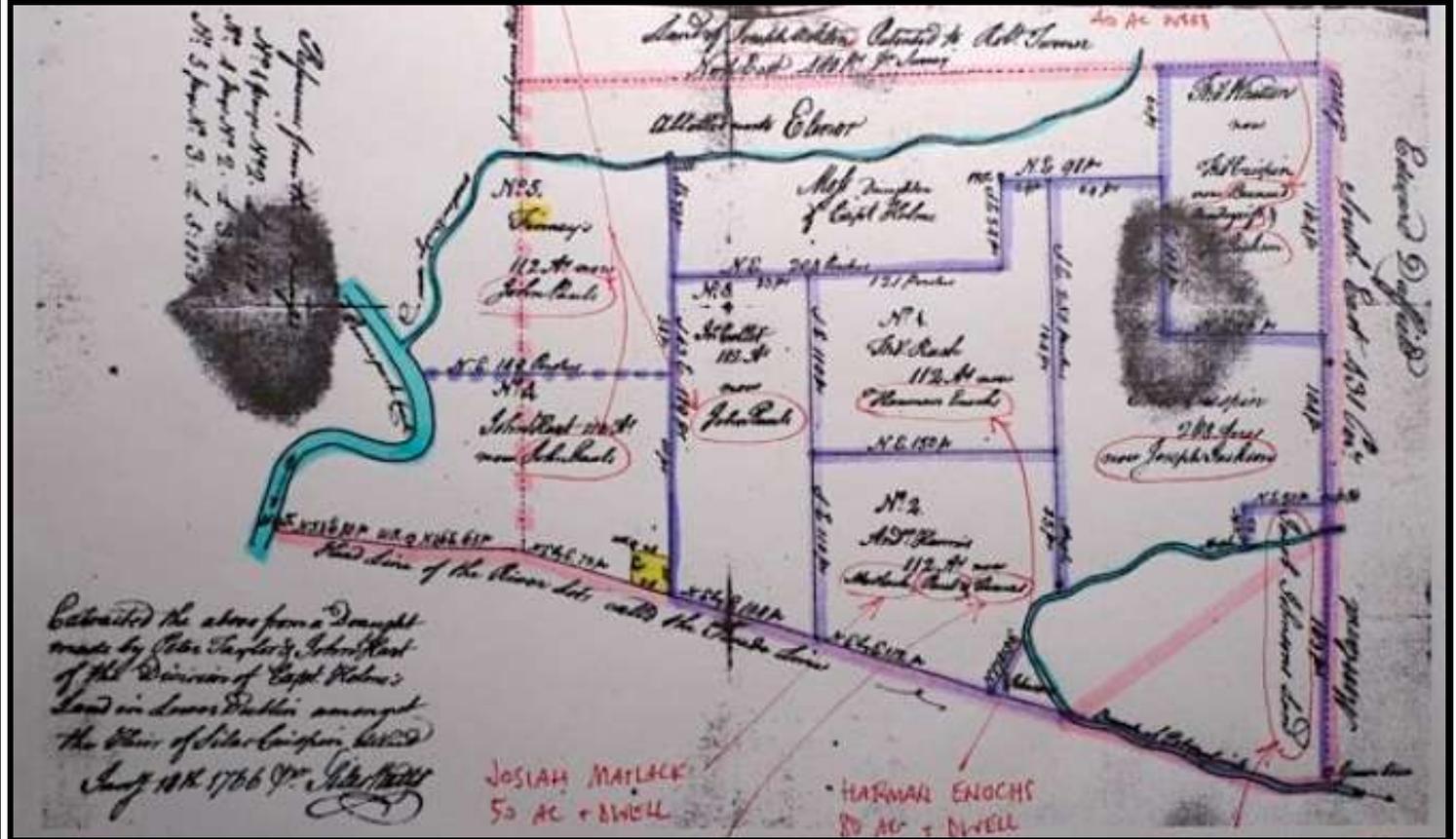


Image: 1766 Silas Watts Survey – Division of Estate of Thomas Holmes – Showing the Swedes Line – Overlay by Torben Jenk



Thomas Rush's property on Wooden Bridge Run⁷⁷ – Overlay by Torben Jenk

⁷⁷ Sheriff of Philadelphia: will be sold, by publick vendue, 105 acres of land, with a messuage and appurtenances, situate in Lower Dublin township. Also one third undivided part of a grist mill, commonly call Pennypack mill. Also one third undivided part of 16 acres of land, on part of which said mill stands, late the property of Thomas Rush, seized and taken in Execution, at the suit of John Holme, executor to the estate of James Holme deceased. ISAAC GRIFFITTS, Sheriff. - 25th July 1751. Pennsylvania Gazette. [Note: Thomas Rush's Deed is in HSP, M. Jackson Crispin Collection, Mss.155/AM 04851. See: Fig. 15. pg.65].

W a Court held at upland in Delaware River Novemb^r 25 1679 present Peter Cock Israel Helm Otto Ernest Cock Lasse Andries Justices Upon the Request of Laers Laersen and Olle Coeckoe desiring a Grant of this Court to take up all the Land heretofore by this Court Granted unto Ephraim Holman-lying and being betwenn Pembaccans and Potquessink Creeks & The Court in regard to the S^r Eph: Herman has desisted of his Interest to the same do Grant the Petitioners Liberty to take up all the same Land above mentioned Excepting Pelle Ramboos Land, They the Petitioners Seating and Improving it according to his Honor the Governours Orders and Regulations.

A true Copy out of the Records Examined per Eph Herman Clerk § — § You are hereby required to Survey and lay out for Laers Laersen & Olle Coeckoe the Land according to the within mentioned Order of Court You are to make a due Return of the Survey Quantity and situation thereof to this Court within the space of four Months, to the End that the same may be sent to New York in order that a Patent may be obtained for the same. Dated at Upland this 10th of March 1679/80 Israel Grehy. To Mr Rich Noble Surveyor of Upland or his Deputy — Memorandum Laers Laersen and Olle Coeckoe have taken in for a third person and Family in the Land above

Order of Court held at Upland for laying out a Tract of Land to Laer Laersen e ab.

Andersont.

Andersont.

ORDER OF COURT HELD AT UPLAND 25TH NOBEMBER 1679 to MR. RICHARD NOBLE, SURVEYOR ⁷⁸

On the Delaware River, a little over twelve miles from Philadelphia, lies the Poquessing Creek. Where the mouth of the Poquessing feeds into the Delaware there once lived a tribe of the Native-Americans known as the Leni-Lenape or, as the Europeans would later call them, the Delaware. ...The Swedes stretched their holdings out along the Delaware River, and two of these settlers purchased a large tract of land at the mouth of the Poquessing. The year was 1680 when Olle Olleson and Lars Larsson took possession of the plot located in what would become northeast Philadelphia. The land was purchased from Richard Noble, a land surveyor from New York, who had received the land from Upland Court in 1679. ...Lars Larsson's name has been spelled a number of different ways including Lears Learson, Loers Laerson, Lawrence Lassy. Very often it is followed with some variation of the surname Boore: Laers Boers, Lars Larsson Boore, Lassy Boone, Buur, Boer, Boor, Bore.⁷⁹

⁷⁸ Philadelphia Deed Book: F.5.81. Accessed Philadelphia City Archives 12th September 2015. (Deed is continued on page 34 of this document)

⁷⁹ Haavik, Benjamin Knute. *Eden Hall: A Cultural Historic Landscape*. Thesis, University of Pennsylvania., 1998. 13. [Chapter 1: From the Swedes to the Quakers, 1630-1734]. Web. 31st July 2014. <<https://archive.org/details/edenhallcultural00haav/>>.

THOMAS HOLME IN AMERICA: A PLANTATION CALLED WELLSRING - BORDERING THE SWEDES

The Swedes of Neshaminy District: Clas Johansson & wife Walborg [Bengtsson]; John Johansson & wife Margaret Williams; John Enochs & wife Brita Gästenberg; Jonas Keen & wife Frances Walker Walborg, widow of Dunck Williams; William Williams & wife Elisabeth [Classon]; Lars Boore & wife Elisabeth; Lars Boore, Jr. & wife Maria Thomasson; Anders Bengtsson Jr. & wife Gertrude Boore.

The Swedes of Pennypack District: Peter Rambo Jr. & wife Magdalena Skute Cecelia, widow of Olle Gästenberg; Eric Gästenberg & wife Hanshe [Classon]; Matz Keen & wife Henrietta [Classon]; Eric Keen & wife Catharina [Classon]; Göran Keen, bachelor, Gertrude, widow of Herman Enochs; Michael Fredericks & wife Anna [Classon]; Christiern Classon & wife Margareta; Eric Mullica, Jr., bachelor; Olof Mullica, bachelor; John Reynolds & wife Anna Mullica; Hans Lyckan & wife Gertrude Classon.⁸⁰

1735 Warrant & Resurvey of Lacey Boor's Land (Related Draft on Next Page)⁸¹

By Vertue of a Warrant from the Propriet^{es} to me directed bearing date the 25th day of June A.D. 1735 Resurveyed on the 9th day of August next ensuing unto Lawrence Laerson (alias Boor) the above described Tract of Land contain^g 2.150^o & the Allow. of 10^o & Cent & An Overplus of 75^o & The Allow. of 6^o & Cent the s^d 150^o & being part of Lawrence Lawrenson's (father of the afores^d Lawrence) moiety of 670^o granted to the s^d Lawrence the father & to Olla Coeckoe by a Court held at Upland the 25th of 9ber 1769 And by the last Will of s^d Lawrence the father the s^d 150^o was bequeathed to the afores^d Lawrence the son & by Warr^t afores^d being Resurvey^d as afores^d was found to contain as afores^d. Returned into the Secret^{ys} Office the 4th of 8ber 1735. The Children of And^w Lawrenson's part Return'd y^e 12th of 9ber 1737. & Benja. Eastburn. —
Tho^s Boore sold to Evan Thomas 41^a - 45 per
Surveyed the 3^d of Augt 1739.

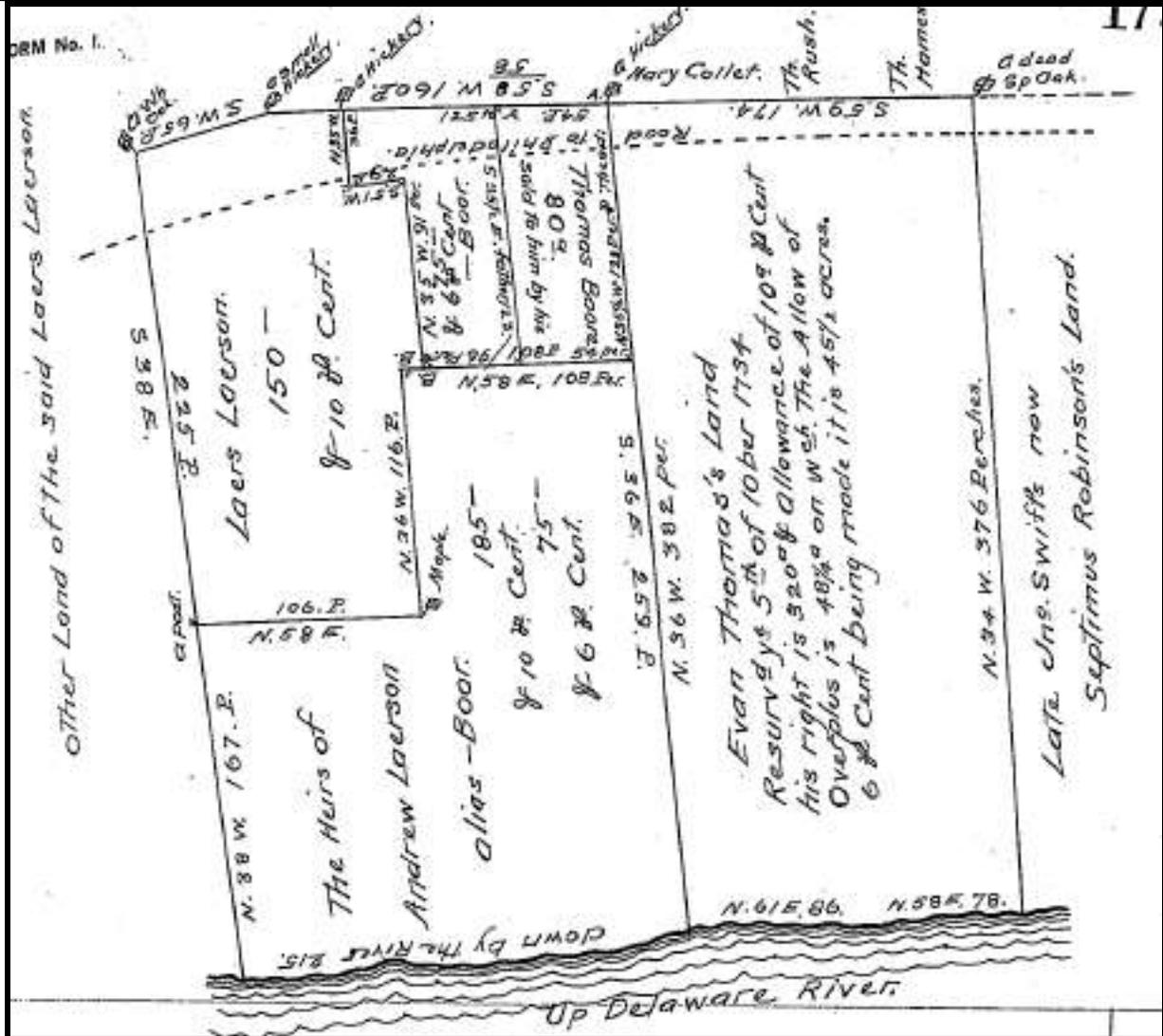
Image Courtesy of Pennsylvania Commonwealth Land Office RG-17 - Scanned Records

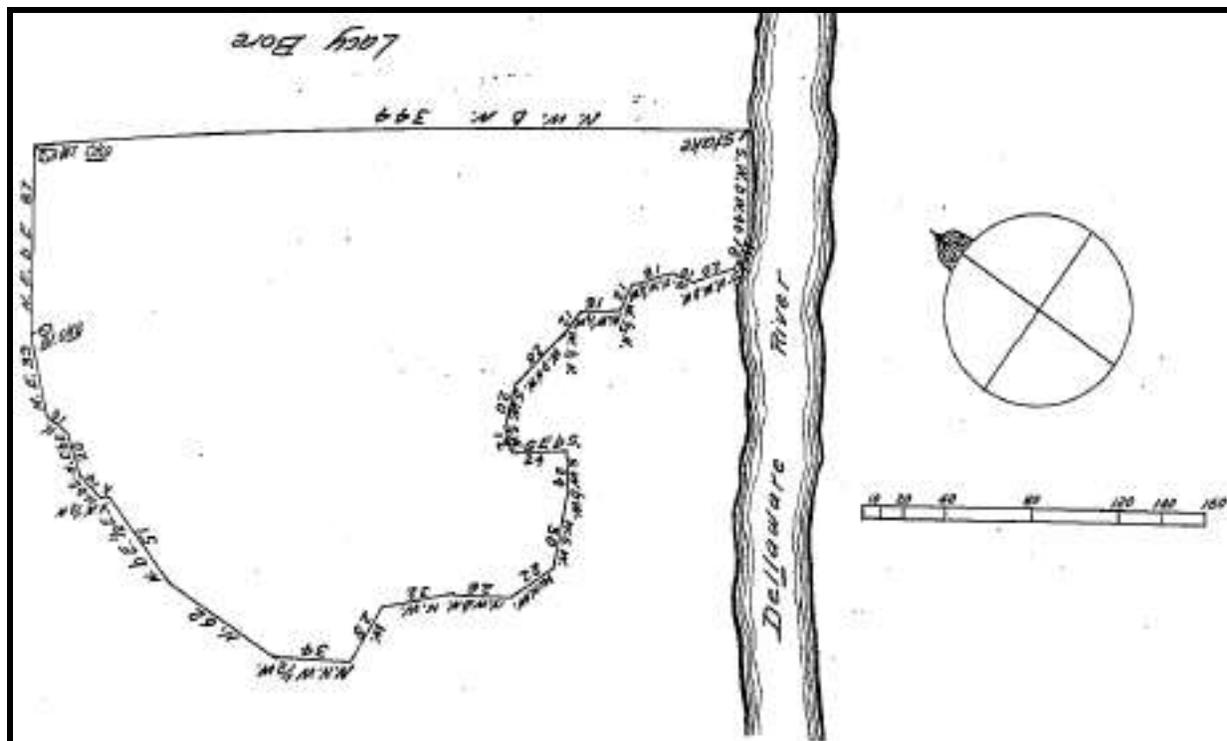
⁸⁰ Craig, Dr. Peter S. "Rudman's Description of Gloria Dei Church as it Looked in 1700." *Swedish Colonial News Volume 2, Number 1, Winter 2000.*, By the Society. Web. 25th April 2016. <<http://colonialswedes.net/Images/Publications/SCNewW00.pdf>>.

⁸¹ Note: The above warrant contains an incorrect entry date of 25th of 9ber 1769, but should read 25th of 9ber 1679.

Upland Laid out for Laers Laersen and Ollé Coeckel a Tract of Land called Pleasant Hill Situate and being on the West side of Delaware River and between Pelle Rambo's Sons Land called Rambo's darp and Potquesink Creek, Beginning at a corner marked black Oak of said Pelle standing by the River side from thence N.W. by his Line of marked Trees 310 perches to a corner marked White Oak of said Rambo's from thence N.E. 40 perches to the Head of a small Run from thence N.E. by E by a line of marked Trees 280 perches to a corner marked Ash standing by Potquesink Creek from thence Down the said Creek on several courses to the mouth thereof to a corner marked Pine standing at the Creeks mouth and from thence on several courses down by the River side 400 perches to the first mentioned black Oak, Containing 670 Acres of Fast Land Swamp and Marsh p Rich Noble Survey of Upland County, Surveyed y^e 10th of August 1686 -

Return of survey
670^{ac} to
Laers Laersen & Co





The 17th of ye first moth 1684.

By virtue of a warrant bearing date the 11th day of the first
 month 1684. Surveyed and layed out unto Peeter Rambo by
 a resurvey a certaine parcell of land Called Rambo's Dorp.
 Situate on the East side of ^{Dublin (formerly called} Pemapecha) Creeke beginning
 att a stake standing by a peice of meadow close by the maine
 River bearing S. E. b S. 10 perches from a black oke stump
 marked for a corner thence downe by ye said River to the
 mouth of Pemapecha Creeke and up the Creeke the severall courses
 to a small spanish oke saplyn by ye creeke side marke for a cor-
 ner thence N. E. b E. to a small w^t oke for another corner thence
 S. E. b S. 344 perches to the first mentioes stake by Delaware
 River Containing three hundred and ten acres of land.
 t. Tho. ffairman.

Image Courtesy of Pennsylvania Commonwealth Land Office RG-17 - Scanned Records

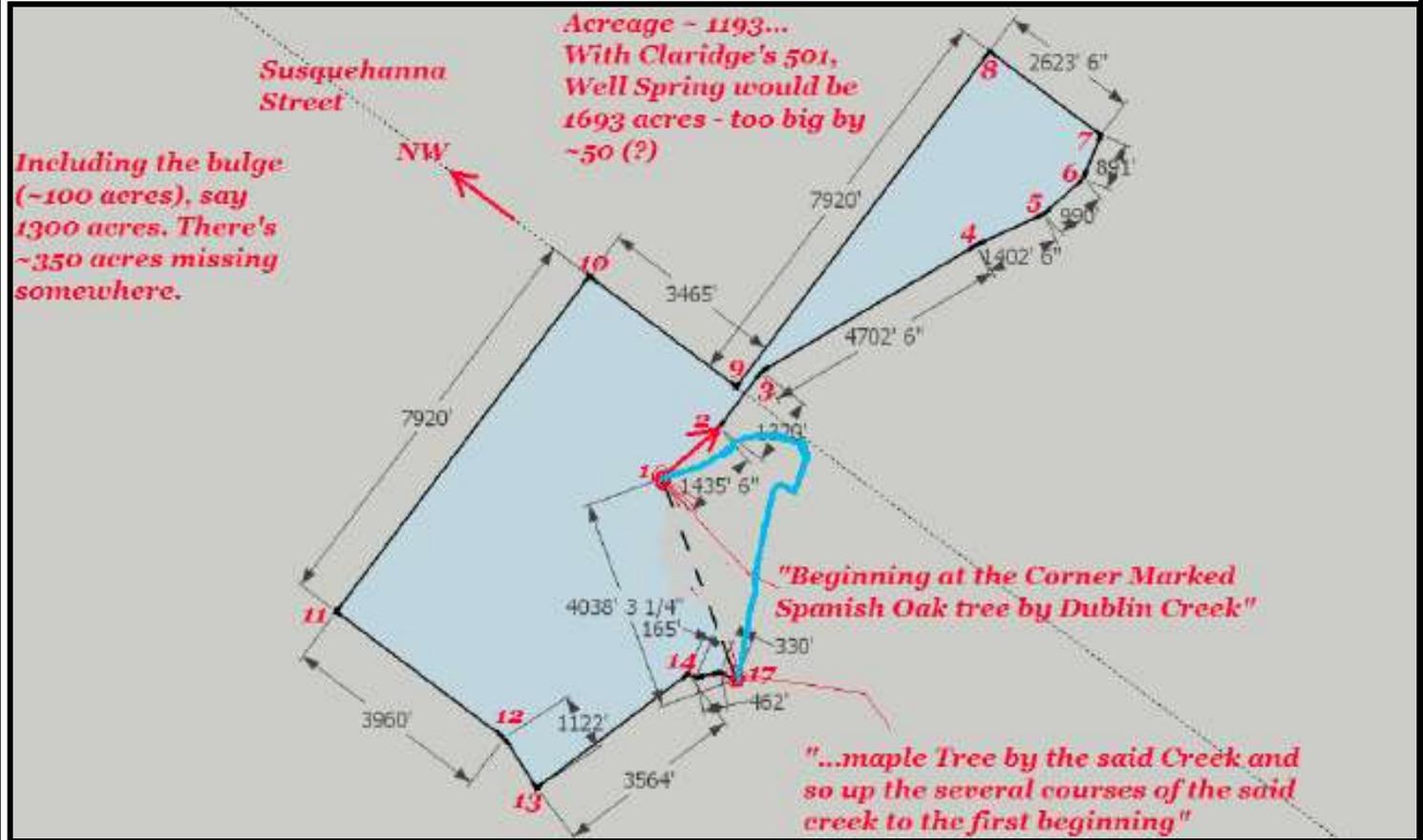


Figure 14 – Imperfect Facsimile Survey of Wellspring, the Susquehanna Line and Pennypack Creek by Dan Surmiak. ⁸³



Survey: 1696 – The Kings Road, Pennypack Mill Race and the land bordering Thomas Holmes' Well Spring Plantation ⁸⁴

⁸² On the 3rd of March 2011, Torben Jenk, Fred Moore & I, Joseph J. Menkevich, began collaborating on Holme's Plantations of Well-Spring, Pyne-Spring & Green-Spring. J.M. Duffin briefly entered this collaboration and provided guidance on locating various deeds and surveys. Mr. Jenk & Mr. Moore drafted various maps for comparison, as I supplied various deeds from the Philadelphia Deed Books. On 11th April 2011, Karen Kindler Kotlarchik entered the collaborative. Ms. Kotlarchik & I exchanged several e-mails on various deeds & Thomas Rush's family.

⁸³ On the 9th of March 2012, Jim Shomper and Dan Surmiak joined into this collaboration. Several facsimile drafts of Well Spring were generated. Mr. Surmiak then sent an e-Mail attachment containing the facsimile of Well Spring (figure 14 above). His methodology was to calculate various call numbers; distances & points listed on the deeds and re-create a facsimile of Thomas Holme's Well Spring Plantation.

⁸⁴ Holme Family Chest CD 1: Loose Document No. 120108_Holme_docs_056.jpg - Survey of William Kinnersley's property. He was a Baptist minister & the father of Ebenezer Kinnersley. Web. 5th June 2016. <http://www.archives.upenn.edu/people/1700s/kinnersley_ebnzr.html>.

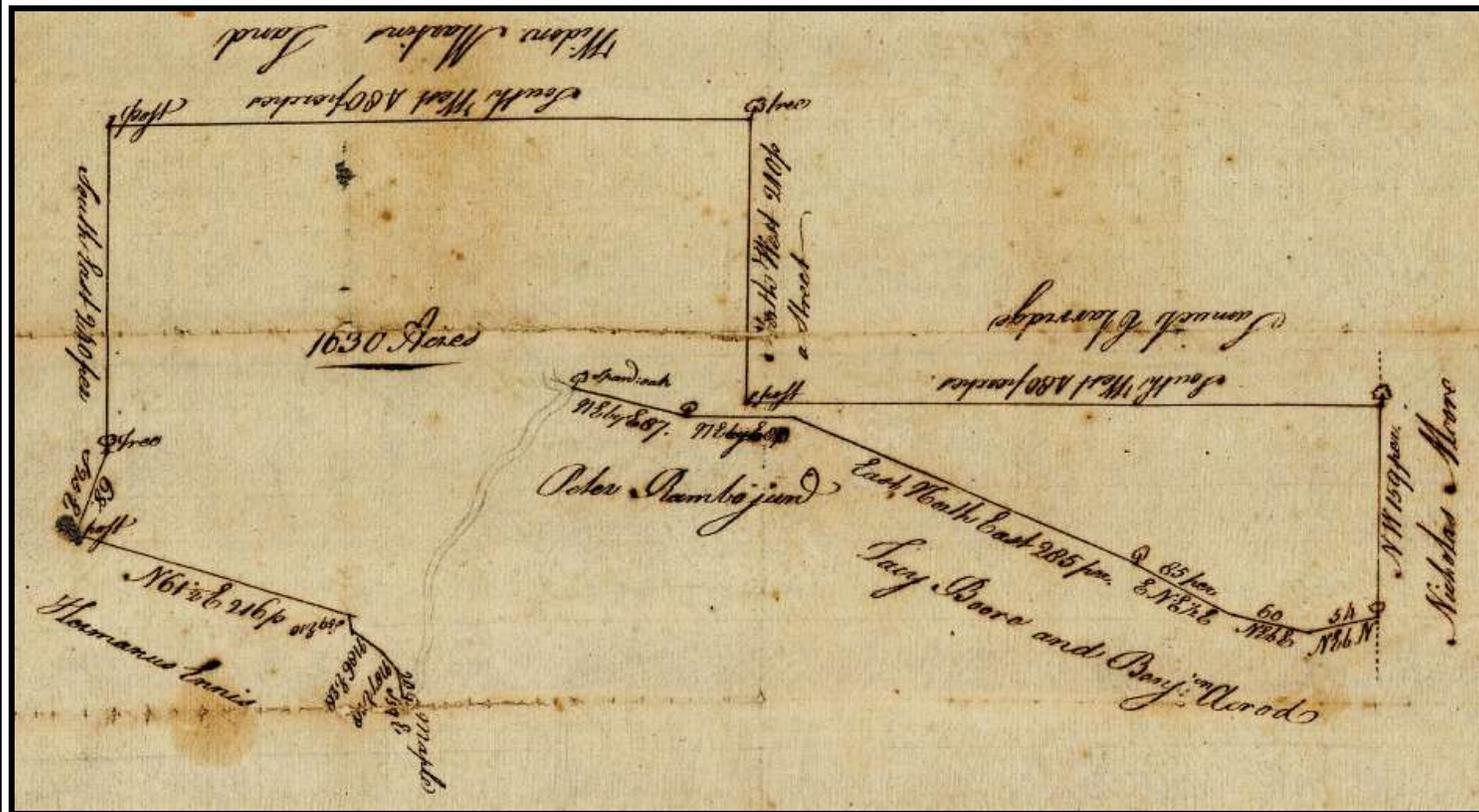


Figure 15 – Survey, Courtesy of HSP, M. Jackson Crispin Collection, Mss.155 / AM 04851. Accessed 5th May 2009.⁸⁵

M. Jackson Crispin, a trustee of the Crispin Graveyard, wrote extensively on the Crispin/Penn family connections.⁸⁶ While the above Well-Spring Survey was found within his collection, by an unexplainable twist of fate, he never identified it. In his defense, it contained no date, did not name a surveyor & could only be identified by someone with knowledge of the names thereon. Rare Mss is often cataloged improperly by librarians and must be viewed by an actual researcher for its identity.⁸⁷

Discovery is not random. Serendipity, Simultaneity, Synchronicity, Claircognizance, the touching, the seeing, the smelling, the interpretation of calligraphy, the texture of laid paper, the color of ink, the emotions hidden within a pen-stroke – all lead to discovery. The intangible attributes of documents as well as the researcher’s serendipitous experience are often beyond transcription, but in total, they are all integral parts of the research process.⁸⁸ An essential element leading to discovery is the unfettered access to rare Mss., as it fosters the process of “free thought” and “free interpretation.” Tragically, over-zealous librarians often stifle free thought and discovery by granting access to their perceived “social elite,” while denying access to non-elite.⁸⁹ The irony of this *institutional - intellectual discrimination*⁹⁰ is the creation of the iconoclast. It awakens an inner illumination – a defining moment – to resolve & defeat usurpation of *status quo* – to expose their sanctimonium – to escape their gravity – to break free their orbit – to render null – to realize discovery exists elsewhere & everywhere, but never there.

⁸⁵ The Well Spring Plantation Draft (Figure 15) was *accidentally found*, while searching the M. Jackson Crispin collection for materials on Thomas Rush’s land in Lower Dublin Township on Wooden-Bridge Run. I photographed the unidentified survey but it became forgotten and lost on my hard-drive. The Facsimile Survey (by Surmiak, Figure 14) drafted three years latter, aroused my memory. I realized having previously seen a familiar shaped survey at an earlier date. This was very much like a blind study, as none of my collaborators had any knowledge of my finding an authentic survey. I reconfirmed my findings by returning to HSP to re-examine the file. It was not a mistake; but it was not listed inventory.

⁸⁶ Crispin, M.J. *Captain William Crispin*. Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography, vol.53, issue 4., Philadelphia, Pa., 1929. Web. 26th of April 2016. <<https://journals.psu.edu/pmhb/article/view/28170/27926>>.

⁸⁷ *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1949. 57. Web. 1st of Aug. 2012. **This survey is not listed in the inventory. It never was.** <<https://archive.org/details/guidetomanuscri0hist>>.

⁸⁸ Nutefall, Jennifer E, and Phyllis M. Ryder. "The Serendipitous Research Process." *Journal of Academic Librarianship*. Abstract. (2010). 1-25. Web. 23rd of April 2016. <<http://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/15893/Serendipity.pdf?sequence=1>>.

⁸⁹ Joint Statement on Access to Original Research Materials in Libraries, Archives, and Manuscript Repositories. Web. 30th of April 2016. <<http://www.archives.gov/nhprc/apply/access.html>>.

⁹⁰ Plous, Scott. *Understanding Prejudice and Discrimination*. Boston: McGraw-Hill, 2003. 3-48. Web. 30th of April 2016. <<http://ekta.gr/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Reading4-3-Plous.pdf>>.

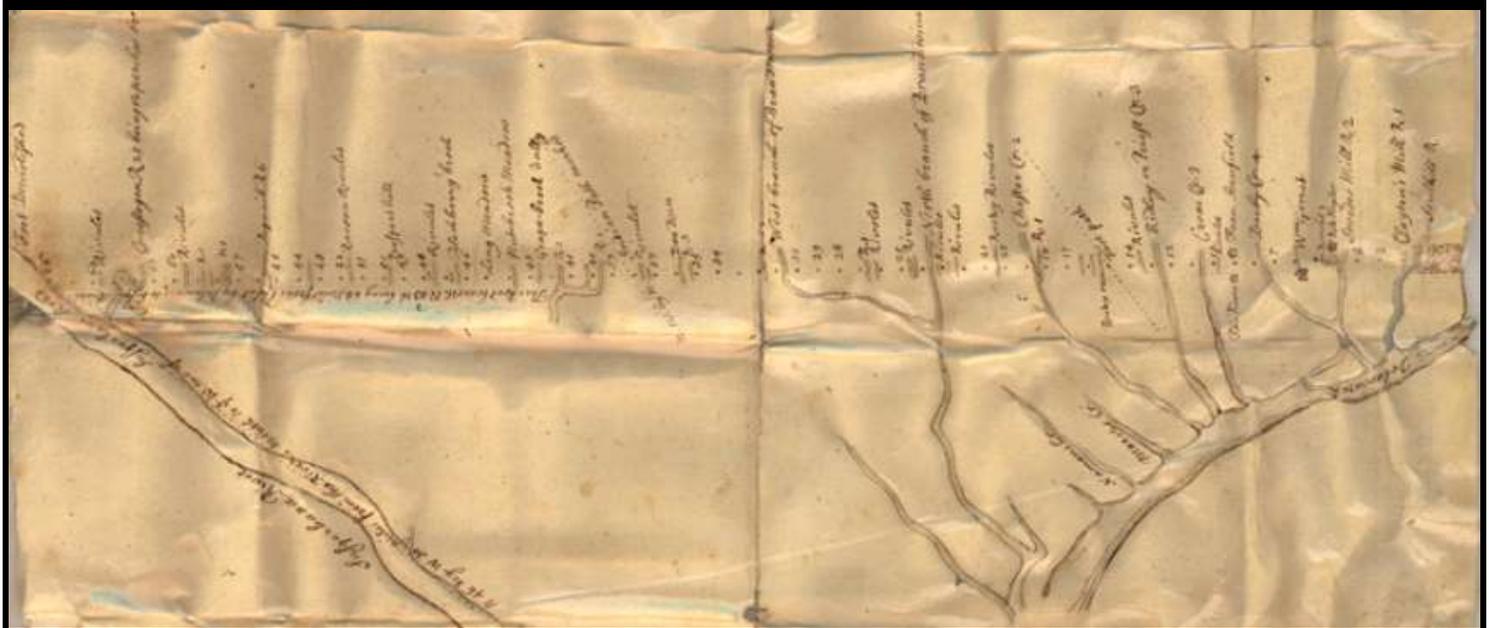
Order to Run a Lyne: Philadelphia to ye Susquehanna River

A Request to Open Susquehannagh Road⁹¹



At y^e Request of Benjⁱ Chambers Presid^t of y^e Society that doe would grant y^e Society to take Nine Thousand six hundred acres of their purchased Land as near as Conveniently may be to a Lyne y^e said Benjⁱ Chambers Intends to Run from Philadelphia to y^e Susquehanna River — These are therefore in y^e Proprietary's name to will and Require thee forthwith to survey or cause to be Surveyed unto them y^e said tract in Manner aforesaid where not already taken up they sealing and improving y^e same according to Regulation and make Returns hereoff to y^e Secretary's office Dated at Philad^a y^e 1st of y^e 4th mo^o 1683
 To Cap^t Thom Holme
 Survey^r Gen^l
 W^m Matthews
 John Coatsworth
 y^e 23^d of ditto and to M Booth

At the Request of several of the Inhabitants of Dublin Township in the County of Philadelphia that we would cause a certain Road called Susquehannagh Road designed to be laid out through the middle of the said Township but was never perfected to be now finished These are to require thee forthwith to perfect the lines of the said Road through the whole length of both Dublin Townships by running the line that is not yet run on the side nearest the middle of the said Townships the usual breadth that the said Road was at first ordered to be laid out and make returns thereof into the General Surveyor's Office at Philadelphia, where this Warr^t is to remain and a copy thereof to be deliv^d to thee Certified by the Secretary... Given under our hands and the Seal of y^e Province at Philadelphia the 4th of y^e 3^d mo^o 1702.
 To Thomas Fairman Surveyor }
 Edw^d Shippert
 Griffith Owen
 The Story



By order of Captain Thomas Holme - Benjamin Chambers' Map

Holme wrote to Lenni Lenape leaders Shakhoppen, Secane, Mailibar, and Tangoras, identifying the area that he had purchased and what he had paid for it. He also indicated that "Benjamin Chambers... with a convenient number of friends to assist him" would "mark out a westerly line" that was to run from the Delaware to the Susquehanna River... Why Holme selected Chambers is not clear. Chambers was a Friend who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1682... The map that Holme commissioned Chambers to draw is inclusive. It identified the Delaware's tributaries, including the Schuylkill River; both branches of the Brandywine; Darby, Crum, Ridley, and Chester Creeks as well as rivulets, runs, brooks, and rivers such as the Conestoga farther into the interior... Evidence that the Susquehannock Indians had departed from the lower Susquehanna River Valley is provided by the labels "Fort Demolished" at the sites of their former towns along the Susquehanna River.⁹²

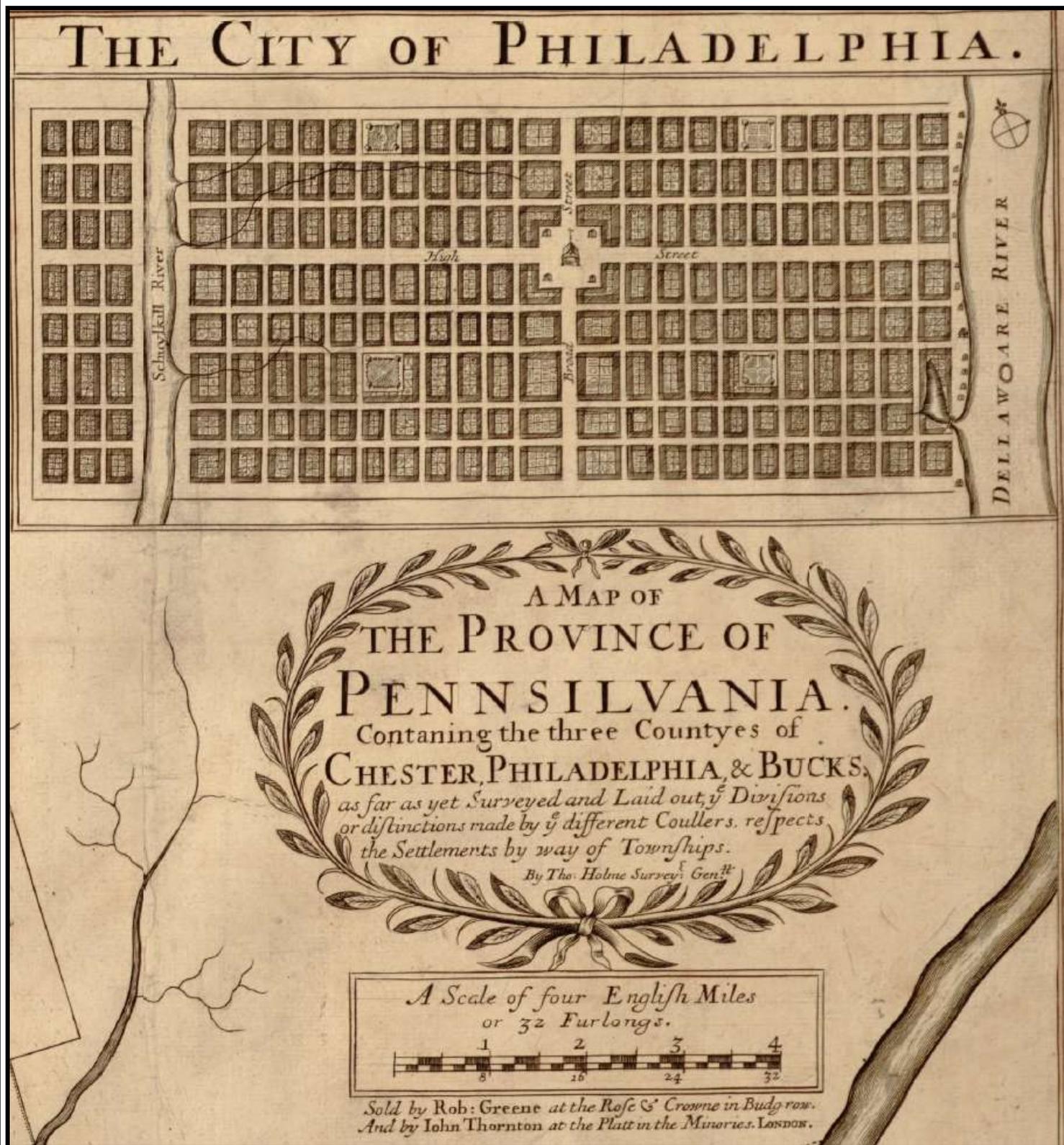
⁹¹ RG-17 Records of the Land Office COPIED SURVEYS, 1681-1912. {series #17.114}. Web. 12th June 2016. <<http://www.phmc.pa.gov>>.
⁹² Record Group-26: Records of Department of State, Basic Documents, Indian Deeds, #18c. Iron gall ink on paper, 9"X 8." Web. 12th June 2016. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/documents/1681-1776/chambers-map.html>>.



Proposals for Improving the Inland Navigation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, by Opening a Communication...⁹³

Among the plans proposed by William Penn was one to lay out a "great" city upon either the Susquehanna or the Delaware... So convinced was he of this necessity that, as soon as Holme's map of the Province was ready for distribution, he issued printed proposals for a settlement of such a city upon the banks of the Susquehanna; and, as is shown by the Parmyter document, it was to be located where the Conestoga flows into it.⁹⁴

⁹³ *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society: Held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. I. The second edition corrected.* R. Aitken & Son, at Pope's Head in Market Street Philadelphia, Pa. 1789. Web. 12th June 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/mobot31753003645493>>., **Note:** I believe this map (above) shows a different Susquehanna Line/Road than does the Chambers Map on the previous page.
⁹⁴ Sachse, Julius F. *Penn's City on the Susquehanna.* Lancaster, Pa: Lancaster County Historical Society, 1897. 223. Web. 12th June 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/historicalpapers23lanc>>.



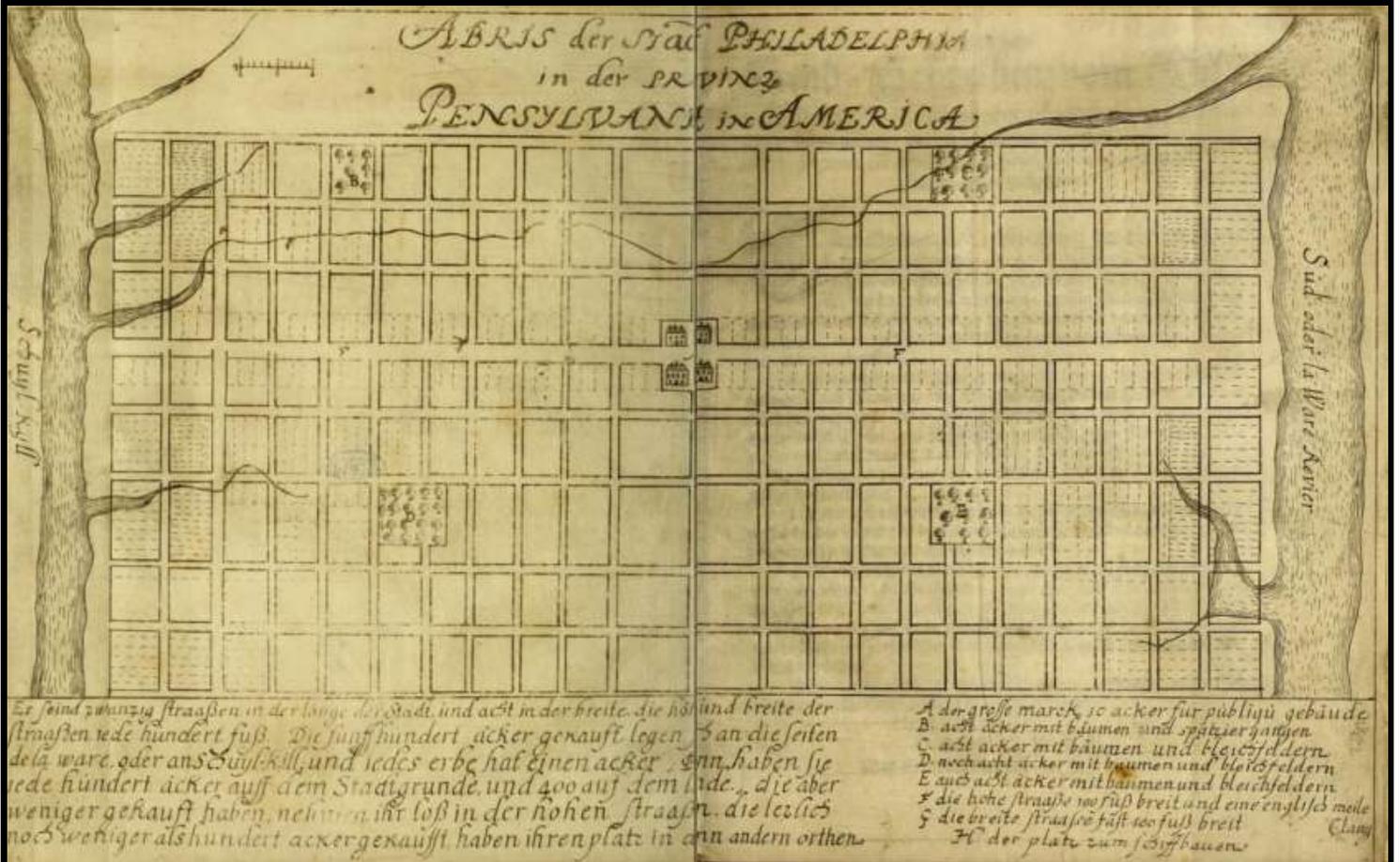
A MAP OF THE IMPROVED PART OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSILVANIA IN AMERICA ⁹⁵

⁹⁵ Holme, Thomas, Surveyor General. *A Map of the Province of Pennsylvania, Containing the Three Countyes of Chester, Philadelphia & Bucks: as far as yet Surveyed and Laid Out, ye Divisions or distinctions made by ye different Coullers, respects the Settlements by way of Townships.* London Sold by Rob: Greene at the Rose & Crowne in Budg-row And by John Thornton at the Platt in the Minories. 1687. Web. 26th April 2016. Courtesy of The Library of Congress. <<https://www.loc.gov/resource/g3820.ct001815/>>.

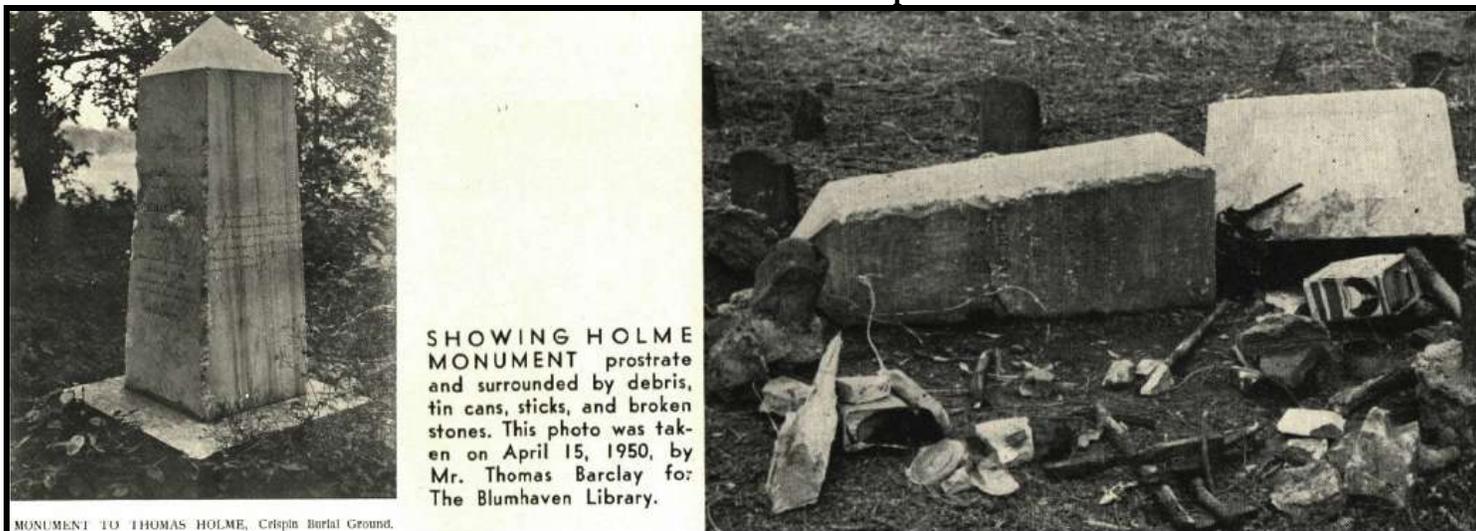
Auch sämtlicher Reviren des Landes /
 Sonderlich der Haupt-Stadt
PHILA-DELPHIA

Alles glaubwürdigst
 Auß des Gouverneurs darinnen erstatteten
 Nachricht.

In Verlegung bey Henrich Heuß an der Banco /
 im Jahr 1684.



⁹⁶ Penn, William, J J, Benjamin Furly, Thomas Holme, Thomas Paschall, and J W. *Beschreibung Der in America Neu-Erfundenen Provinz Pensylvanien: Derer Inwohner, Gesetz, Arth, Sitten Und Gebrauch: Auch Sämtlicher Reviren Des Landes, Sonderlich Der Haupt-Stadt Phila-Delphia Alles Glaubwürdigst Auss Des Gouverneurs Darinnen Erstatteten Nachricht.* Hamburg: Jn Verlegung bey H. Heuss, 1684. 11. Web. 24th March 2016.
 <<https://archive.org/details/beschreibungderi00penn>>.

Diametric Views – The Grave of Captain Thomas Holme⁹⁸Above Photo taken in 1917.⁹⁹Above Photo taken in 1950.¹⁰⁰

His principal tract was in Lower Dublin Township, on both sides of the Pennypack Creek and consisted of 1646 acres, which he called Well-Spring Plantation; this covered the site of Holmesburg and vicinity. He had another 500 acres adjoining this, which was laid out at a later date, and altho not considered part of Well-Spring, they really formed together one tract of over 2100 acres. It was on this last mentioned tract that Holme laid out his family graveyard in 1694, and here he was himself buried the following year. Besides his daughter Hester, wife of Silas Crispin, he had two sons who died without issue before their father, a daughter Sarah, who married and had children, but appears not to have come to America, and a daughter Eleanor who was married twice but whose descendants died out in the second generation. The children of Hester Crispin thus inherited all of Captain Holme's land, including the graveyard. In 1723 they divided the estate and gave each other deeds of release of the various shares, reserving the burying-ground for the use of all, and their descendants. There were six interests represented in this division, four being children of Hester Crispin and the other two the interests of decaest children, represented by their children; these were: Sarah (Crispin) Loftus, represented by her daughter Sarah, wife of Andrew Hannis; Eleanor (Crispin), wife of John Hart, of Bucks County; Thomas Crispin; Mary (Crispin), wife of John Collet; Hester (Crispin), wife of Thomas Rush;¹⁰¹ Rebecca (Crispin) Finney, represented by her daughters, Mary Bell and Elizabeth Finney. (See: Torben Jenk overlay on the 1766 Silas Watts Survey, page 59) .

⁹⁷ Crispin, William Frost. *A Biographical and Historical Sketch of Captain William Crispin of the British Navy : ... and Sketches of His Descendants ... Some Families of English Crispins* ... Akron, Ohio: Commercial Printing, 1901. 24-34. Web. 15th of November 2014. <<https://archive.org/details/biographicalhist1901cris>>.

⁹⁸ This site is now fenced off & has a Pennsylvania Historical Marker: <<http://explorepahistory.com/hmarker.php?markerId=1-A-2A>>.

⁹⁹ Brinton, Walter. *Papers Read Before the Historical Society of Frankford. Vol. 2., No.6., 298.* "Thomas Holme and the First City Plan of Philadelphia." Philadelphia: Dispatch Publishing House, 1918. Access: Nominator's Copy.

¹⁰⁰ Blum, Herman. *William Penn, 1644-1718: New Light Thrown on the Quaker Founder of Pennsylvania, Through Heretofore Unpublished Documents on the Blumhaven Library. an Exhibition of Holograph Letters and Autograph Documents, Selected from Source Materials in the Blumhaven Collection.* Philadelphia: Blumhaven Library and Gallery, 1950. 11. Access: Nominator's Copy.

¹⁰¹ Note: This Thomas Rush was the uncle who passed the Watch & Sword of "old Trooper" John Rush to Dr. Benjamin Rush.

APPENDIX C: THE DUFFIELD FAMILY IN AMERICA



DUFFIELD HOMESTEAD, BENFIELD.

Samuel C. Willits places the date of his settlement in Moreland at 1682, 1683 or 1685. [Note: the correct date is 1694]¹⁰²

Edward, born in 1720, married Mrs. Catharine Parry, daughter of Judge Smyth, of South Carolina. ... His name appears among the earlier members of the American Philosophical Society. He was also a Commissioner to issue colonial paper currency, a specimen of which, with his autograph, is on exhibition in Independence Hall. About the same time he was one of those charged with the erection of the Walnut Street Prison, and there is a tradition that when the British occupied Philadelphia, they seized him at his country residence, and, marching him past his city house, imprisoned him in the jail, the construction of which he had superintended. He was a man of considerable talent, and was noted for his scientific acquirements and his skill in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. He is said to have made the first watch, from the raw materials, ever made in Pennsylvania; and some of his clocks, among which is the one on Lower Dublin Academy, are yet to be seen in the vicinity,— monuments of his skill and ingenuity in mechanism. He associated with such men as Kinnersley, Rittenhouse, and Franklin, the latter of whom reposed great confidence in him, often visited him at his residence and made him one of the executors of his last will. He died in 1803, aged about seventy- four years, and was buried at All Saints' churchyard. It is traditionally asserted that the first consultation by Jefferson and others, respecting the Declaration of Independence, was held at Edward Duffield's house.¹⁰³

¹⁰² Philadelphia Deed Book E.4.vol.7.219. On the 13th February 1708, Nicholas Moore to Benjamin Duffield – Release for a tract of land called *Irregular Slip* containing 600 Acres in Moorland – Prior sale executed by (father-in-law) John Holme formerly of Salem County West Jersey to Benjamin Duffield on 1st of January 1694, bordering Richard Collett, John Hart and Poquessing Creek, Dublin Twn. & Southampton Road.

¹⁰³ Martindale, Joseph C. *A History of the Townships of Byberry and Moreland: In Philadelphia, Pa., from Their Earliest Settlement by the Whites to the Present Time*. Philadelphia: T.E. Zell, 1867. 302. Web. 1 June 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/historyoftownshi00martrich/>>.



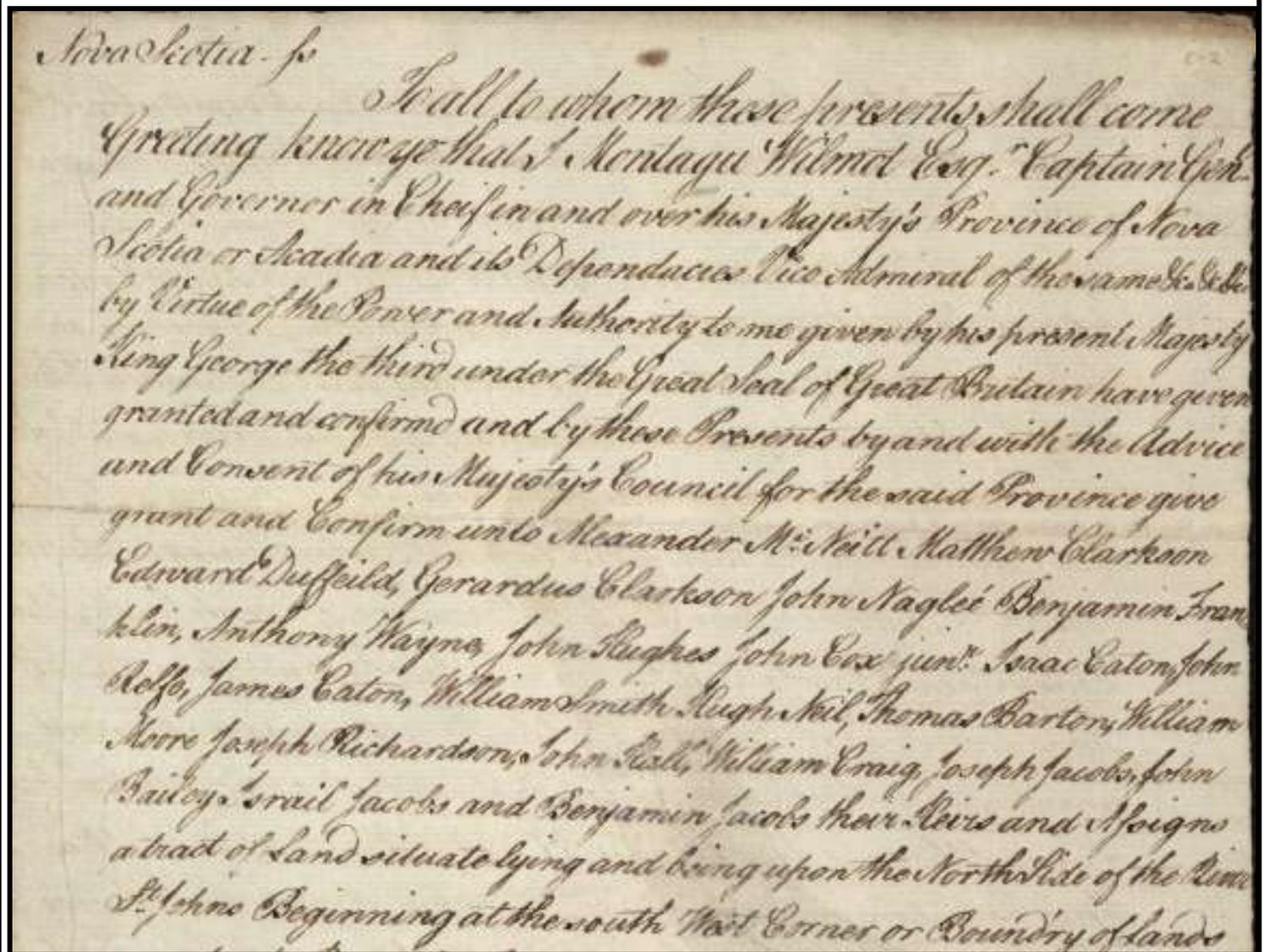
Image: Courtesy of Wikipedia: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4c/Birch%27s_Views_Plate_23.jpg>.

The clock, which indicated the time on dials at the eastern and western ends of the main building, was ordered March 11, 1752, and was made by a noted city watch-and clock-maker, Peter Stretch, who was paid, in 1759, £494 5s. 5-½ d. for making it and taking care of it for six years. These dials or clock-faces showed beneath the gables at the top of projections or jambs built to imitate the cases of old-fashioned high eight-day clocks, and reaching down to the ground. Edward Duffield in January 1762, succeeded Mr. Stretch in the care of the clock, and he was followed by David Rittenhouse in 1775.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰⁴ Watson, John F, and Willis P. Hazard. *Annals of Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania, in the Olden Time: Being a Collection of Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Incidents of the City and Its Inhabitants, and of the Earliest Settlements of the Inland Part of Pennsylvania : Intended to Preserve the Recollections of Olden Time, and to Exhibit Society in Its Changes of Manners and Customs, and the City and Country in Their Local Changes and Improvements... Vol. III.* Philadelphia: J.M. Stoddart & Co, 1879. 210. Web. 19th May 2016. <https://archive.org/details/annalsofphiladel03wats_1>.

EDWARD DUFFIELD of MORELAND — LAND IN NOVA SCOTIA¹⁰⁵

On the 31st October 1765, Alexander McNutt, Matthew Clarkson, Edward Duffield, Gerardus Clarkson, John Naglee, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Surveyor (Mad) Anthony Wayne, Rev. William Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Rev. Hugh Neil, Rector of Trinity Church Oxford, John Hall (of the Wheat Sheaf Tavern on the Bristol Pike Oxford Twn.), Israel Jacobs, Benjamin Jacobs & others formed a land syndicate involving hundreds of thousand of acres of land in Nova Scotia.¹⁰⁶



*Nova Scotia. To all to whom these presents shall come
greeting know ye that Montagu Wilmot Esq. Captain Gen.
and Governour in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova
Scotia or Acadia and its Dependences Vice Admiral of the same &c. &c.
by Virtue of the Power and Authority to me given by his present Majesty
King George the third under the Great Seal of Great Britain have given
granted and confirmed and by these Presents by and with the Advice
and Consent of his Majesty's Council for the said Province give
grant and Confirm unto Alexander McNutt Matthew Clarkson
Edward Duffield Gerardus Clarkson John Naglee Benjamin Fran-
klin Anthony Wayne John Hughes John Cox junr Isaac Eaton John
Relfe James Eaton William Smith Hugh Neil Thomas Barton William
More Joseph Richardson John Hall William Craig Joseph Jacobs John
Bailey Israel Jacobs and Benjamin Jacobs their Heirs and Assigns
a tract of Land situate lying and being upon the North Side of the River
St. Johns Beginning at the south West Corner or Boundary of Lands*

© Image: Courtesy of Saint John Free Public Library. <<http://www.lib.unb.ca/Texts/NBHistory/vvv/view.cgi?file=sjc2.xml>>.

Historical accounts of this Nova Scotia Land Grant have been noted, but are somewhat under-reported in significance.¹⁰⁷

The APS scholars have misidentified “Goody Smith” as *a friend or servant who lived with the Franklins*, by giving it a best guess.¹⁰⁸ In doing so, they have historically muddled the relationship between the Franklin and Duffield families.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁵ Carver, Jonathan. *A new map of the Province of Quebec: according to the Royal Proclamation, of the 7th of October 1763*. Web. 22nd May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/newmapofprovince00carv>>.

¹⁰⁶ Bowser, Les. Collection of Articles About John Hall and Monckton, New Brunswick. New Brunswick: New Brunswick Genealogical Society, 2006. Print. Accessed 2102 as: Wheat Sheaf Tavern Files, Philadelphia Historical Commission, Room 576 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

¹⁰⁷ “Montagu Wilmot to Alexander McNutt and Associates: Two Land Grants, 31 Oct. 1765,” Founders Online, National Archives. <<http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Franklin/01-12-02-0175>>.

¹⁰⁸ “I am oblig’d to Goody Smith for kindly remembring me. My Love to her.” Letter of Benjamin Franklin to Deborah Franklin, 27th December 1755, Founders Online, National Archives. 18th May 2016. <<http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Franklin/01-06-02-0133>>.

¹⁰⁹ (Goody Smith was Edward Duffield’s mother-in-law – Citation withheld - ongoing research – To be provided to APS upon written request).

On November the 7th, 1773, Duché preached a sermon at the dedication of the Episcopal Church, still standing above Holmesburg and known as All Saints. It had been built at the expense of persons residing in the neighborhood, one of whom was Edward Duffield, Duché's friend and connection. To the congregation assembled on that occasion, Duché spoke of the edifice as *this plain, decent, and commodious building, erected at your own private cost.*

Benjamin, the grandfather of Edward Duffield, settled on a large tract of land purchased in 1682, in England, of William Penn, by his brother-in-law Allan Foster, in the upper part of Philadelphia County. He was the first settler in the neighborhood, and was much troubled by the pilfering of the Indians. He built a house in Moreland Township,¹¹¹ on an estate called Benfield, but about A. D. 1713 became a citizen of Philadelphia City. He died in May, 1741, in his eightieth year, and in the graveyard of Christ Church, corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, his tombstone still stands. Esther, his twelfth child, born A. D. 1701, became the second wife of Colonel Jacob Duché

Joseph, his eighth child, born A. D. 1692, was on the 7th of February 1747, buried in the same graveyard. Three children survived him; *Elizabeth*, who married Dr. Samuel Swift; *Sarah*, who became the wife of Ebenezer Kinnersley; *Edward*, born A. D. 1720, married Mary Parry a grand-child of Owen Humphreys. He [Edward Duffield] was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and a delegate to the first General Convention of Prot. Episcopal Church, held in 1785, in Philadelphia.

Before the Declaration of Independence, he lived most of the year at the ancestral homestead, Benfield, in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County. While the British Army was in possession of Philadelphia, the family of Benjamin Franklin passed much time there.

Sarah Franklin (Mrs. Bache), in *Private Correspondence of Franklin*, published in 1859, writes, in 1779, to her father, then in Paris: "*Mr. Duffield's family desired, when I wrote, to remember them to you. The youngest daughter I have introduced this winter to the Assembly. She is like her mother. The Ambassador [French] told me he thought her a great acquisition to the Assembly.*"

On the 14th of September, she again writes: "*I can assure you, my dear Papa, that industry in this house is, by no means, laid aside. Mr. Duffield has hired a weaver that lives on his farm, to weave eighteen yards, by making him three or four shuttles for nothing, and keeping it a secret from the country people, who will not suffer them to weave for those in town. My little girl has just returned from Mrs. Duffield's. I think myself lucky to have had such a friend.*"

Franklin in his will appointed as Executors, Henry Hill, John Jay, Francis Hopkinson, and Edward Duffield, of Benfield, in Philadelphia County. In the Codicil, he says, "*I request my friend Mr. Duffield to accept moreover my French wayweiser, a piece of clock-work in brass, to be fixed to the wheel of any carriage.*"

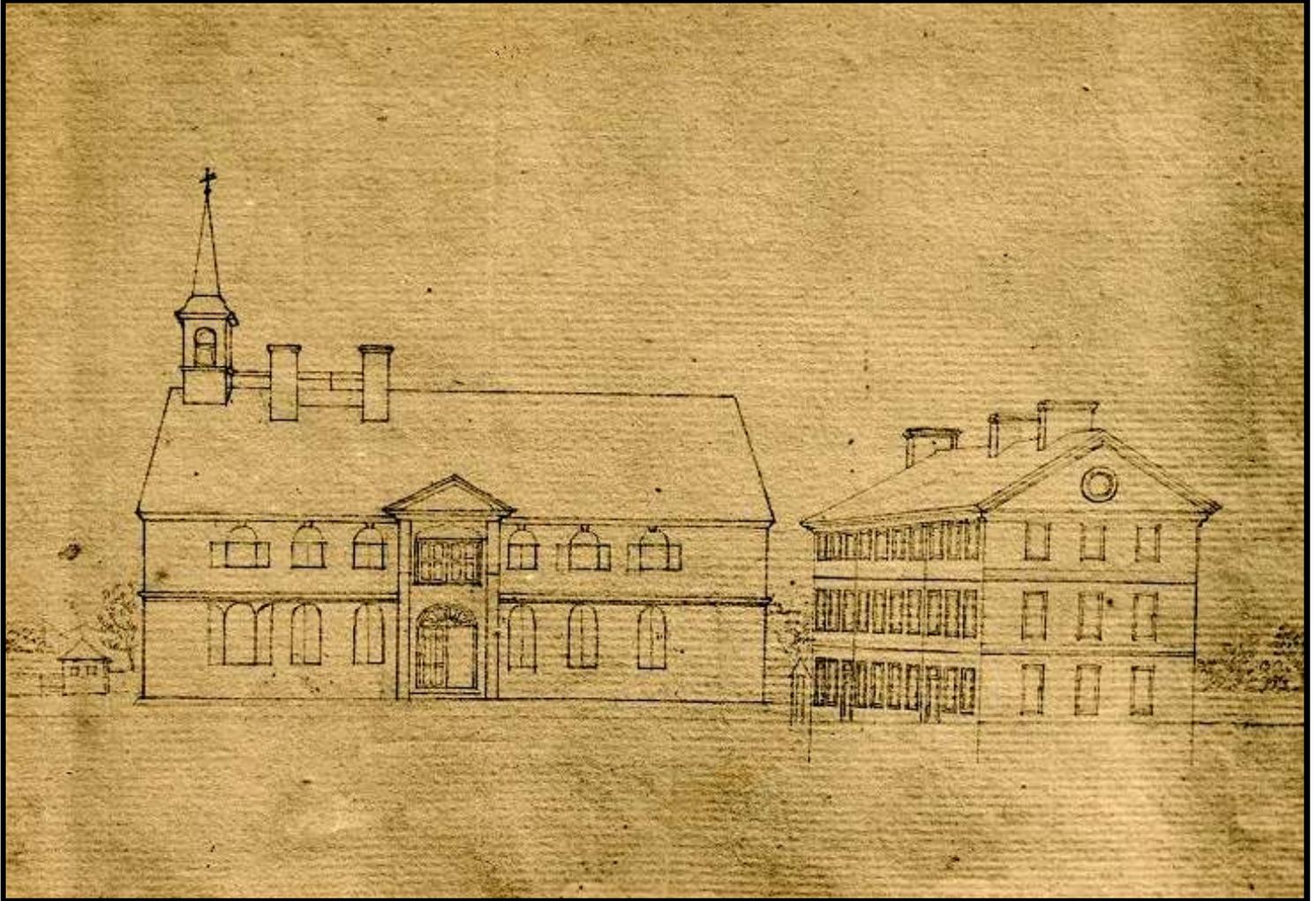
¹¹⁰ Neill, Edward Duffield, and John Hancock. "Rev. Jacob Duché, the First Chaplain of Congress." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. 2.1 (1878): 58-73. Web. 18 May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/pennsylvaniamagav2hist>>.

¹¹¹ Melish, John. *Map of Philadelphia County, 1819*. Web. <<http://libwww.freelibrary.org/maps/ecw.cfm?ItemID=MMELAA00001>>. **Note:** The Melish map shows the Townships before the 1854 Consolidation of Philadelphia.

EDWARD DUFFIELD and PROFESSOR EBENEZER KINNERSLEY ¹¹²

Ebenezer Kinnersley conducted electrical experiments at the College (University of Pennsylvania) with Dr. Franklin.¹¹³

The Academy and College Building With Belfry (built 1740) and Dormitory (built 1762) Fourth & Arch Streets



Sketch Courtesy of U of Penn. Web. <http://dla.library.upenn.edu/dla/archives/detail.html?id=ARCHIVES_20040114011>.

As a member of the Library Company of Philadelphia,¹¹⁴ Edward Duffield had ample access to pattern books and several other books on the building trades and architecture.¹¹⁵

Perhaps it was the Academy and College, which inspired the design of the Lower Dublin Academy, as the College Building (above) contains same similarity to the Lower Dublin Academy, which was designed by Edward Duffield.

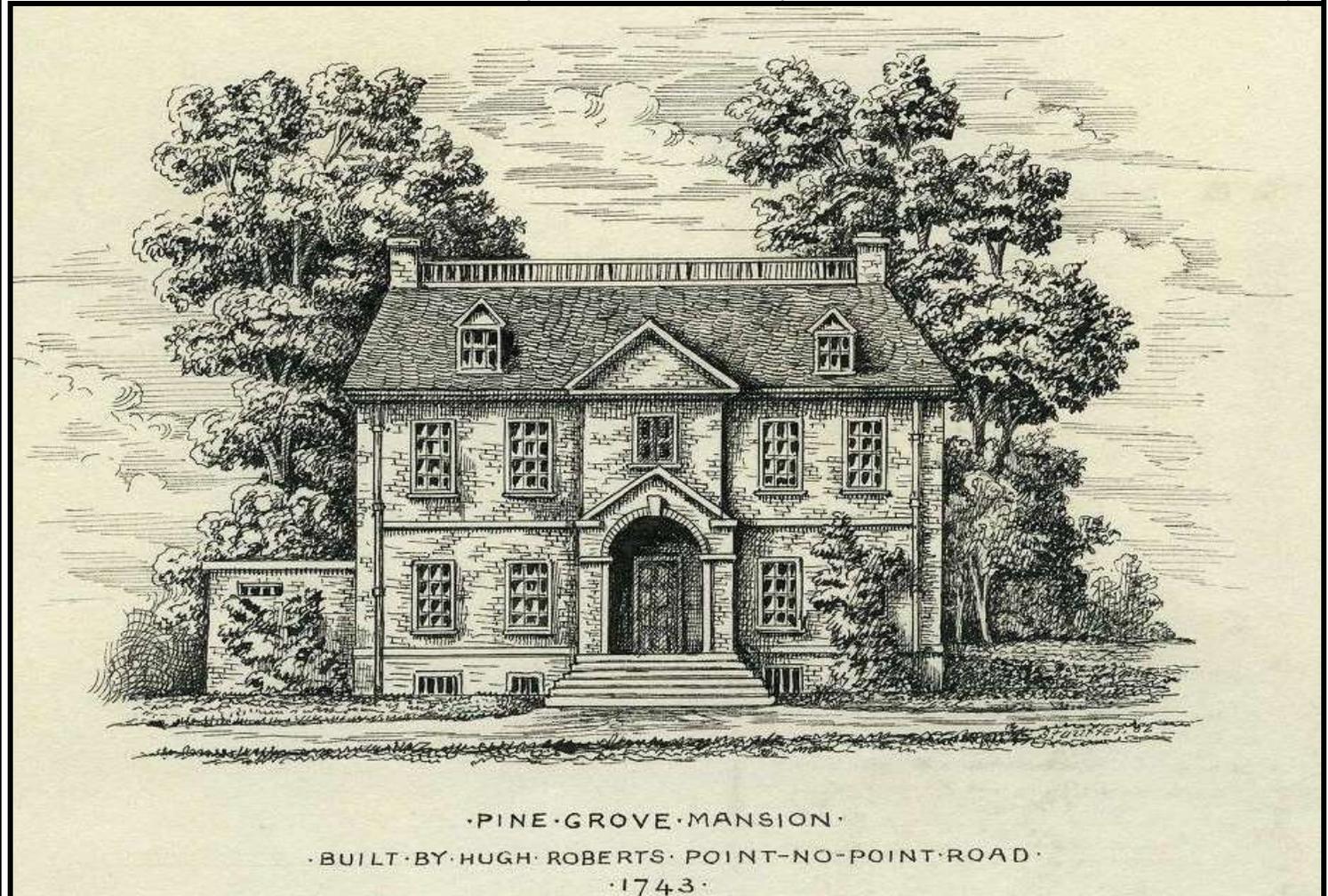
¹¹² Bell, Whitfield J, and Charles B. Greifenstein. *Patriot-improvers: Biographical Sketches of Members of the American Philosophical Society/ Vol. 3, 1767-1768 /with additional essays*. Philadelphia, [PA: American Philosophical Society, 2010. 66, 84, 200, 307, 335. (David Rittenhouse, Hugh Roberts, Ebenezer Kinnersley, Edward Duffield, and John Kidd)

¹¹³ Kinnersley, Ebenezer. "Extract of a Letter from Mr. Ebenezer Kinnersley to Benjamin Franklin, L. L. D. F. R. S. on Some Electrical Experiments Made with Charcoal." *Philosophical Transactions* (1683-1775). 63 (1773): 38-39. Web. 17th of May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/philtrans07555799>>.

¹¹⁴ *A Catalogue of the Books, Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia ; to Which Is Prefixed, a Short Account of the Institution, with the Charter, Laws and Regulations. [one Line of Latin.]*. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson, Junior, 1789. Xxxii Web. 3rd of May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/catalogueofbooks01libr>>.

¹¹⁵ *Catalogue of the Books Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia: To Which Is Prefixed, a Short Account of the Institution, with the Charter, Laws, and Regulations*. Philadelphia: Printed by Bartram & Reynolds, 1807. 189, 199, 235, 260 & 360. Web. 3rd of May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/acataloguebooks02philgoog>>.

Pine Grove Mansion at Point-no-Point is a five bay, two-and-one-half-story structure, similar to the Lower Dublin Academy.



Above Image Courtesy of the Philadelphia Free Library: <<http://libwww.freelibrary.org/HIP/ecw.cfm?ItemID=pdcc00332>>.

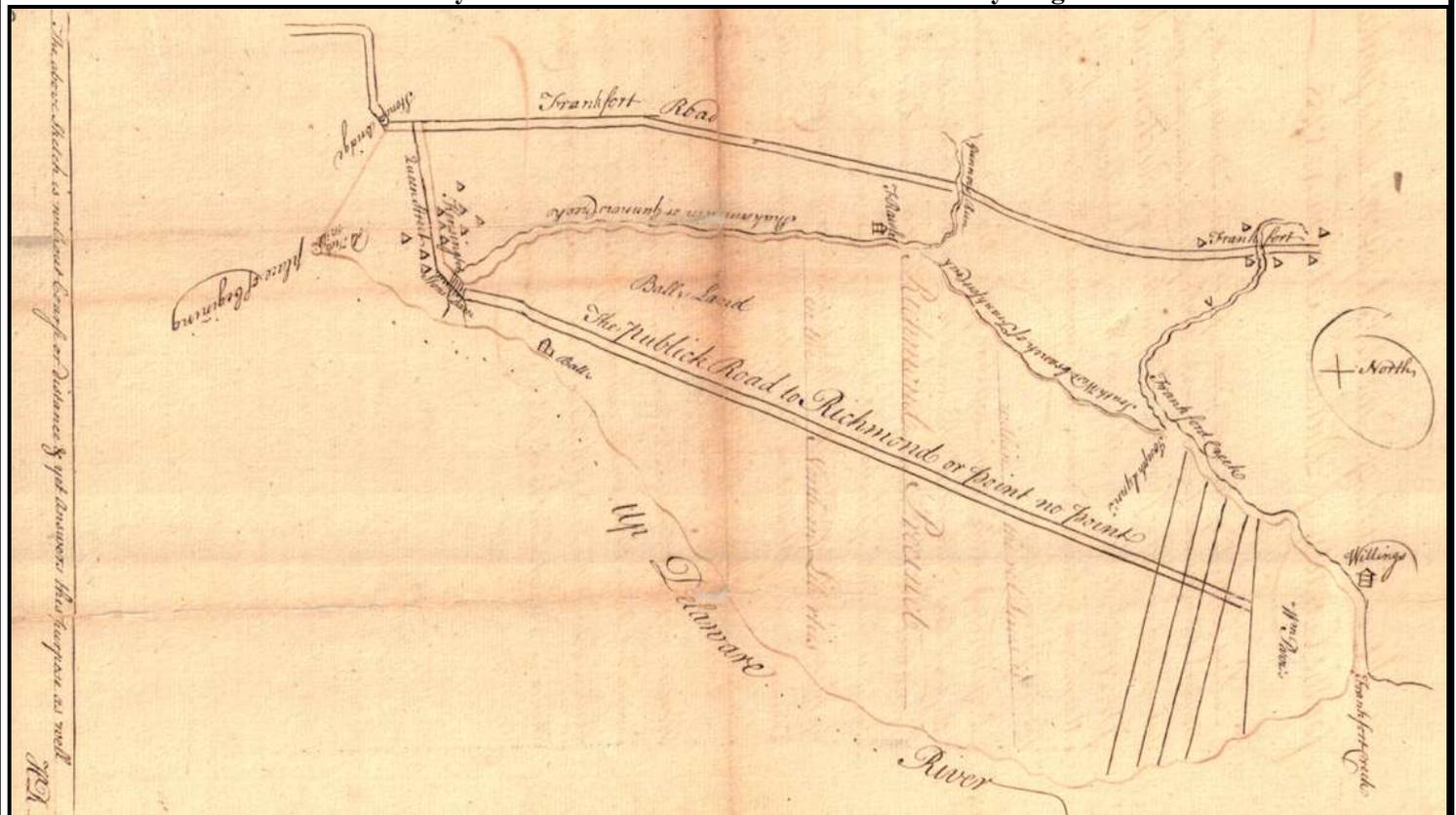
Hugh Roberts, a Quaker merchant and philanthropist served two terms in the Pennsylvania Assembly as a representative of Philadelphia. Roberts is best remembered as one of the leading figures behind the abolition movement among Friends. Born on 4 July 1706, Roberts was the only son of a prosperous merchant and one-term mayor of the city. ... Roberts was successful enough to lend money and to invest in real estate. He purchased 60 acres in 1743 near Frankford Creek, which most likely became the site of a country home he began building there in 1765. Roberts became associated with a group of men who shared similar backgrounds and attitudes with himself, and who became enormously active in a variety of civic activities. These philanthropic activists labored for three decades prior to the Revolution to improve Philadelphia's social, cultural and economic life and in the process created one of the leading centers of intellectual and cultural activity in the British Empire. He died in 1786. ¹¹⁹

¹¹⁶ Moss, Roger. W Biography. *American Architects and Buildings*. <https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/26686>.

¹¹⁷ Profy, Vince. *A Rising People: Benjamin Franklin and the American Teacher's Workshop*. Penn State. 2009. 13. Web. 27th May 2016. <http://www.lasalle.edu/teachingfranklin/files/2015/11/Neighbors_and_Friends_Profy.pdf>.

¹¹⁸ Miller, Jacquelyn C. "Franklin and Friends: Benjamin Franklin's Ties to Quakers and Quakerism." *Pennsylvania History*. 57.4 (1990): 318-336. Web. 1st June 2014. <<https://journals.psu.edu/phj/article/viewFile/24842/24611>>.

¹¹⁹ The division of Hugh Roberts' estate is found in Philadelphia Deed Book EF.18.542 George Roberts to Hugh Roberts (1805).



The above sketch is intended to give an Idea of the Situation & Extent of the Precinct as well
 as the
 H. R.

Viz: Beginning on the North-west Side of the River Delaware at Thomas
 Masters's late Tide-Mill; thence up the said River to the mouth of
 Frankford Creek. Thence up the said Creek to the Land late of Joseph
 Lynn at the mouth of the South West Branch of the said Creek. Thence
 up the said South West Branch to Shachamaxin or Gunners Creek near
 Francis Rawles's Plantation. Thence down the said Gunner Creek to the
 Stone Dam near the mouth of the said last mentioned Creek. Thence along
 the North west side of a Road called Queen Street. thence a Village called
 Kensington and between Hofstas's Windmill and Batchelors Hall to
 Frankfort Road, thence on the eastern side of the said Road to a Stone Bridge
 which is between the Land of William Masters and Land late of Will^m Coates
 Thence in a direct Line to the place of beginning

Above Survey Accessed: 20th April 2016 - Philadelphia City Archives

¹²⁰ Member of the Junto. Involved in the Library Company, the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the American Philosophical Society. He and Franklin were elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly (1751). <<http://franklinpapers.org/franklin/framedVolumes.jsp?vol=12&page=312a>>.

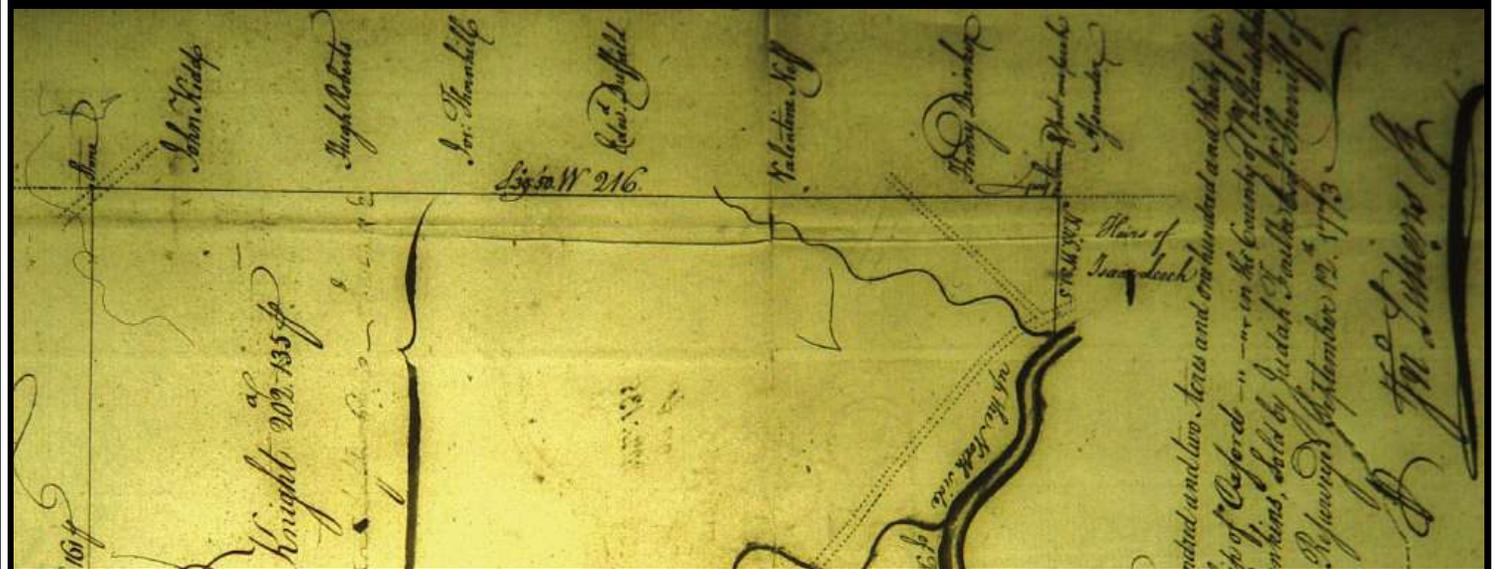
EDWARD DUFFIELD & THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S PRESENCE IN FRANKFORD

On the 13th day of July 1748, Joseph Thornhill, Carpenter, purchased A Certain Messuage or Tenement on the Kings Road leading to Philadelphia...Containing Fourteen Acres and twenty-six perches. This was the site of the Jolly Post Inn. On the 23rd of May 1749, Joseph Thornhill mortgaged the whole property to Hugh Roberts.

<p>Mortgage Joseph Thornhill To Hugh Roberts</p>	<p>This Indenture made the Twenty third day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and forty nine Between Joseph Thornhill of the City of Philadelphia Carpenter and Martha his wife of the one part and Hugh Roberts of the said City Merchant of the other</p>
--	---

On the 13th of February 1773, Rudolph Neff sold Edward Duffield two acres in Frankford on the King's Road.¹²¹

<p>Rudolph Neff & Wife To Edward Duffield</p>	<p>This Indenture Made the thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy three Between Rudolph Neff of Oxford Township in the County of Philadelphia, and Province, of Pennsylvania, Wheelwright, and Hannah his Wife of the one part, and Edward Duffield of the City of Philadelphia Block-maker of the other part. Witnesseth that</p>
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John Lukens Survey, 12th September 1773: John Kidd, Hugh Roberts, Edward Duffield, Joseph Thornhill & Henry Drinker.¹²²

¹²¹ Philadelphia Deed Book D.56.401- 404 Edward Duffield sold this property to Abraham Buzby on the 9th Nov. 1776, without a building.

¹²² Survey of Oswell Eve (the elder). He was a Sea-Captain & Freemason, owner of the Frankford Power-Mill, on this site in Oct. of 1774.

Philadelphia County. Representatives, Henry Pawling, Michael Hillegas, Joseph Parker, Israel Jacobs, George Gray, Samuel Rhoads, Jonathan Roberts, Samuel Miles. Sheriffs, William Dewees, Joseph Stiles. Coroners, John Knight, Thomas Say. Commissioner, Edward Duffield. Assessors, John Knorr, Joseph Hillborn, Peter Dehaven, Jacob Umstead, Jacob Spencer, Ellis

Image: The Pennsylvania Gazette Wed. Oct. 6th 1773. Web. 19th May 2016. <<https://www.newspapers.com/image/39404407/>>.

Edward Duffield elected Commissioner for the County of Philadelphia, By Virtue of an Act of Assembly

Philad: 11th Dec.

Edward Duffield elected Commissioner for the County of Philadelphia, By Virtue of an Act of Assembly of this Province intituled an Act for Granting the Sum of one hundred thousand Pounds for his Majesty's use and for striking the same in Bills of Credit and for continuing the several Acts of Assembly of this Province therein mentioned for striking the same appeared before us W^m Fisher Mayor & In. Pells Two Justices of the Justice of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia and on his Oath doth declare that he would well and truly cause the Rates and Sum of Money imposed by Virtue of said Act to be duly and Equally assessed and laid to the best of his Skill and Knowledge and therein he would spare no Person for favour or affection nor grieve any for hatred or ill will, so far as to be consistent to the Duty and Office of a Commissioner or Edward Duffield Sworn before us this Eleventh Day of December 1773 W^m Fisher Mayor & In. Pells

Image: Court of the Quarter Sessions 1773-1780. Accessed — Philadelphia City Archives, 3rd October 2013.

¹²³ Edward Duffield's name appears in the Pennsylvania Gazette during various elections. 9th October 1760: City Assessor, 5th October 1769: City Warden, 6th October 1773: County Commissioner.

June 15, 1774

NUMB. 2573.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



On Monday next will be published, and to be sold by
JAMES HUMPHREYS, junior, in Front-street,
 (Engraved with an elegant Copperplate Frontispiece, engraved by
JAMES PAFFARD, of this City)
 THE SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS, & PASTO-

L E T T E R I V.
 TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH
 COLONIES IN AMERICA.
 BROTHERN,
 THE Intelligence received since the preceding

principle reaches all. But in England the peevishness
 with publications, seditious, treasonable, and even blas-
 phemous. The discontented swarm over the kingdom,
 proclaiming their resentments. Many enormous riots have
 disturbed the public peace. The Sovereign has been in-

Bostonian Mobocrats, or any part thereof, but use his ut-
 most influence to the contrary.

Tell it in *Gatb*, publish it in *Afhalon*, that the Boston
 Port Bill, in all its parts, is now carrying into execution,
 and that Boston is thereby put into greater distress, and is
 more insulted by an English armament, than she ever was
 by a French or Spanish fleet in the hottest war, when left
 without one British ship for her protection. The town is
 become a spectacle to *angels* and *men*. God grant that it
 may not be intimidated by the present horrors to make a
 surrender of the rights of Americans, or in any respect to
 dishonour herself in this day of trial and perplexity.

We hear that boats from Charlestown, Winnemitt and
 other ferries are stoped, and not so much as a brick to mend
 our chimnies is suffered to be brought us.

The regiment on board the transports arrived yesterday,
 we are informed, is the 4th, or King's own, which is to
 encamp on Boston common. We are now told that this,
 or other regiments, will be quartered here, until we are
 brought to a sense of our duty.---Is it not the duty of a
 virtuous, brave and free people to resist tyranny?

Two or three regiments are hourly expected. One is to
 relieve that at Halifax.

Thousands in this town who cannot discern between the
 right hand and the left, are, by the Boston Port Bill, in-
 volved in the general calamity.---May their cries enter
 into the ear of that Potentate, who delighteth himself in
 mercy.

Yesterday three transports with troops on board arrived
 at Nantasket road from England.

Business was finished at the Custom-house at 12 o'clock
 yesterday noon, and this harbour is shut against all vessels
 bound hither, and on the 14th instant none will be allowed

property, and the labouring poor of the means of subsist-
 ing themselves and families. These proceedings of the
 parent state against her American children, call aloud upon
 all Americans to assemble, consult, and determine firmly
 to pursue such measures for their own and neighbours future
 security, as shall be judged most likely to avert the present
 calamity, and secure to them the perfect enjoyment
 of their liberties and properties upon a fixed and
 lasting foundation; for which purpose, the mechanics of
 this city have chosen the following gentlemen, as a commit-
 tee of correspondence with the mechanics of the city
 of New-York, viz. John Ross, Esq; William Rush,
 Plunket Fleeson, Edward Duffield, Anthony Morris, jun.
 Robert Smith, Isaac Howell, Thomas Prior, David Rit-
 tenhouse, William Masters and Jacob Barge, to co-ope-
 rate with the Committee of merchants, and to strengthen
 their hands, and to form such resolutions, as will convince
 the world Americans were born and determine to live free,
 and that they never will be slaves; that liberty is their
 birth-right—they cannot, they will not give it up.

But since the sending out the hand-bills for calling this
 great assembly, information was received, that the present
 Committee have sent expresses to all the southern Colonies
 for their advice on this alarming occasion, and returns to
 those expresses are expected in a very few days.---That
 the Committee had determined to call a general meeting
 of all the inhabitants in the city and county, to be held
 here this day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to choose
 one grand joint Committee to represent the whole inha-
 bitants of this city and county, to correspond with the
 Committees of the neighbouring provinces, and to adopt
 such measures to be pursued by all, as their united-wisdom
 shall direct.

Resolved, That as Remittances can be made only from Exports
 after it going the Exports to Great-Britain and the West-Indies,
 it will be impossible for many of the People of this Province, who
 are possessed of valuable Property, immediately to pay off their
 Debts, and therefore it is the Opinion of this Meeting, the Gen-
 tlemen of the Law ought to bring no Suit for the Recovery of any
 Debt, due from any Inhabitant of this Province to any Inhabitant
 of Great-Britain, until the said Act be repealed; and further,
 that they ought not to bring Suit for the Recovery of any Debt, due
 to any Inhabitant of this Province, except in such Cases where
 the Debtor is guilty of a wilful Delay in Payment, having Ability
 to pay, or is about to abscond, or remove his Effects, or is waiving
 his Substance, or shall refuse to settle his Account.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia. INWARD ENTRIES.
 Sloop Industry, G. Gall, from N. Carolina. Sloop Adventure,
 J. Hutchings, and Schooner Two Brothers, B. Clark, N. Provi-
 dence. Sloop Friendship, H. Palfull, Maryland. Schooner
 Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E. Schooner Ambrose, J.
 Wooten, Plymouth, N. E. Sloop Ranger, W. Pickett, Schooner
 Felicity, A. Keeble, and Schooner Betsey, T. Savage, Virginia.
 Sloop Peggy, J. Harry, Montserrat. Sloop North Carolina Pac-
 ket, A. Moore, and Brig Broker, G. Giffin, Hispaniola. Brig
 Chance, J. Craig, Grenades. Brig Industry, P. Hodgkins, Do-
 minica. Schooner Molly, E. Rodgers, Boston. Sloop Betsey,
 V. Wightman, Rhode-Island. Brig Morning Star, W. Price,
 and Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Ship Clementina, P.
 Brown, Barcelona. Sloop Jens, R. Burchall, Tortola. Ship
 King of Prussia, W. Adamson, Trepani. Brig Dolphin, J.
 Rundall, from London.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Betsey, R. Alcock, and Brig Industry,
 P. Hodgkinson, Dominica. Brig Charlestown Packet, S. Wright,
 South-Carolina. Sloop Charlotte, J. Irwin, Virginia. Schooner
 Mary, J. Perut, and Brig Adrian, J. Duncan, St. Croix. Sloop
 Charlotte, P. Parker, Brig Cornelia, J. Foster, Ship Ranger, C.
 Biddle, Brig Lucy, J. Pyner, Jamaica. Ship James and Mary

Images: Pennsylvania Gazette 15th June 1774, pages 1 and 3. — Web. <<https://www.newspapers.com/image/39408379/>>.

Last Thursday evening about twelve hundred mechanics of this city and suburbs assembled at the State House... These proceedings of the parent state against her American children, call aloud upon all Americans to assemble; consult, and determine firmly to pursue such measures for their own and neighbours future security, as shall be judged most likely to avert the present calamity, and secure to them the perfect enjoyment of their liberties and properties upon a fixed and lasting foundation; for which purpose, the mechanics of this city have chosen the following gentlemen, as a committee of correspondence with the mechanics of the city of New York, viz. John Ross, Esq; William Rush, Plunket Fleeson, Edward Duffield, Anthony Morris, jun. Robert Smith, Isaac Howell, Thomas Prior, David Rittenhouse, William Masters and Jacob Barge, to cooperate with the committee of merchants, and to strengthen their hands, and to form such resolutions, as will convince the world Americans were born and determine to live free, and that they never will be slaves; that liberty is their birthright - they cannot, they will not give it up.

John Adams & Delegates of the 1st Continental Congress arrive in Frankford.^{124 125}

1774 AUG. 29. MONDAY

Rode to Trenton upon Delaware River, to break fast. At Williams's the Tavern at Trenton Ferry, We saw four very large black Walnut Trees standing in a Row behind the House. It seems that these Trees are plenty in these Southern Provinces -- all the black Walnut Timber which is used by our Cabinet Makers in Boston is brought from the Southern Provinces.

This Town of Trenton is a pretty Village -- it appears to be the largest Town that we have seen in the Jerseys, larger than Elizabeth Town, Brunswick or Prince town.

We then crossed the Ferry over Delaware River to the Province of ~~illegible~~ Pennsylvania. We then rode across an Elbow, and came to the Delaware again -- a beautifull River navigable up as far as Trenton. The Country on each Side is very level.

We arrived at Bristol about Eleven O Clock, a Village on the Delaware, opposite to which is Burlington. The Scenes of Nature are delightfull here. This is 20 Miles from Philadelphia. Here We saw two or 3 PassageWaggons -- a Vehicle with four Wheels contrived to carry many Passengers and much Baggage. We then rode to the red Lion and dined.

After Dinner We stopped at Frankfort [**Frankford**] about five Miles out of Town.

A Number of Carriages and Gentlemen came out of Phyladelphia to meet us. Mr. Thomas Mifflin, Mr. McKean of the Lower Counties, one of their Delegates, Mr. Rutledge of Carolina, and a Number of Gentlemen from Philadelphia. Mr. Folsom and Mr. Sullivan, the N. Hampshire Delegates. We were introduced to all these Gentlemen and most cordially wellcomed to Philadelphia. We then rode into Town, and dirty, dusty, and fatigued as we were, we could not resist the Importunity, to go to the Tavern, the most genteel one in America. There we were introduced to a Number of other Gentlemen of the City -- Dr. Shippen, Dr. Knox, Mr. Smith, and a Multitude of others, and to Mr. Linch and Mr. Gadsden of S. Carolina. Here we had a fresh Welcome to the City of Philadelphia, and after some Time spent in Conversation a curtain was drawn, and in the other Half of the Chamber a Supper appeared as elegant as ever was laid upon a Table. About Eleven O Clock we retired.

¹²⁴ **Original manuscript:** Adams, John. John Adams diary 21, 15 August - 3 September 1774, from the Adams Family Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society. Transcription of L.H. Butterfield. 1961. Accessed via Web. 27th May 2016.

<<http://www.masshist.org/digitaladams/archive/doc?id=D21&hi=1&query=Frankfort&tag=text&archive=all&rec=3&start=0&numRecs=3>>.

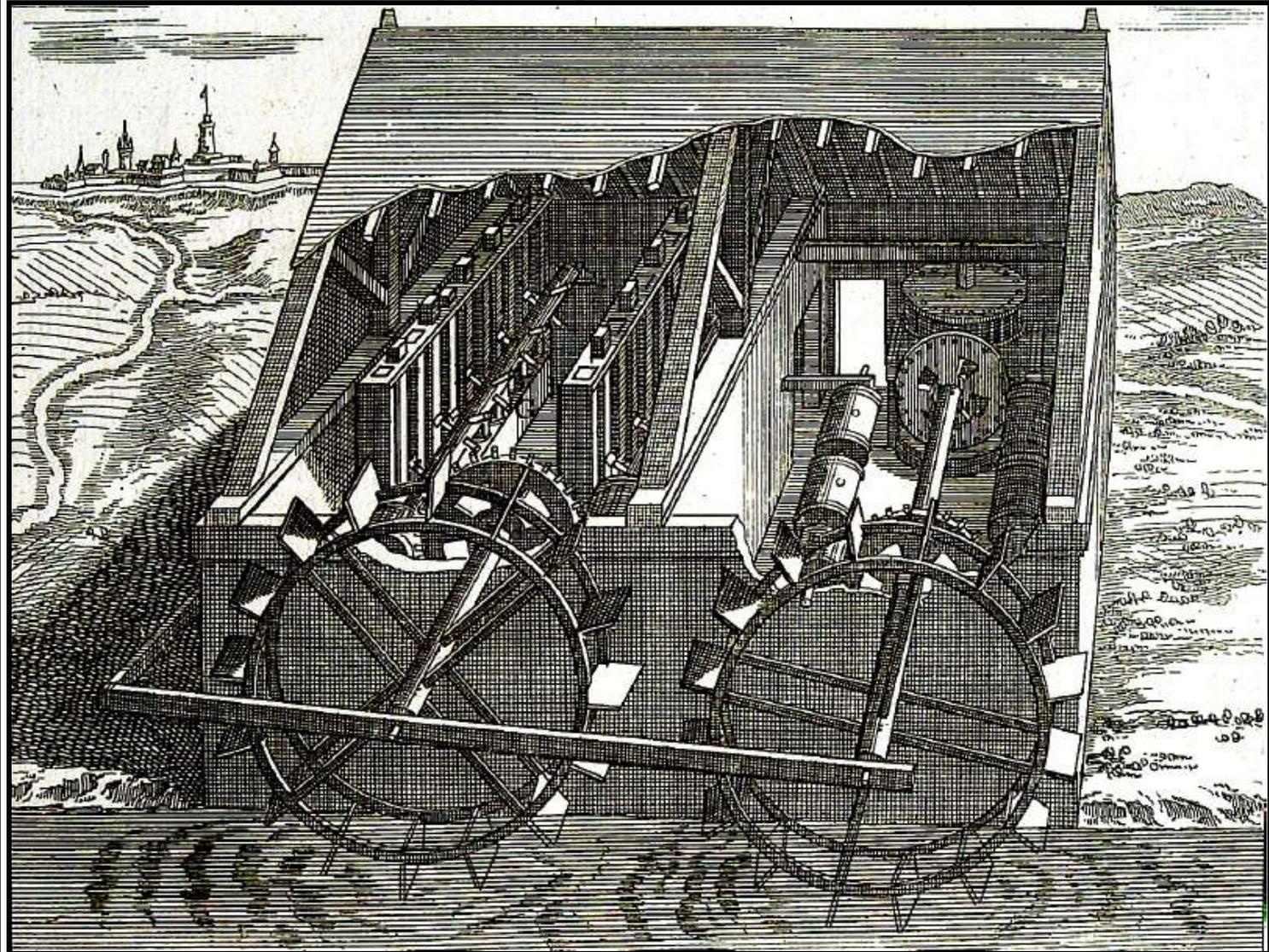
¹²⁵ Kyriakodis, Harry, *The "Frankfort Advice" How a Small Philadelphia Suburb Helped John Adams Orchestrate the American Revolution*. Self Publishd. N/d. Web. 27th May 2016. <<https://www.scribd.com/doc/40191065/The-Frankfort-Advice-How-a-Small-Philadelphia-Suburb-Helped-John-Adams-Orchestrate-the-American-Revolution>>.

EDWARD DUFFIELD — 1774 — IN DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA

On the 12th of October 1774, while Congress was still in Philadelphia, Captain Oswald Eve (a Freemason and a member of the American Philosophical Society) struck a deal for 202 acres in Oxford Township, which adjoined the lands of John Kidd, Hugh Roberts, Edward Duffield, Joseph Thornhill Valentine Neff & Henry Drinker, in order to construct a Power Mill.¹²⁶

Articles of Agreement indented made and concluded the twelfth day of October in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and seventy four Between Joseph Knight of the Township of Oxford in the County of Philadelphia and Province of Pennsylvania Favour of the one part and Council of the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia in the Province aforesaid Gentleman of the other part Witnessing

The Frankford Powder-Mill served as a proto-type, to be studied by Gentlemen from several other Colonies. With so many members of Franklin's APS bordering this property, it is probable that other forces were also involved in its construction.¹²⁷



©Image: Cut-Away View of an 18th Century Powder-Mill. (Oswald Eve - ongoing unpublished research) – Menkevich Library

¹²⁶ Articles of Agreement - Citation is withheld as part of ongoing unpublished research – with the intention to publish in the future.

¹²⁷ Philadelphia, June 27, 1734, Monday last, a Grand Lodge of the Ancient Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in this Province, was held at the Tun Tavern in Water-Street, when Benjamin Franklin being elected Grand-Master for the Year ensuing. Published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, July 4, 1734.

Note: Paul Revere came to the Frankford and gave Oswald Eve a Masonic Handshake. Eve donated 1 ton Saltpetre for “The Poor of Boston.”

EDWARD DUFFIELD — 1776 — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN — IN DEFENCE OF PHILADELPHIA

Dr. Franklin was Edward Duffield's guest at "Benfield" in Moreland Township during the drafting the Declaration of Independence.^{128 129 130} Benjamin Franklin left Philadelphia in the fall of 1776 after the signing.

The King's Road afforded Post-Master Franklin an opportunity to visit the Jolly-Post and Red-Lyon postal stops, as well as all APS members up and down the Pike, including Speaker of the House, Joseph Galloway of Trevose in Bucks County.¹³¹



Above: Summer House of Dr. Enoch Edwards – Courtesy of The Frankford Historical Society (accessed in 2006)

According to legend, on the 8th of July 1776, Thomas Jefferson, with some members of Congress went to the residence of Dr. Enoch Edwards, which was near the village of Frankford, in the County of Philadelphia.

In a summer house belonging to the mansion, and about 600 feet distant from the latter, these parties celebrated in a social manner the great event.¹³²

¹²⁸ Kirkland, Frederic R, and Jane Mecom. "Three Mecom-Franklin Letters." *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Vol. 72, Issue 3. (1948): 264-272. Web. 22nd May 2016. <<https://journals.psu.edu/pmhb/article/viewFile/30268/30023>>. f/n.7: Sarah again had to leave Philadelphia with her family, on September 17th, just four days after the birth of her eldest daughter. She first visited her father's old friend, Mrs. Edward Duffield, in Bensalem Township, Bucks County, but shortly thereafter moved to Manheim in Lancaster County. f/n.13: Mrs. Edward Duffield was the wife of one of Franklin's oldest friends. Duffield, who became one of Franklin's executors, lived at "Benfield"

¹²⁹ Platt, John D. R. *Historic Structure Report, Graff House: Historical Data Section*. Philadelphia: Independence National Historical Park, 1972. 30. Web. 22nd May 2016. <https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/inde/graff_house_hsr.pdf>. f/n 84: Malone, relying on Julian Boyd's research and discovery-of a key Franklin letter by Lyman H. Butterfield (confining Franklin to Edward Duffield's house with gout), states flatly his presumption that "the five members met at the house on the Bristol pike...and discussed the general form of the Declaration."

¹³⁰ Malone, Dumas. *Jefferson, the Virginian*. Boston: Little, Brown, 1948. 220. Web. 22nd May 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/jeffersonhistime01malo>>.

¹³¹ Bell, Whitfield J. *Franklin's Papers and "the Papers of Benjamin Franklin". Pennsylvania History ... Vol. Xxii, No. 1, Etc. [with a Portrait.]*. 1955. 4. Web. 1st June 2016. <<https://journals.psu.edu/phj/article/viewFile/22392/22161>>.

¹³² Menkevich, Joseph J. *Frankford Chronicles The First Fourth of July*. Self Published, 2010. Web. 27th May 2016.

<<http://gloomyhappy.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/Frankford-Chronicles-The-First-Fourth-of-July.pdf>>.

House and Ground Where The First “4th of July” Was Celebrated [Enoch Edwards – Frankford] ¹³³



Photo: Circa 1870 by Robert Newell - Library Company of Philadelphia – Accessed February 2005.

My Aunt Edwards, the longest known and best beloved of all my aunts, is the only one that I have never had a likeness of. After my uncle's return, he purchased a place in Frankford of Mr. Drinker.

The house was pleasantly situated at some distance from the street, but the beauty of the place consisted in the lovely view presented from the summer-house, of the pastures, streams, bridges, mills, the village, numberless roads winding through tall trees, luxuriant shade, and rising above all other objects, was seen Christ Church ¹³⁴ steeple, five miles distant.

One day when Mr. Jefferson was on a visit to my uncle, they walked up to this summer-house. ¹³⁵ He looked round and said: *This is the spot on which the signers of the Declaration of Independence dined the day they signed the Declaration.* — Fanny Salter.

¹³³ Henry Drinker to Dr. Enoch Edwards, 3rd Nov. 1792. Philadelphia Deed Book D- 48 pages 414 to 419. Web. 27th May 2016. <<http://frankfordgazette.com/frankford-chronicles-the-deeds-of-northeast-philadelphia/>>.

¹³⁴ On 5th March 1770: “**PLANTATION - about half a mile from Frankford - The situation is healthy, and, being very high, commands, from one spot, a prospect of the church steeple in the city of Philadelphia.**” Pennsylvania Chronicle • March 5, 1770 • P 23.

¹³⁵ On the 7th of May 1801, Thomas Jefferson wrote to Dr. Enoch Edwards: *I am ready at Monticello for carpets. the handsomest I ever saw was on your floor at Frankford the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you there were mrs Edwards or yourself in traversing Philadelphia ever to have your eye caught handsome as that...* Founders Online / Jefferson Papers. Web. 8th June 2016. <<http://founders.archives.gov/documents/Jefferson/01-34-02-0037>>.

(not recorded)

Dear Doctor,

I have just received the enclosed Letters
 by the Chevalier Kermorvan. By the Conversation
 I have had with him he appears to me skilful in his
 Profession. I hope in a few Days to be strong enough
 to come to town & attend my Duty in Congress. In the
 mean time, I could wish you to introduce the Gentleman
 where it may be proper, and that you would translate
 the Passage relating to him that I have marked in
 M. Dubouay's Letter, and show it with what you have
 received to his own purpose from the same Friend. As
 I think "himself" should be better published than it yet is,
 I hope some Use will be made of this gentleman's Skill
 as an Engineer for that End. With great Respect, I am
 Dear Doctor

Your Affectional Friend
 Benjⁿ. Franklin

Sept. 6. 1776 Rush

Dated Rush

National Archives Microfilm Collection: M247, r108, i82, v1, p3a. <<https://www.fold3.com/image/#245857>>. Accessed 23rd March 2012.

Chevalier Kermorvan was an engineer involved in laying down the chevaux-de-frize.¹³⁶

¹³⁶ Butterfield, L. H. and Barazer De Kermorvan. *Franklin, Rush, and the Chevalier Kermorvan: An Episode of '76*. Philadelphia, Pa. A.P.S. Library Bulletin. 1946. Print. G. -J.

*Franklin, Rush, and the Chevalier Kermorvan: An Episode of '76.*FRANKLIN, RUSH, AND THE CHEVALIER KERMORVAN:
AN EPISODE OF '76

L. H. BUTTERFIELD

Through some accident, or series of them, the following letter from Benjamin Franklin to Benjamin Rush, among Franklin's "Official Letters" in the Papers of the Continental Congress, has remained unnoticed:

Manor of Moreland, at Mr
Duffield's, June 26. 76

Dear Doctor,

I have just received the enclos'd Letters by the Chevalier Kermorvan. By the Conversation I have had with him he appears to me skilful in his Profession. I hope in a few days to be strong enough to come to town & attend my Duty in Congress. In the mean time, I could wish you to introduce the Gentleman where it may be proper, and that you would translate the Passage relating to him that I have mark'd in M. Dubourg's Letter, and show it with what you have receiv'd to the same purpose from the same Friend. As I think Philada. should be better fortify'd than it yet is, I hope some Use will be made of this Gentleman's Talents as an Engineer for that End.—With great Esteem, I am, Dear Doctor,

Your Affectionate Friend
& most obedient Servant
B Franklin

Respects to Mrs Rush

Doctor Rush

[Addressed:] To Dr Rush Philadelphia¹

Brief as it is, the letter leads backward and forward in a number of interesting directions, several of which I propose to point out here.

It leads, first, back to the Frenchman, Barbeu Dubourg (1709–1779), physician and botanist, editor and translator, humanitarian and member of the American Philosophical Society, amateur diplomat and professional admirer of Franklin. The full story of this amiable but sometimes bungling doctor's relations with Americans and the revolutionary cause will some day make an illuminating

¹Library of Congress, Papers of the Cont. Cong., No. 82, I:1-4.

VICINITY of FRANKFORD — 1777 — PHILADELPHIA COUNTY — AS SEEN BY EDWARD DUFFIELD

The King's Road from Philadelphia to the Town of Bristol, often called "The Great Road from Philadelphia to New York."

Kings Highway 1777

The Unity Street Meeting House 1739



Above - J.M. Duffin. <<http://www.archives.upenn.edu/WestPhila1777/map.php>>. Philadelphia City Archives -Accessed 6th Aug. 2013

1778 Occupation of Philadelphia – Map From The Hessian State Archives in Marburg, Germany.



Map: Courtesy of West Jersey History Project. <<http://www.westjerseyhistory.org/maps/revwarmaps/hessianmaps/index2.shtml>>.

The above West Jersey map of Northeast Philadelphia, shows the King's Highway, Ferry Crossings, Burlington, Mount Holly, Frankford, Bustleton, Oxford Trinity Church, All Saints Church in Torresdale, Pennypack Creek, Jenkintown & others.

Are of Opinion that the said two described parts of the said Roads, to wit, The first, the central Line whereof extends from a Stone the Corner of Jacob Dilworths & John Whartanbys Land in the Line of Israel Robertses Land North sixty three degrees West One hundred & ninety six perches to Bristol Street, thence along the said Street South six degrees thirty minutes West One hundred & thirty eight perches to a private Road lately opened for public Use, which was returned thirty three feet wide; And of the Second, to wit, the central Line whereof extends from the Corner of George Foxes Land in the Line of John Whartanbys Land, on the Line between the Lands of the said George Fox on the One side and the said John Whartanby & Richard Whartanby on the Other, North eighty three degrees West seventy eight perches, thence South seven degrees West seventeen perches & six tenths of a perch, and thence South forty one degrees fifty minutes West One hundred & eight perches to Henry Funks Line on Rock Run, thence crossing Rock Run through the said Henry Funks Land South sixty six degrees & an half West six perches & eight tenths of a perch, & thence through the same North sixty degrees & a Quarter West twenty eight perches to Bristol Street aforesaid, & thence coinciding with the above, which was returned thirty three feet wide, ought to be vacated: All which is submitted to the Court. Given under Our Hands & Seals the twenty fourth Day of May, Anno Domini One thousand seven hundred and

Thomas Walmsey

Edw. Duffield

Nathan Gibson

Swan Thomas

G. Gray Jr.

Joshua Comly

April of 1796 Capt. Stephen Decatur Purchased Land in Byberry Township Bordering Edward Duffield's Benfield

Received on the day of the date of the above written Indenture
of the above named Stephen Decatur the sum of three thousand
Sun^{ts} five hundred pounds current money of Pennsylvania in specie
being the consideration money above mentioned in full
Signed in Presence of }
Edward Duffield Sr. } Edw^d Duffield
John Watts

by their Attorney Edward Duffield
to
Stephen Decatur } For a Messuage and
Tract of Land in Byberry }
222.0. 1.9th 28. p^{ts}

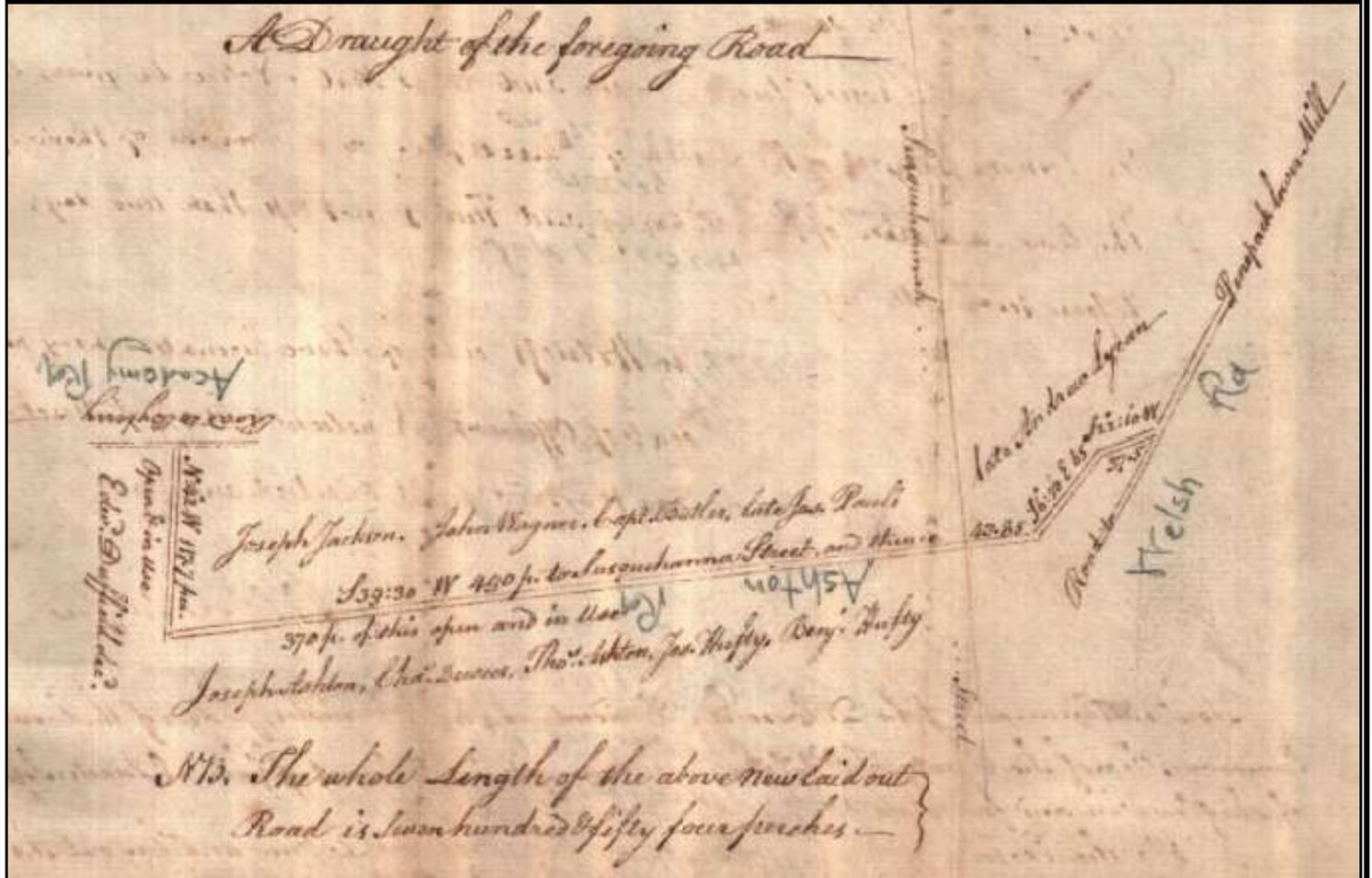
Above: ©Images. Nominator purchased this deed at auction.¹³⁸

One of the idiosyncrasies of Edward Duffield, the elder, was that he always signed legal documents as *Edw.d Duffield*. After he retired from his clock shop in town, he returned to the Benfield farm and became very active in transacting real estate.

¹³⁸ FAIRFIELD, Maine — On Feb 4-5, 2010, James D. Julia, Inc. set numerous auction records with the sale of The Decatur-Armsden collection, a historical trove descended through a number of important historical families. The most notable member included Colonel Tobias Lear, General George Washington's Aide de Camp and one of his personal best friends and the Commodore Stephen Decatur. In Julia's own words, the auction included "the most incredible lot of goods [he'd] ever handled." Sometime in the very early 1970s a barn on the property was sold to one of the family members. Julia had learned of the estate's possession of a map of the siege of the Battle of Yorktown. The siege of Yorktown of course was the most significant military encounters in the history of our country. The map, hand done at the direction of Jean Baptiste Gouvion (who actually took part in the siege), was done a matter of days after the battle took place. It is believed this map had belonged to General George Washington himself, as it is a known fact that Tobias Lear handled Washington's papers after Washington's death. ... Decatur. Deed. LOT 2076. Web. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20100311041901/http://www.jamesdjulia.com/antiques.asp>>

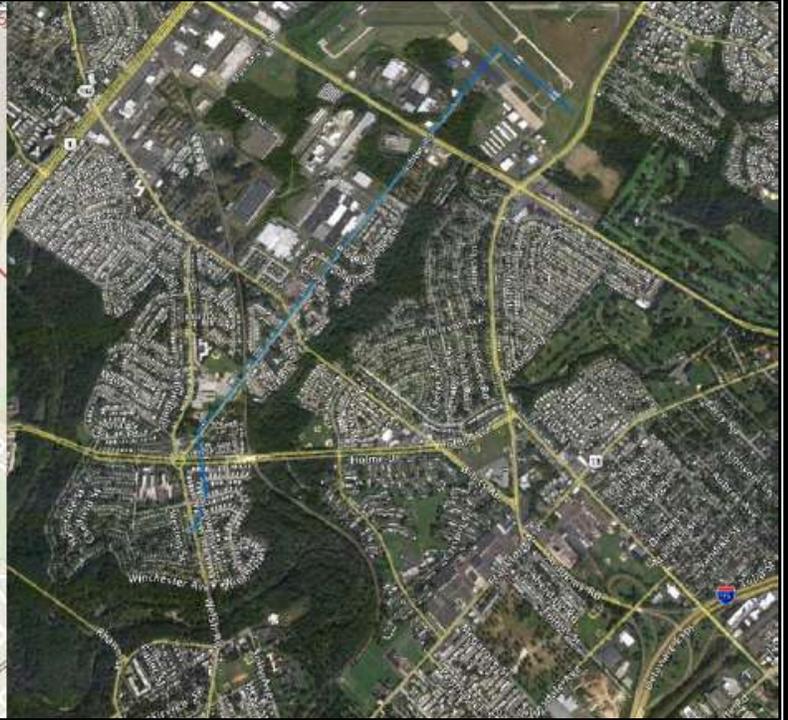
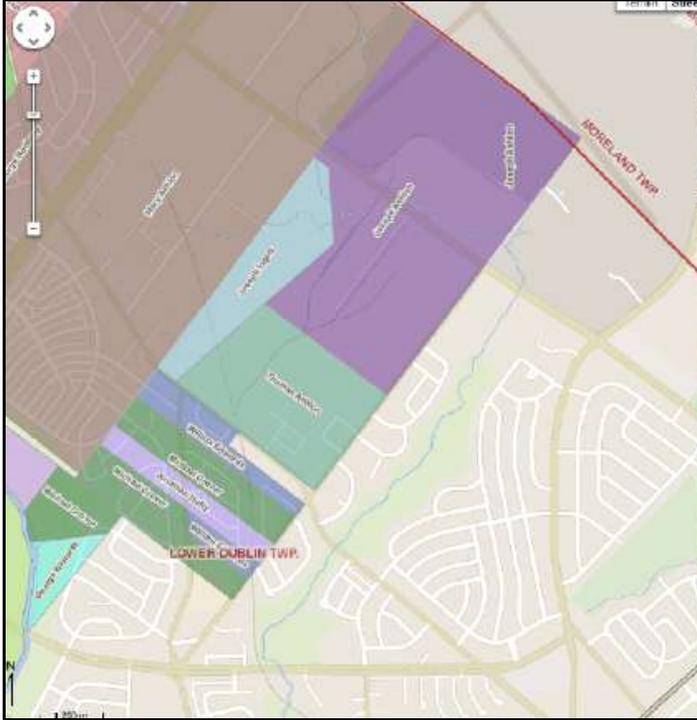
The Petition of divers Inhabitants of Moorland and Lower Dublin Townships in the said County, respectfully sheweth,
 That your Petitioners are under an Inconvenience for want of a Road or Cart way to begin at a public Road leading to Byberry Meeting, at a Corner of Land late of Edward Duffield dec^d. and of Joseph Jackson, thence on the line between the said Lands to a line of Joseph Ashton's land, thence on the line between ^{Lands of} Joseph Ashton, Charles Dewees, Thomas Ashton, Joseph Hufty and Land formerly Benjamin Hufty's on one side, and Lands of Joseph Jackson, John Wagner, Capt. Butler, and Land late of Joseph Paul dec^d. on the other, to the Susquehanna Street Line, and thence in the same Direction continued across Land now or late of Andrew Lycan, to a new ^{Thence along said Road to where it intersects the Road} Road opened or now opening to the lower Lenepack Mill

A Draught of the foregoing Road



Above: 1804 Petition to Lay out a Road — Accessed — Philadelphia City Archives on the 11th January 2012.

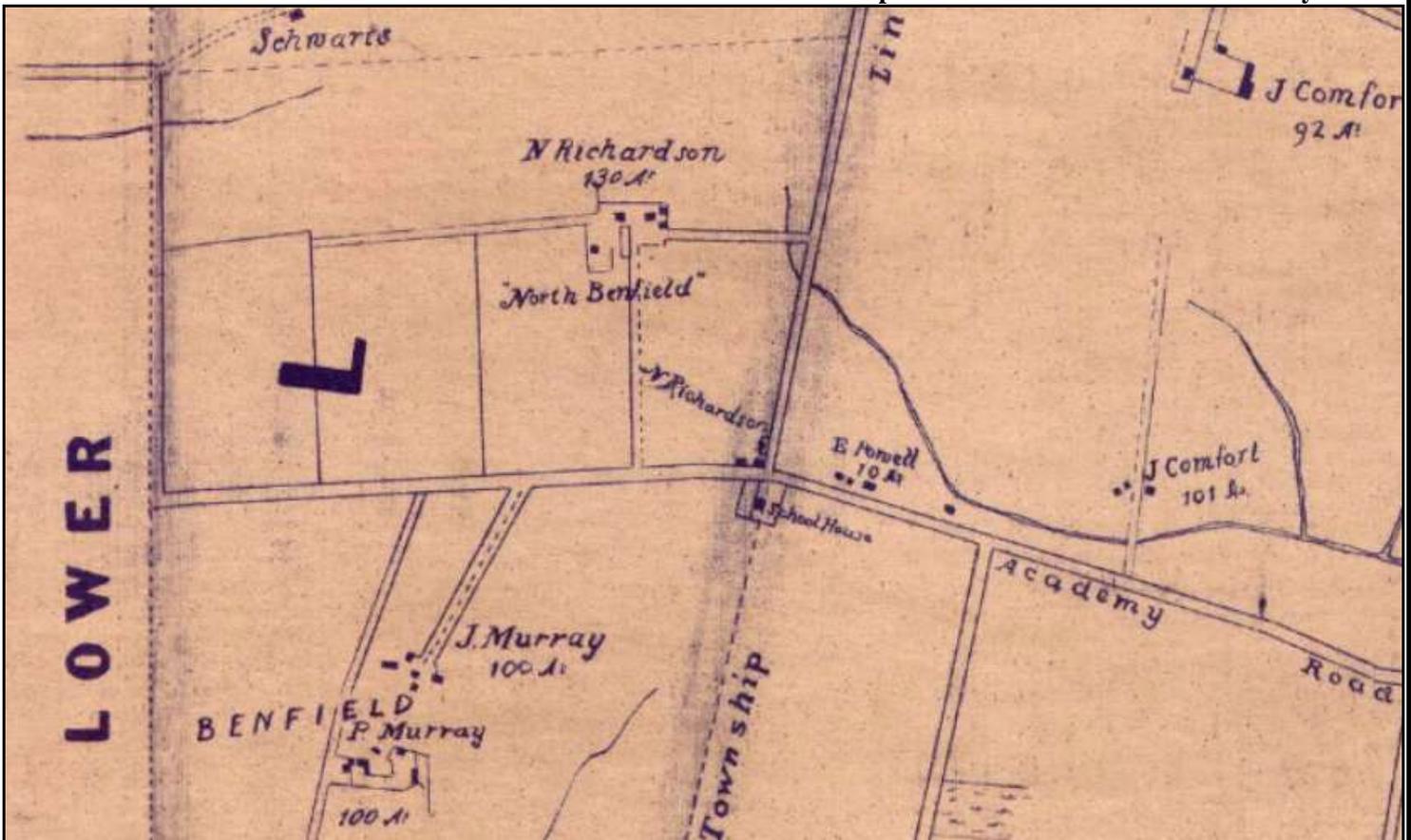
EDWARD DUFFIELD — PROXIMITY of BENFIELD to THE SUSQUEHANNA LINE (Grave of Thomas Holme)



Above: J.M. Duffin, 1777 Mapping Project, Ashton Road

— Torben Jenk: 1804 Survey Overlay on Google Earth

Ashton Road Enters Moreland at North Benfield near Schwarts. Note: Maple Grove School House on Academy Road.



Above: Dripps, Phila. 1849. <http://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/FF-Maps_Dripps_ByberryMoreland>.¹³⁹

¹³⁹ Philadelphia Deed Book EF.4.317. Edward Duffield & Silas Walton to Edward Duffield Jr. Joseph Ashton, Edward Swift, John Roberts, James Simpson and Thomas Powell "for providing a Public School the education of Children..." 29th August 1800. This was the Maple Grove School.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1880.

A GIRARD OF YORE.

A Bequest of Four Pounds, Made Two Hundred Years Ago, Gets Into Court.

Walter George Smith yesterday presented to Judges Allison and Peirce, in Court of Common Pleas, a petition of the trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, an institution at Holmesburg which had its origin away back in the year 1694. In that year Thomas Holmes, from whom the town of Holmesburg takes its name, made a will, in which he bequeathed four pounds for some charitable use in Dublin township, "either as a school or putting out the child of some honest man of sixteen years to a trade or some honest way of livelihood." That provision of the will was not carried out, but his heirs in 1723, when they divided the 1,636 acres which had been left them by their ancestor, set apart a lot for school purposes in lieu of the devise of Thomas Holmes. In 1794 Governor Mifflin granted a charter to certain petitioners incorporating the Lower Dublin Academy.

Mr. Smith had the charter with him yesterday, and a musty, yellow-looking old document it was. It had the signature of Governor Mif-

flin; also the signature of Jared Ingersoll, the Attorney General, and likewise the approval of Justices of the Supreme Court McKean, Shippen, Yeates and Bradford. In the year 1801 a lottery was held, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, for the benefit of the academy and the sum of \$3,863 was realized, and afterwards a school building was erected on the lot at a cost of \$5,154, and the building was used as a school up to the consolidation of the city, in 1854, at which time, owing to the extension of the public school system, the old academy became no longer necessary for educational purposes.

The trustees in their petition say that in addition to the real estate they have in hand the sum of \$4,200, and they ask the Court that, in view of the action of "The Holmesburg Library Company" in offering to the trustees of the academy all of their property, consisting of books, desks, etc., providing that the latter will maintain a free public library in Holmesburg, that the academy trustees may be permitted to use the income of the trust property to the maintenance of a free public library in Lower Dublin township for educational purposes in accordance with the will of Thomas Holmes. The Court held the matter under advisement.

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¹⁴⁰ The_Times_Sat_Jun_15_1880. Web. 1st June 2016. <<https://www.newspapers.com/image/52206780/>>.

A FREE LIBRARY IN HOLMESBURG. – JULY 4th 1880

A Free Library in Holmesburg.—Judge Allison yesterday granted the petition of the trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, of Holmesburg, asking authority to use some four thousand dollars of funds accumulated in their hands for the support of the Holmesburg Library Company, which is to be thrown open to the public as a free library. The academy is the outcome of a bequest made in 1694 by Thomas Holme, from whom Holmesburg takes its name.

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¹⁴¹ Headline: A Free Library in Holmesburg; The Philadelphia Inquirer (Philadelphia, Pa) • 07-05-1880 • Page 3 Web. 27th April 2016. FLP.

1901- Board of Education Purchases Historic Academy ¹⁴²

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE ACQUIRED

Board of Education Purchases Historic Academy in Thirty-Fifth Ward.

The committee on accounts of the Board of Education yesterday approved a warrant for \$10,000, the purchase price of the old Academy in Lower Dublin township, in the Thirty-fifth ward, on Willitt's road, northwest of Frankford avenue, for school purposes. The board has been paying an annual rental of \$300 since the city was consolidated in 1854.

The trustees of the Academy have been in existence since about 1790. The property on a plot of two acres was left for school purposes by the will of Thomas Holme, who was the surveyor of William Penn, by whom it was granted to Holme by patent in 1689. In 1876 the courts continued the trusteeship for library purposes, which has since been merged into the Holmesburg branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, toward the maintenance of which the fund of \$10,000 will be devoted.

\$10,000 will be donated toward the Holmesburg Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia

¹⁴² The_Times_Tue__May_21__1901. Web. 1st June 2016. <<https://www.newspapers.com/image/52836903/>>.

Fourth of July Celebration at Holme School – 1902¹⁴³

FOURTH IN HOLMESBURG

Elaborate Preparations Being Made for Celebration

Residents of Holmesburg are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of the Fourth of July. It is intended to have a great gathering of residents at the Holme School, which is over a century old, and distinguished orators are expected to be present.

Every person in attendance will be served with refreshments, and an American flag will be presented to each child. An elaborate display of fireworks in the evening will conclude the celebration. The committee in charge of the affair includes Henry F. Walton, chairman; Murrell Dobbins, John M. Mack, Charles A. Porter, Frank Killcoyne, Z. Kirk, Charles Eastburn, John Funk and Dr. Jacob Fox.

Governor-elect Samuel W. Pennypacker in Holmesburg¹⁴⁴

Pennypacker in Holmesburg

Governor-elect Samuel W. Pennypacker spent a large portion of yesterday in going over historic ground around Holmesburg, gathering material for a history of Pennsylvania which he is writing. He visited the Byberry Meeting House and library, the Pennypack Cemetery and the tomb of Thomas Holme, surveyor general for William Penn. In the afternoon he participated in the opening of the new board room of the Thirty-third Sectional School Board in the Thomas Holme School and addressed the children.

The Governor-elect visited the tomb of Thomas Holme. He then visited Thomas Holme School (Lower Dublin Academy).

¹⁴³ The Philadelphia Inquirer • 06-22-1902. FLP - Free Library of Philadelphia. Web. 1st June 2016. <<http://www.freelibrary.org/>>.

¹⁴⁴ The Philadelphia Inquirer • 12-03-1902 • Page 2. FLP - Free Library of Philadelphia. Web. 1st June 2016.. <<http://www.freelibrary.org/>>.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

Samuel W. Pennypacker was a general collector of Americana.

He had the original manuscript hymn-book of Johannis Kelpius and the other hermits of the Wissahickon; the original manuscript fee book of the law firm of Lincoln & Herndon, containing 12 pages written by the Emancipator and the balance being in the hand of his partner; The *Disputatio Inauguratio* of Francis Daniel Pastorius, written upon his graduation in law, the only known copy; the original autobiography of Robert Proud with two drawings of himself; a unique volume of pamphlets gathered and bound by General Washington with his autograph and bookplate, containing 'A prayer for the benefit of the soldiery in the American Army' by Leonard; the original plans of the encampment at Valley Forge 1777-78, describing the forces under Lord Sterling and Lafayette; the excessively rare first map of Pennsylvania published in London in 1690 by Thomas Holme, now in the State Library; and Bradford's 'Laws of Pennsylvania,' 1714. All of the earlier printed laws were represented in his collection. He had also 'Some letters and an abstract of letters from Pennsylvania,' one of three known copies printed and sold by Andrew Sower, 1691...¹⁴⁵

MG-171 SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER PAPERS¹⁴⁶

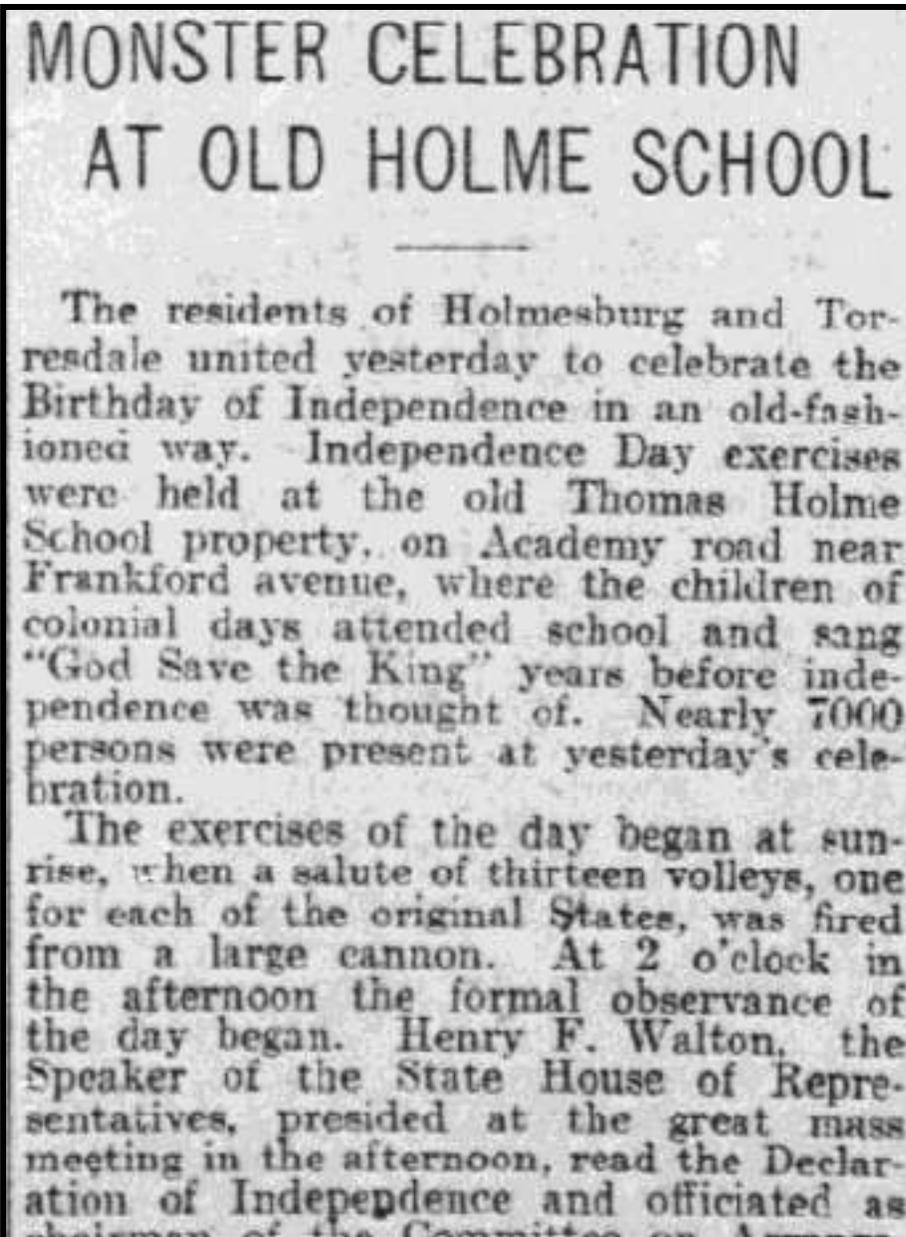
Miscellaneous items collected by Pennypacker are by various photographers, most unidentified. Topics cover buildings, including views of Valley Forge buildings by Frank H. Taylor and others; scenes near Goshen Meeting House from the "Brinton Photographic Collection of Revolutionary and other Historical Sites in Pennsylvania Maryland and Delaware," by Douglas E. Brinton; views of the General Anthony Wayne statue at Newburgh, N.Y., the birthplaces of Matthew S. Quay, John Hartranft, Robert Fulton and the Daub Family; Carpenter Mansion, "Cedarcroft" and Chew Mansion in Germantown; the Fountain Inn, Phoenixville, and Red Lion Inn, Torresdale; the "Emlen" House, Abraham Schwenk House, Peter Wentz House, Longwood Meeting House, Birmingham Meeting House, and other homes and religious buildings; graveyards and tombs include the Bertolet Mennonite Graveyard, Thomas Holme Family Graveyard, Anderson Family Grave-

Gov. Pennypacker collected Photos of the Thomas Holme Family Graveyard (Crispin Family) & The Red Lion Inn

¹⁴⁵ Carson, Hampton L. *Samuel W. Pennypacker: An Address Delivered Before the Philobiblon Club, October 26, 1916*. Philadelphia: The Philobiblon club, 1917. 32. Web. 2nd June 2016. <<https://archive.org/details/samuelwpennypack01cars>>.

¹⁴⁶ Pennsylvania State Archives Diaries Photo Guide., Pennypacker Papers.1703-1916. 48cu feet. 73. Web. 2nd June 2106. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/lindariesphotoguide/ArchivesPhotoGuide3.pdf>>.

1903 - MONSTER CELEBRATION AT OLD HOLME SCHOOL ¹⁴⁷



INDEPENDENCE DAY - NEARLY 7000 PERSONS PRESENT

Independence Day exercises were held at the old Thomas Holme School property on Academy Road. A salute of thirteen volleys, one for each of the original States, fired from a large cannon.

¹⁴⁷ The Philadelphia Inquirer • 07-05-1903 • Page 2. FLP - Free Library of Philadelphia. Web. 1st June 2016. <<http://www.freelibrary.org/>>.

INDEPENDENCE DAY – 1904 – NEARLY 10,000 PERSONS PRESENT – 2500 SCHOOL CHILDREN ¹⁴⁸

BIG DAY IN NORTHEAST

Speeches, Fireworks and Music at Holmesburg Celebration

Residents of Bustleton, Tacony, Torresdale and other towns in the northeast section of Philadelphia county celebrated the Fourth of July in gala style. The exercises were held on the grounds of the Thomas Holme School, at Academy and Willets roads, and was attended by nearly 10,000 persons. Among them were 2500 school children, for whom a vast amount of ice cream and cake had been provided.

Henry F. Walton, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, presided over the exercises, which were held in the afternoon. Governor Pennypacker, who

had been expected to deliver the oration of the day, was unable to be present. In his stead S. F. Nixon, Speaker of the New York State Assembly, spoke. Other addresses were made by Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware county; Fred T. Ikeler, of Columbia county; Frank B. McClain, of Lancaster county, and Rev. J. J. Rogers, of Torresdale. Colonel William Bender Wilson read the Declaration of Independence. The invocation was made by Rev. S. A. Field, of the Holmesburg Baptist Church. After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the school children, Rev. Alfred Heebner, of the Tacony Methodist Church, pronounced the benediction.

In the evening there was a display of fireworks. Music was furnished during the day by two military bands.

Holmesburg Landmark Sold

Former Senator Charles A. Porter has purchased Atheneum Hall, at 8033 Bristol pike, Holmesburg., an old landmark, from the trustees of Lower Dublin Academy, for \$15,000. The lot measures 60x198 feet, and it fronts on the southeast side of Frankford avenue, 365.10 $\frac{7}{8}$ feet northeast of Rhawn street. The assessed value is \$8000. The building is a three-story stone structure, and it was erected in 1850. It has been occupied by the Holmesburg branch of the Free Library. When the new Carnegie branch of the library is erected in Holmesburg, the library will vacate the old hall.

29th Dec. 1905 - The Holmesburg Athenaeum Is Sold. ^{149 150 151 152}

¹⁴⁸ The Philadelphia Inquirer • 07-05-1904 • Page 3. FLP - Free Library of Philadelphia. Web. 1st June 2016. <<http://www.freelibrary.org/>>.

¹⁴⁹ The Philadelphia Inquirer • 01-05-1906 • Page 11, FLP - Free Library of Philadelphia. Web. 1st June 2016. <<http://www.freelibrary.org/>>.

¹⁵⁰ Philadelphia Deed Book: GWC.87.23 John Risdon to The Holmesburg Athenaeum Association, 25th April 1850.

¹⁵¹ Philadelphia Deed Book: JV.259.548 Holmesburg Athenaeum Association to Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy, 28th Sept. 1901.

¹⁵² Philadelphia Deed Book: WSV.550.470 Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy to Charles A. Porter, 29th December 1905.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

Petition of the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy In Court of Common Pleas No. 5, of Philadelphia County, December term, 1904, No. 2574, and Decree made thereon-dated 24th of January 1905.

IN EQUITY.

PETITION OF TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY.

To the Honorable the Judges of the said Court:

I. Your petitioners were duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania in 1794 and upon their incorporation they acquired possession and control of a certain lot or piece of ground in Lower Dublin Township which had been set apart in 1723 by the heirs of Thomas Holme in satisfaction of a bequest made by him in 1694 of the sum of Four Pounds to be disposed of in Lower Dublin Township for some charitable use either towards a school or putting out the child of some honest man at sixteen years to a trade or to some honest way of livelihood.

II. Your petitioners aver that in 1801 a schoolhouse was erected on the said tract and that the funds of the Trustees were expended from time to time in the support of the school which was styled the Lower Dublin Academy. The said Academy was maintained until the extension of the public school system of the City of Philadelphia to the Township of Lower Dublin made its maintenance no longer necessary, and in 1854 the Trustees rented the school building to the Board of Education.

III. Your petitioners further show that in 1880 they filed their petition in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of March Term 1880, No. 173 setting forth the facts above recited and averring that they possessed \$4200., being the accumulation of investments made by the Trustees above the sum expended by them, and praying that they be authorized to appropriate their excess income to the support of the Holmesburg Library Company located in Holmesburg. After due consideration the prayer of the petition was granted and in pursuance thereof the surplus income of the Trustees was from time to time applied to the support of the said Library Company which subsequently changed its name to the Thomas Holme Free Library of Holmesburg, and occupied a room leased for the purpose by the said Trustees in a certain building in Holmesburg styled the Athenaeum Building and situated on the South-east side of Frankford Avenue between Rhawn and Mill Streets.

IV. Subsequently, to wit in November 1899, an agreement was entered into between the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy and the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia, under which your petitioners assigned to the Trustees of the Free Library their lease of the library room in the Athenaeum Building and covenanted to pay the annual rental of said premises provided the income from invested funds should be sufficient for said payment. The Trustees of the Free Library by this agreement undertook to establish and maintain in the said leased premises in the Athenaeum Building and they have established and are still maintaining there, a branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia known as the Thomas Holme Branch.

V. Your petitioners aver that subsequently, to wit on the 17th day of May 1901 they sold the Academy property to the City of Philadelphia for Ten Thousand Dollars and out of the proceeds of said sale and out of their invested funds they purchased and improved the said Athenaeum Building of which your petitioners are now the owners and which is worth approximately Fifteen Thousand Dollars. Those portions of the Athenaeum Building not occupied by the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia are rented for various uses and yield an income in excess of the fixed charges against the property.

VI. Your petitioners further show to the Court that under the terms of the gift to the City of Philadelphia made by Andrew Carnegie, Esqre. and the ordinance of Councils accepting said gift, the said Carnegie agrees to supply the funds necessary for the construction of branch library buildings upon such sites as may be acquired by the City of Philadelphia either by purchase or gift, for that purpose; the said branch libraries so constructed to be maintained by the city. Your

petitioners having due regard for the purposes for which they were incorporated and for the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas respecting their prayers and duties (as reported in 8 Weekly Notes of Cases at page 564) are of opinion that the establishment of a Carnegie Building for the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia in Holmesburg is the most desirable and effective way in which they can carry on educational work in Lower Dublin Township as nearly as may be in conformity with the intention of the original donor of their property. Your petitioners aver that the lot of ground situated in Holmesburg at the northwest corner of Frankford Avenue and Hartel Street with a frontage on said Frankford Avenue of one hundred feet and a depth on Hartel Street of approximately one hundred and fifty-nine feet is a suitable and desirable site on which to establish a Carnegie Building for the said Branch Library and that said site has been approved by the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia for this purpose. The said lot is fairly worth Five Thousand Dollars and can be purchased for that sum from Henry H. Barton, Senior and wife (the wife acting through Real Estate Trust Co., her Committee in Lunacy). In order that the said site may become the property of the City and that a Carnegie Building for the Thomas Holme Branch Library may be erected thereon, your petitioners are desirous of purchasing the said site from the said Barton for Five Thousand Dollars and of conveying the said lot when purchased to the City of Philadelphia for the purpose aforesaid.

Your petitioners therefore pray that the appropriation by your petitioners of Five Thousand Dollars out of their corporate property and funds to the purchase of the said Barton lot be approved by the Court and that a decree be made authorizing the conveyance of the said lot—when purchased—to the City of Philadelphia as a site for a Carnegie Building for the Thomas Holme Branch Library.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY,
(Signed) By Andras Hartel,
President.

Andreas Hartel being duly sworn according to law deposes and says that he is the President of the Trustees of Lower Dublin Academy and that the facts set forth in the foregoing petition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) Andreas Hartel.

Sworn to and subscribed before me
this seventh day of October [seal.]

A. D. 1904

(Signed) H. Maxwell Rowland,
Notary Public.

Commission expires January 2nd, 1905.

DECREE.

And Now, to wit this Twenty-fourth day of January 1905, upon consideration of the petition filed in this cause, and upon motion of George Wharton Pepper, Esq. attorney for the petitioners, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the appropriation by the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) out of their property and funds to the purchase of a lot of ground in Holmesburg in the City of Philadelphia at the Northwest corner of Frankford Avenue and Hartel Street, containing in breadth on Frankford Avenue one hundred feet and in depth on Hartel Street approximately one hundred and fifty-nine feet, be approved and that the said Trustees be and they hereby are authorized to convey the said lot when so purchased to the City of Philadelphia as a site for a Carnegie Building for the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

(Signed) G. HARRY DAVIS. J.

Certified from the record this 26th
day of January A. D. 1905

Harry W. Mace,
*Pro Prothonotary.*¹⁵³

¹⁵³ *Eighth Annual Report - the Free Library of Philadelphia*. Philadelphia: The Library [etc., 1903. 46-49. 10th June 2016. Web. <[Google Books](#)>.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

1907 – Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy Establish The Andrew Carnegie/Holmesburg Branch of The Free Library ¹⁵⁴

The Trustees of the
Lower Dublin Academy
Do
City of Philadelphia

This Indenture made the
Thirtieth day of September
in the year of our Lord One
thousand nine hundred and
seven (1907) Between Trustees
of the Lower Dublin Academy of the one part Grantors
and the City of Philadelphia of the other part Grantee
Whereas in pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and
Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia (duly approved
on the Eleventh day of January A.D. 1904) the Mayor
on behalf of the said City duly entered into an agreement
with the Board of Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia
to carry into effect the offer of Andrew Carnegie Esquire
to give One million five hundred thousand Dollars as
the same may be needed to erect Thirty Branch buildings
and assigns forever. Under and Subject nevertheless
to the covenant agreement and condition hereinbefore
set forth. And the said the Trustees of the Lower Dublin
Academy covenant promise and agree to and with
the said City of Philadelphia its successors and assigns

2008 – Plot twist in library-closing saga – Deed Restriction Prevents The City From Selling ¹⁵⁵

A hand-scrawled deed from 1907 seems to indicate that a little-known 18th century organization from Northeast Philadelphia will be the owner of the Holmesburg library building after the city shuts it. As of Jan. 1, the building - financed by philanthropist Andrew Carnegie - may well belong to the trustees of Lower Dublin Academy. The six-page deed indicates that once the building ceased functioning as a library, its ownership would revert automatically to the trustees. "The city didn't even know it was ours..."

¹⁵⁴ Philadelphia Deed Book WSV.872.383 Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy to the City of Philadelphia

¹⁵⁵ Philadelphia Inquirer 9th Dec. 2008. Web. <http://articles.philly.com/2008-12-09/news/25243538_1_trustees-deed-library-closing>.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

THOMAS HOLME BRANCH OF THE FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA ¹⁵⁶



Above: Photo Courtesy of The Library of Congress. [HABS PA-6754]. Web. <<https://www.loc.gov/item/pa4072/>>.



Above: Photo Courtesy of the Bruce M. Conner Collection on Philadelphia History

¹⁵⁶ Miller, Karen F, and Kathryn Steen. *Impact of Historical Preservation on the Free Library of Philadelphia: Its Neighborhoods and Communities.*, 2013. Web. 7th June 2016. <<https://idea.library.drexel.edu/islandora/object/idea:3375>>.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

The Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia was the fifth of twenty-five branch libraries built through an endowment from industrialist-turned-philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. The impact of Carnegie's grant program on the development of public libraries cannot be overstated.

He came of age in an era when libraries were rare, privately funded institutions and access was through subscription. Believing in the power of libraries to create an egalitarian society that favored hard work over social privilege by allowing equal access to knowledge, between 1886 and 1917 he provided forty million dollars for the construction of 1,679 libraries throughout the nation.

The vast resources that he allotted to library research and construction contributed significantly to the development of the American Library as a building type. In addition, by insisting that municipalities supply a building site, books, and annual maintenance funds before bestowing grants Carnegie elevated libraries from the arena of private philanthropy to that of civic responsibility.

Philadelphia was the recipient of one of the largest Carnegie grants for library construction. Although the city was among the first to establish a free library system, it had no purpose-built structures prior to the Carnegie endowment. The branch libraries were built between 1905 and 1930, under the direction of the city appointed Carnegie Fund Committee, and designed by a "who's-who" of Philadelphia's architects.

The twenty extant branch libraries remain as a remarkable intact and cohesive grouping, rivaled only by that of New York City, with fifty-seven. The Thomas Holme Branch was designed by architect Horace W. Castor, of the firm of Sterns & Castor, and is the quintessential Carnegie branch library. It follows the almost formulaic model that came to define Carnegie Libraries nationwide, consisting of a Beaux Arts style, brick structure in a T-shaped configuration.

Thomas Holme is the smallest of the Philadelphia branch libraries, yet no less distinctive in its detailing. The library is named for William Penn's surveyor general, who was given this land as payment for his services in laying out the town of Philadelphia. The lot was donated by the local Lower Dublin Academy through an endowment established by the Holme family for educational purposes. While originally providing for a school, a library was considered by the trustees and the community to be a significant educational contribution, a concept shared by the Carnegie Corporation. - Historian: Catherine C. Lavoie ¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁷ HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY FREE LIBRARY OF PHILADELPHIA, THOMAS HOLME BRANCH HABSNO.PA-6754 Location: 7810 Frankford Avenue at the corner of Hartel Street, Holmesburg neighborhood, Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania. Owner: The library is part of the Free Library of Philadelphia system and is owned by the City of Philadelphia. Present Use: Branch library Significance: Completed in 1906, the Thomas Holme Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia was the fifth of twenty-five branch libraries built through an endowment from industrialist-turned-philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. The impact of Carnegie's grant program. Web. 7th June 2016. <<https://cdn.loc.gov/master/pnp/habshaer/pa/pa4000/pa4072/data/pa4072data.pdf>>.

THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

The Lower Dublin Academy was considered historic in 1918. The rationale was sound then and it is still sound today.

Prominent Men Arrange Meetings to Protest Against Board's Merger Plan

Intimations that the Board of Education will abandon the Thomas Holme School, Willets and Academy Roads, has stirred citizens of the historic Lower Dublin Township section of northeast Philadelphia.

A series of public meetings has been arranged to prevent the proposed move and preserve and develop the Holms School, which the citizens ever has long been a center of community life, education and culture.

Prothonotary Henry F. Walton, Judge John M. Patterson, Walter George Smith and others are among the leaders in the community movement against the proposed plans of the Board of Education to send the teachers and classes of the Holme School to the Thomas Brown and Crispin Schools.

"It would be nothing less than an outrage

to abandon the Holme School," said Mr. Walton, president of the Home and School Association. "This would compel our children to go two miles and chance getting there on broken-down trolleys during the winter months. This is a growing community. Hundreds of persons have been attracted to this locality by the shipyards and munition plants.

"If a city expects or intends to die, of course the thing to do is to allow places of interest and beauty to fade and die. The Holme School is a historic institution."

The school in question was formerly the Lower Dublin Academy. In 1901 it was purchased by the city. It was named after Thomas Holme, surveyor for William Penn.

Simon Gratz, of the Board of Education, said the historic value of the school was fully appreciated. As to the demanded development of the school, it is very unfortunate that war restrictions make it impossible for the Board of Education to consider such an undertaking at this time. The consideration of merging the schools arose over the difficulty of principals conducting annexes in widely separated sections.

Above: Evening Public Ledger 7th October 1918. Web. Free Library of Philadelphia. <<http://www.freelibrary.org/>>.

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THE TRUSTEES OF LOWER DUBLIN ACADEMY INTO THE 20TH And 21ST CENTURY

Dr. Isaac Pearson Willits — president of Relic Society of Germantown states: *Historic structures, whose location and identity would otherwise be forgotten or lost in the march of improvements, are properly indicated for the benefit of coming generations.*

DR. I. P. WILLITS is president of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. Among others of its officers are Edwin C. Jellett, vice president; Ely J. Smith, secretary, and Colonel Sheldon Potter, treasurer.

The librarian is Edward W. Hoeker, and Miss Jane Campbell is historian.

The society in its quiet way maintains a fine but small museum in the old Wister House.

Directors in charge of it are Miss Anne M. Johnson, Dr. A. E. McKinley, Fred Perry Powers, the Rev. A. H. Hord and John D. McIlhenny.

Since 1900, when the Site and Relic Society was organized, it has been adding to the contents of its treasure house.

While there are a few pre-Colonial relics, the majority date from Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary times.

But the society has a far more important mission than collecting relics.

AS ITS title suggests, it marks, as opportunity and its treasury permit, the location of ancient buildings in and around Germantown. Historic structures, whose location and

identity would be otherwise forgotten or lost in the march of improvements, are properly indicated for the benefit of coming generations.

But now this fine organization must go to the wall unless it gets a helping hand.

We've been so busy helping along all sorts of people and things in Europe that we are neglecting important things at home.

MR. WILLITS, very properly, observes that the matter of marking the historic places of Germantown and vicinity requires money.

Formerly wooden signs were used, but, as he points out, they were inartistic, unsatisfactory and temporary.

Then bronze tablets were called into requisition.

A dozen or fifteen years ago they cost \$175 to \$200. Today that cost has doubled and the prohibitive price of \$450 to \$500 is asked.

Nobody more than the proud-spirited folk of Germantown will regret it if the Site and Relic Society is compelled to abandon its work.

Especially, when a few thousand dollars will carry it on a tide of generosity over the reef to financial safety.

Above: Evening Public Ledger (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) · Tue, Dec 5, 1922 · First Edition · Page 12. FLP.

Fred Moore states: "The history of the Trustees was well documented by Samuel C. Willits in his manuscript, but it was never truly 'finished.'" In the introduction of the reprinted book, he writes:

I. P. also writes in a letter to Hotchkin dated April 29, 1892, "*My father's researches, of which you speak so favorably, were written out by me just in the order in which he left them, —unfinished—and placed by me in the Holmesburg library.*" S C Willits seems to have pretty much run out of steam by the end of 1883 though he was still adding material as late as May 1884. I.P.W. was making editorial comments as late as August 1885, perhaps in the process of "writing out" the final compilation. It is unknown if the final version was written in the book authorized for purchase in November 1880. Since we don't have access to S. C. Willits' original material, it's also impossible to say to what extent I.P.W. may have shaped the final manuscript. It does seem logical that the numerous facsimiles of receipts and signatures and the detailed seals and other graphical sketches in the final MS would have to be attributed to I. P. Willits, who was obviously an accomplished graphical artist in his own right.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁸ Willits, Samuel C., *A History of Lower Dublin Academy, A Biographical and Historical Sketch of Thomas Holme and his Times and other Historical Matters Pertaining to the School and Neighborhood* (1885, privately reprinted, 2009 by Fred Moore & the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy).iii

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Disagreement leads to important discussion, new discoveries and progress. Often times a nomination is the culmination of those discussions and disagreements. Sometimes it takes several years of discussion.

This nomination could not have been completed without the several agreements and disagreements between the collaborators, namely: Oscar Beisert, Bruce M. Conner, J.M. Duffin, Torben Jenk, Debbie Klak, Karen Kindler Kotlarchik, John C. Manton, Fred Moore, Jason Sherman, Jim Shomper and Dan Surmiak.

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A BIG THANK-YOU goes to the Staff of the Philadelphia Historical Commission for their swiftness in reviewing and giving instructions on the necessary revisions to complete this nomination.

Thank You All!

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I drew much upon my unpublished research.

Many citations were intentionally withheld, because some people will choose to defend their laziness and plagiarism like an alcoholic defends his drunken driving, in denial. See: Footnotes and Plagiarism.¹⁵⁹

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Revised, Corrected and Reformatted on 6th July 2016.

¹⁵⁹ Bensman, Joseph. "The Aesthetics and Politics of Footnoting." *International Journal of Politics, Culture, and Society*. 1.3 (1988): 456-458, 464-466. Web. 13th June 2106. <<http://users.clas.ufl.edu/burt/Aesthetics%20and%20Politics%20of%20Footnoting.pdf>>.