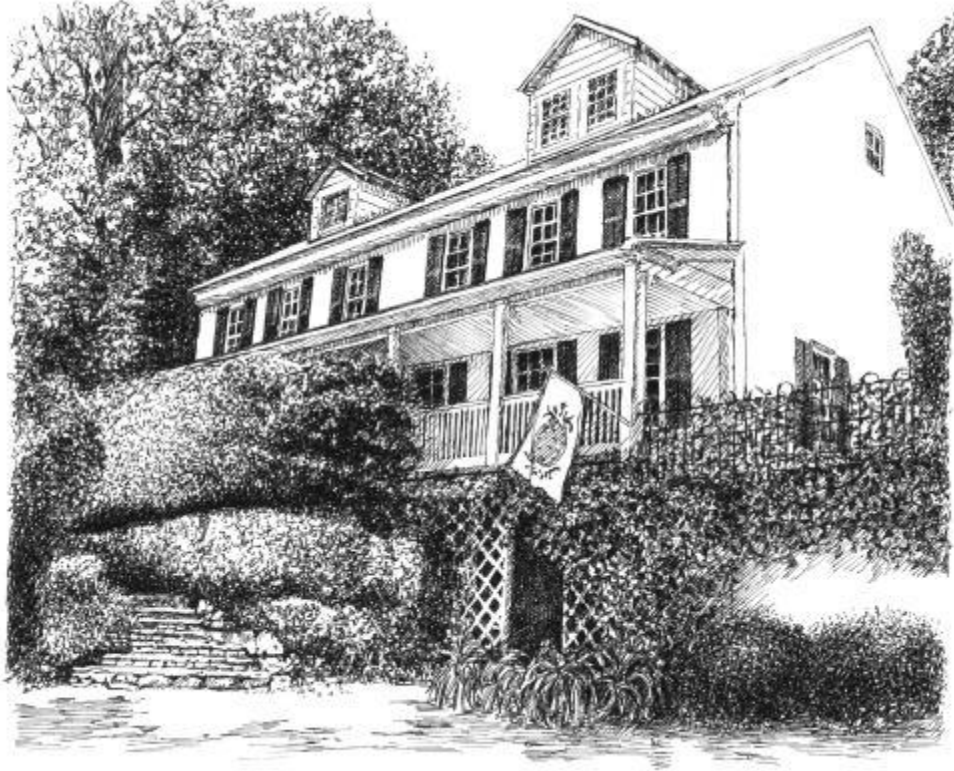


The
Great Valley House



*300 Years of History
in Valley Forge*

Great Valley House History

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE GREAT VALLEY HOUSE

William Penn received the royal charter for Pennsylvania from Charles II, March 4th 1681. William Penn granted land, in lieu of debt due Penn's father, to John ap John, the first and chief disciple of Quakerism in Wales. This tract of land was part of the original "Welsh Tract" set up by William Penn that covered all of what is known today as the Main Line area of Philadelphia. The original objective was to establish a Welsh speaking culture and community here in the new world. Many of the names in the area are Welsh as a result (e.g., Bryn Mawr and Tredyffrin). Tredyffrin is Welsh for Great Valley.

WILLIAM PENN deeded to WILLIAM MORDAINT, alias Mordaunt on 10/24/1681, a tract of 607 acres in Phila., WILLIAM MORDANT later died leaving as heir THOMAS MORDANT.

During this period of time from 1681 to the 1700s there were numerous squatters and informal, undocumented leases in the area. This explains the historian's theory that construction of the Great Valley House began prior to 1700. This theory is based on the architectural feature of the stone sink built as part of the stone wall in the Old Kitchen, one of perhaps only two sinks like this in the country. Sinks of this nature were typical of Welsh construction prior to the advent of the Dry Sink in the late 1600's

THOMAS MORDANT & OSMAND MORDANT by deed dated 1/28/1711 conveyed the land to JOHN EVANS. It is doubtful that the Mordants ever came to the Americas.

In 1714 the Great Valley Presbyterian church on Swedesford Road was established.

JOHN EVANS, by deed dated 3/5/1716 in Phila., conveyed the property to JOHN MOORE.

John Evans was the Lieutenant Governor of Pa. and heavily involved in acquiring land during this period. John Moore was a whig and the Customs Collector. Evans had to return to Great Britain and transferred the land to Moore to sell for him. The Evans/Moore relationship was not strictly business as Evans married Moore's daughter in 1708.

JOHN MOORE by deed dated 7/7/1720 conveyed to THOMAS JAMES the tract of 607 acres. (abstract of deed in file - **signed by Benjamin Franklin**, Justice of the Peace)

THOMAS M. JAMES is apparently the first person to take up legal residence on this land. Thomas James lived a full life here and probably built most of the house, the part of the house that now includes the dining room and modern kitchen.

Swedesford road was surveyed in 1725 and the survey references both the Great Valley Church and the Thomas James House but nothing else in the immediate area.

THOMAS JAMES by will dated 12/8/1750 provided as follows: "I give and bequeath unto ANN JAMES, wife free and full use of his real estate together with all the benefits and advantages and profits for and during her natural life. And at her decease to LEWIS JAMES in fee." ANN JAMES by deed dated 2/23/1753 conveyed and released unto LEWIS JAMES the tract of 607 acres.

LEWIS JAMES by deed dated 2/24/1753 conveyed unto JOHN KINKADE tract of 322 acres

JOHN KINKADE'S mortgage was foreclosed in 1760 in a suit brought by WILLIAM MOORE, Exr. of ROBERT MOORE. The property was sold to JOHN WILSON.

JOHN WILSON then was the owner during the Revolutionary War. He was also the ancestor of Conrad Wilson who wrote the paper entitled the "The Original Wilson Home".

John Wilson was the owner during the Revolutionary War and he was a Tredyffrin resident who was raised on the Wilson farm just east of the Great Valley House in what is now known as Wilson Farm Park , a public park in Chesterbrook. John Wilson sub-divided his land, 30 acres going to Isaac Davis in 1760 (Chester County deed book F-2, Vol 30, pg 506), 112 acres of it going to his son David Wilson in 1779 (deed book Z, Vol 24, pg 287). A portion of the David Wilson tract of land, with the original house he built, had remained with Wilson family descendants until the death of Martha Wilson in 1997. The David Wilson house is no longer owned by Wilson's but has been restored and expanded.

JOHN WILSON & JUDITH, by deed dated 6/30/1785 conveyed to FREDRICK HOUSEMAN messuage (dwelling house) and plantation in Tredyffrin

A date stone in the west peak of the house is inscribed "FREDRICK HOUSEMAN 1791". The west part of the house which includes the current living room and center hall was added by Fredrick Houseman and the addition, the "modern" part of the house, was completed in the year 1791.

FREDRICK HOUSEMAN died 3/12/1800. Agreement of all heirs filed that George Beaver son-in-law of decedent may accept same at appraisement value (\$3664) whereupon 3/17/1801 said lands are adjudged to GEORGE BEAVER, he giving security.

GEORGE BEAVER & SUSANNA, by deed dated 3-13-1801, conveyed unto JOHN ZOOK & CHRISTIAN ZOOK, sons of Christian Zook messuage and tract of land in Tredyffrin Township, containing 190 acres. CHRISTIAN ZOOK & MAGDALENA, by deed dated 1-11-1802, conveyed unto JOHN ZOOK all their right to certain part of the aforesaid tract of land

JOHN ZOOK & ELIZABETH, by deed dated 11-26-1811, conveyed unto William Thomas two tracts of land in Tredyffrin Township,

WILLIAM THOMAS left his mark on the house, his initials with the date 1812 is carved several times on the mantle over the old colonial fire place. WILLIAM THOMAS died 1829 and left the property to Joseph Thomas

JOSEPH THOMAS & MARGARET, WILLIAM THOMAS & MARY by deed dated 3/14/1832, conveyed to JESSE G. HICKS tract in Tredyffrin Twp., containing 93 acres

JESSE HICKS died leaving the property WILLIAM HICKS & ELIJAH KEWIS, Admr. of Jesse Hicks will, who by deed dated 3/14/1833, conveyed unto LARKIN DUTTON messuage and tract in Tredyffrin Containing 93 acres for \$8111.11

Many owners had the pleasure of this house from 1833 until we bought it in 1982. The acreage is now down to 3.5 Acres and we paid a lot more than the \$8111 that Larkin Dutton paid in 1833.

Richard F. Haff and Agnes C. Haff to Jeffrey L. Benson and Patricia L. Benson. Conveyed on 7/22/1982.

Many people over three centuries have enjoyed and protected this house.

The Bensons



A Great Valley House guest dressed in his reenactor's costume.

History of the Great Valley House

AKA

The Wilson House, The Houseman House and the Benson House

1	1681	PATENT
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WILLIAM PENN to WILLIAM MORDAINT, alias Mordaunt, dated 10/24/1681, for tract of 500 acres in Phila., in Patent Book B-2-106.

William Penn received the royal charter for Pennsylvania from Charles II, March 4th 1681. Wiililiam Pen granted land, in lieu of debt due Penn's father, to John ap John, the first and chief disciple of Quakerism in Wales. This tract of land was part of the original "Welsh Tract" set up by William Penn that covered all of what is known today as the Main Line area of Philadelphia. The original objective was to establish a Welsh speaking culture and community here in the new world. Many of the names in the area are Welsh as a result (e.g., Bryn Mawr and Tredyffrin). Tredyffrin is Welsh for Great Valley.

During this period of time from 1681 to the 1700s there were numerous squatters and informal, undocumented leases in the area. This explains the historian's theory that construction of the Great Valley House began prior to 1700. This theory is based on the architectural feature of the stone sink built as part of the stone wall in the Old Kitchen, one of only two sinks like this in the country. Sinks of this nature were typical of Welsh construction prior to the advent of the Dry Sink in the late 1600's

2	DESCENT
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WILLIAM MORDANT died seized of said tract leaving as hiers at law THOMAS MORDANT.

3	1703	WARRANT
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3/30/1684 500 acres laid out, and resurvey 1703, and found to contain 607 acres.

4	1711	DEED
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THOMAS MORDANT & OSMAND MORDANT by deed dated 1/28/1711 conveyed to JOHN EVANS said tract.

It is doubtful that the Mordants ever came to the Americas or set foot on the said tract of land.

In 1714 the Great Valley Presbyterian church on Swedesford road was established

5	1716	DEED
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JOHN EVANS by deed dated 3/5/1716 in Phila., in E.7-10/374 conveyed to JOHN MOORE said tract. (see abstract of deed)

John Evans was the Lieutenant Govenor of Pa. and heavily involved in acquiring land during this period. John Moore was a whig and the Customs Collector. The Evans/Moore relationship was not strictly business as Evans married Moore's daughter in 1708.

6	1720	DEED
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JOHN MOORE by deed dated 7/7/1720 conveyed to THOMAS JAMES in N-13-434 said tract of 607 acres. <F2B>(see abstract of deed - signed by Benjamin Franklin, Justice of the Peace)<F255D>

THOMAS M. JAMES is apparently the first person to take up legal residence on this land. We assume that construction of the main house began then in 1720. Architectural evidence (the old stone sink) indicates construction prior to 1700.

Swedesford road was surveyed in 1725 and the survey references both the Great Valley Church and the Thomas James house but nothing else in the immediate area.

7	1721	LEASE
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JOHN EVANS to THOMAS M. JAMES dated 2/9/1721 in Phila. in F.3-243. (see abstract of deed) Acknowledged by Benjamin Franklin, Justice of the Peace, August 6, 1764

8	1750	DEVISE
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THOMAS JAMES by will dated 12/8/1750 provided as follows: "I give and bequeath unto ANN JAMES, wife free and full use of his real estate together with all the benefits and advantages and profits for and during her natural life. And at her decease to LEWIS JAMES in fee.

9	1753	DEED
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ANN JAMES by deed dated 2/23/1753 in N-13-436 conveyed and released unto LEWIS JAMES said tract of 607 acres. (see abstract of deed)

10	1753	DEED
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LEWIS JAMES by deed dated 2/24/1753 (not recorded but UNRECORDED recited in following mortgage) conveyed unto JOHN KINKADE tract of 322 acres hereinafter described in item (13)

11	1753	MORTGAGE
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JOHN KINKADE to LEWIS JAMES dated 2/26/1753, recorded 5/15/1753 in Deed Book H-8-524 for 500 lbs. covering said tract of 322 acres as last conveyed. Note: Satisfied as follows: WM. MOORE only son of ROBERT MOORE, deceased, who was assignee of LEWIS JAMES the Mortgagee acknowledges to have recieved of JOHN KINKADE full satisfaction for both principal and interest due on this mortgage in discharge of the same. 5/26/1760 See abstract of assignment of mortgage.

Ack. Coram Jo. Parker Recorder Warrant Filed.

Kinkade took out another mortgage in 1757 to Bernhard Van Leer for 55 lbs. See abstract

12	1760	EXECUTION
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As per recital in the following Sheriff's deed the above PROCEEDINGS mortgage was foreclosed in 1760 at the suit of WILLIAM MOORE, Exr. of ROBERT MOORE, assignee of said mortgage vs. JOHN KINKADE and sold to JOHN WILSON.

13	1760	DEED
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Benjamin Davis, Sheriff by deed dated 9/13/1760, recorded 9/17/1760 in L11-493 conveyed unto JOHN WILSON tract of land in Great Valley beginning at a stake in a line of David John's land and extending thence S 34 W 51/2 to a spanish oak; thence S 72 W 72 perches , thence North 84 West 45 perches to a black oak, thence South 66 West 60 perches, thence South 72 West 32 perches to a stake over the Valley Creek, thence by Walker's Land South 23 East 260 perches to a stake, thence by Hobards land N 68 1/2 E 216 to a spanish oak and thence by Isaac Davis' land N 23 W 224 to the place of beginning. Containing 320 acres. Whereas JOHN KINKADE by certain indenture dated 2/26/1753 mortgaged said tract unto LEWIS JAMES for 500 lbs. Said moneys not being paid said LEWIS JAMES by indenture 6/1/1753 conveyed and set over unto ROBERT MOORE all the moneys therein mentioned and said tract of land.

See abstract of sherrif's Deed Poll with property description and John Wilson's Mortgages to John Kinkead and Mary Maddox .

John Wilson was the owner during the Revolutionary War and he was a Tredyffrin resident who was raised on the Wilson farm just east of the Great Valley House in what is now known as Wilson Farm Park , a public park in Chesterbrook. John Wilson sub-divided his land, 30 acres going to Isaac Davis in 1760 (Chester County deed book F-2, Vol 30, pg 506), 112 acres of it going to his son David Wilson in 1779 (deed book Z, Vol 24, pg 287). A portion of the David Wilson tract of land, with the original house he built, had remained with Wilson family descendants until the death of Martha Wilson in 1997. The David Wilson house is no longer owned by Wilson's but has been restored and expanded.

John Wilson was also the ancestor of Conrad Wilson who originally compiled this list of Back Titles through to 1900. Jeff Benson completed the research from 1900 to 1992.

In memory of Martha Wilson who passed away August 8, 1997 at the age of 80.

14	1785	DEED
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JOHN WILSON & JUDITH, ux by deed dated 6/30/1785 recorded 1/14/1786 in A.2-25-178 conveyed to FREDRICK HOUSEMAN messuage (dwelling house) and plantation in Tredyffrin described as follows: BEGINNING at a small hickory in the line of Jacob Bough's land, being a corner of land of David Wilson and extending thence by said Bough's land N 63 E 158 to a spanish oak, thence N 27 W 23, thence N 75 1/2 W 37; thence N 30 W 177 to a corner in the line of land of the said David Wilson; thence by the said David Wilson's land the 3 following courses and distances S 71/2 E 92 to a corner in the middle of the great road leading to Swedesford on the Schuylkill; thence along the middle of the said road N 68 W 10.6 to another corner and thence S 27 E 176 to the place of beginning. Containing 190 acres. Being part of 320 acres which Benjamin Davis Sheriff conveyed unto JOHN WILSON in item (13) of brief. See abstract of Frederick Hausman mortgage to John Wilson.

A date stone in the west peak of the house is inscribed "FREDRICK HOUSEMAN 1791". The west part of the house which includes the current living room and center hall was added by Fredrick Houseman and the addition, the "modern" part of the house, was completed in the year 1791

15	1800	ORPHANS COURT PROCEED*
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FREDRICK HOUSEMAN being so seized died and letters of Admr. granted 3/12/1800 in Admr. docket 2 page 450 to Devault Beaver, John Davis. Heirs: widow, -Fredrick, Catherine (m. Devault Wanner) Elizabeth (m. Henry Baugh), Susanna (m. George Beaver), Sarah (m. Francis O'niel), Mary (m. Samuel Rossiter), Christian, Marshall, Daniel & John.

5/22/1800 Petition setting forth above facts and asking appointment of inquest to make partition of tract of 190 acres in Tredyffrin Twp., and also lot of 5 acres. Whereupon the Court awards said inquest.

6/17/1800 Return of inquest appraising said real estate as follows;

Tract #1 at 3621 lbs. 3 s 6 p.

Tract #2 at 43 lbs. 8 s 9 p. which return is confirmed.

Agreement of all heirs filed that George Beaver son-in-law of decedent may accept same at the appraisment whereupon 3/17/1801 said lands are adjudged to GEORGE BEAVER, he giving security. Same day with Devault Beaver and John Davis as surety who are approved. O.C.D. #10 pages 195 \$ 244

16	1801	DEED
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GEORGE BEAVER & SUSANNA, ux by deed dated 3-13-1801, recorded 11-5-1801 in T.2-43-655 conveyed unto JOHN ZOOK & CHRISTIAN ZOOK, sons of Christian Zook messuage and tract of land in Tredyffrin Township, containing 190 acres as last described in item (14) Recites

that Frederick Houseman became seized of messuage and tract of about 190 acres with alot of about 5 A. in Tredyffrin and being so seized died intestate and recites Orphans Court proceedings set out in item (15) of brief.

John and Christian Zook make partition -John takes west part as set out in item (17) and Christian takes East part in P.3-95.

17	1802	DEED
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CHRISTIAN ZOOKE & MAGDALENA, ux by deed dated 1-11-1802, recorded 11-24-1803 in X2.-46-269 conveyed unto JOHN ZOOKE all their right to certain part of the aforesaid tract of land BEG. in the line of land of Israel Davis and by the same S 87 E 35 P to a post and by other part of said tract S 29 E 207.7 P. to a corner marked chestnut tree and S 56 3/4 W 73 to a line of land of David Wilson and by same N 27 1/2 W 150 to middle of a public road and along same S 68 E 10 1/2 and N 7 1/2 W 92 to beg. Containing 87 A. And the other begins at a chestnut tree a corner of the first described tract; thence N 48 E 31 1/2 to a stone and S 29 E 44 1/2 to the line of land of John Howel and by same and land of John Baugh S 61 3/4 W 31 and N 29 W 36.3 to beg. Containing 7 3/4 A and also the privilege of a road one pole wide along the said Israel Davis' line to cross the valley creek for a watyering place for creatures from the northeast corner of the first mentioned tract through the land of said Christian Zook.

18	1802	
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This may satisfy that I, Magdelena Zook am well satisfied that my father Jacob Zook and father in law Christian Zook should administer to the estate of my late husband Christian Zook, deceased. Given under my hand this 10th day of April 1802.

19	1811	DEED
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JOHN ZOOK & ELIZABETH, ux by deed dated 11-26-1811, recorded 3-14-1832 in E4-77-372 conveyed unto William Thomas two tracts of land in Tredyffrin Township, #1 BEGINS in the line of land of Israel Davis and by the same S 82 E 33 P. to a post and by Christian Zooks land S 29 E 201.7 to a corner marked chestnut tree and S 56 3/4 W 73 P to the line of David Wilson's land and by the same N 27 1/2 W 147.4 to the middle of a public road and along the same S 68 E 10 1/2 and N 7 1/2 W 92 to the place of beginning. Said to contain 87 A. but found by a resurvey to contain but 83 acres. 32 Per. and the other Beginning at a chestnut tree thence N 48 E 31 1/2 P to a stone and S 29 E 44 1/2 to a line of the lands of John Howell and by the same and land of John Baugh S 61 3/4 W 31 and N 29 W 36.3 to the place of beginning. Containing 7 3/4 acres. Also privilege of a road one pole wide along the said Isaac Davis line to cross the Valley creek for a watering place for creatures from the north east corner of the first mentioned tract through the land of Christian Zook. Whereas John Zook by deed X.2-46-269 became seized in above two tracts of land as set out in (17).

20	1829	DESCENT
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WILLIAM THOMAS being so seized died and Letters of Admr. granted 10/17/1829 in Admr. docket 4 page 200 to Jos. Thomas, Isreal Davis et al. Heirs Joseph, William & Mary, children.

21	1832	DEED
<p>JOSEPH THOMAS & MARGARET, ux WILLIAM THOMAS & MARY by deed dated 3/14/1832, recorde 3/14/32 in E. 4-77-376 conveyed to JESSE G. HICKS certain tract in Tredyffrin Twp., as described in item (23) containing 93 acres 37 per. And also privilege of a road one pole wide along the said Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley creek for a watering place for creatures from the land then of Christian Zook. Being the same which John Zook & ux deed in E.4-372 conveyed to William Thomas in item (19) and deed in E.4-372 on item (..) and John Zook et al by release in E 4-74-374 confirmed unto William Thomas in item (19).</p>		
22	1832	DESCENT & ORPHANS COURT PROCEEDINGS
<p>JESSE HICKS being so siezed and letters of Admr. granted 12/8/1832 in Admr. Doc 4-257 to William Hicks, Elijah Lewis. Heirs' Ann Hicks, widow.</p> <p>2/8/1832 Petition of said Admrs. setting forth above facts and thet personal estate of decedent is insufficient for the payment af debts and that he died seized inter alia of messuage and tract of land in Tredyffrin Twp., containing 93 acres and praying the Court to grant an order of sale of said real estate, whereupon the court grants said order of sale.</p> <p>Bond to be filed in sum of \$14,000</p> <p>2/4/1833 Return to said order of sale that premised had been sold to Larkin Dutton for \$87 per acre, amounting to \$8111.11 which sale is confirmed by the court.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">O.C.D. 16 pages 215 & 237</p>		
23	1833	DEED
<p>3WILLIAM HICKS & ELIJAH KEWIS, Admrs. of Jesse Hicks by deed dated 3/14/1833, recorded 3/14/1833 in F.4-78-389 conveyed unto LARKIN DUTTON messuage and tract in Tredyffrin BEGINNING at a stake in a corner of David Wilson's land and in a line of Israel Davis' land; thence by lines of land S 861/4 E 33 to a stake a corner of Adam Rinewalt's land; thence by lines of the same S 26 E 201.5 to a chestnut tree marked N 49-23 E 311/2 to a stone S 28 441/2 to a stake in a line of Daniel Baugh's land; thence by a line of said Daniel Haugh's and Jesse J. Bidler's land S 64 W 31 to a stone a corner of said Adam Rinewalt's land; thence by lines of the same N 272/3 W 32.1 to a stone. S 571/2 W 72.88 to a stone in a line of Davis Wilson's land; thence by line of the same N 261/2 W 152.15 P. to the middle of the Swedesford Road; thence along the same N 61/4 W 92 to the place of beginning. Containing 93 acres 37 P. And also privilege of a road one pole wide along the said Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley creek for a watering place for creatures from the northeast corner of said tract through the land late of Christian Zook.</p> <p>Recites deed in E. 4-77-376 in item (21) and death and Orphans Court on estate of Jesse G. Hicks set out in item (22) of brief.</p>		
24	1835	EXECUTION PROCEEDING

JOSEPH H. BRINTON:

vs.

LARKIN DUTTON:

Judgement entered against the defendant for \$5000. Judgement Docket K-181
(2/3/1836 satisfied in full)

Fi Fa issued October 14, 1835 to #37 to Nov. term 1835.

Land levied on and condemned

Execution Docket E-181

Vendition sold to Baldwin Weaver of the Co. of Del. for \$7675.

Execution Docket E-193

25	1836	SHERIFFS DEED
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ROBERT IRWIN, Sheriff by deed dated 2/3/1836, recorded 2/3/1836 in K.4-82-462 conveyed unto BALDWIN WEAVER message and tract in Tredyffrin bounded by land of Adam Rienwalt, David Wilson, Daniel Baugh and others, containing 93 acres. Late the property of Larkin Dutton.

26	1863	DESCENT
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BALDWIN WEAVER being so siezed died and letters of Admr. granted 3/20/1863 in Admr. doc. 5 page 466 to Mary L. & Hannah H. Weaver. Hiers: Thirza Weaver, widow. - Mary, Amanda & Hannah Weaver, children.

27	1864	DEED
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THIRZA WEAVER, widow, MARY WEAVER, AMANDA WEAVER & HANNAH WEAVER, children and heirs of Baldwin Beaver by deed dated 3/31/1864 recorded 3/31/1864 in V.6-143-622 conveyed unto J. MORTON DAVIS & ISAAC DAVIS inter alia message & tract in Tredyffrin containing 93 acres. And also privilege of a road one pole wide along the said Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley creek for a watering place for creatures from the northeast corner of said tract through the land late of Christian Zook. Being same inter alia as K.4-82-462 in item (25) Recites death of Baldwin Weaver in item (26)

28	1865	DEED
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J. MORTON DAVIS by deed dated 10/28/1865 recorded 10/28 1865 in Z.6-147-391 conveyed unto ISAAC H. DAVIS the undivided half of real estate in Tredyffrin Twp., #1 containing 93 acres with the privilege of a road one pole wide - Being same inter alia as V.6-143-622 on item (27)

29	1870	Power of Sale
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Isaac Davis being so seized died and will dated 7-5-1870, probated 8-12-1870 in Will Book #23 page 235 provided as follows:

Item: I give 7 bequeath to Cornelia W. Davis the sum of \$100

Item: I direct that my Exr. hereinafter named shall have the arrangement of my real estate wuith full power and authority to make such repairs and improvements in and about the same as in his judgement may be necessary so long as the said real estate remains unsold.

Item: If at any time it shall appear to my wife Sydney Davis and my Exr. hereinafter named to be to be to the best interest of my estate that my real estate should be sold I hereby empower my Exr. hereinafter named to dispose of all or any part of my real estate either at public auction or sale.

30	1874	DEED
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William W. Davis Exr. of Isaac H. Davis, John Heyser and Sidney C. (Late Sidney C. Davis by Deed dated 8-28-1874, recorded 4-1-1874 in M.8-184-36 conveyed unto Peter Hartman messauge and three tracts, #1 containing 93 acres with privelage of a road 1 pole wide as fully set out in () Recites deed in V. 6-143-622 set out in item (27) . Recites deed in Z. 6-147-391 in item (28) and will of Issac Davis in item (29).

31	1874	MORTGAGE
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Peter Hartman to Henrietta Davis dated 4-1-1874, recorded 4-1-1874 in X. 2-47-390 for \$3400. covering three tracts of land in Tredyffrin Township. No.1 containing 93 acres with privilege of road one pole wide and C. as last conveyed in item (30) (satisfied by power of attorney - 5-14-1888)

32	1875	MORTGAGE
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Peter Hartman to Franklin Jones and David R. Hartman in trust for use of Elizabeth Hartman dated 4-2-1875, recorded 4-2-1875 in X. 2-47-567 for \$2130 covering the messuage and three tracts in Tredyffrin Township #1 containing 93 acres being the same as M. 8-184-36 in item (30).

33	1888	EXECUTION PROCEEDINGS
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HENRIETTA DAVIS

vs

PETER HARTMAN,

#93 to January term 1888, [SCI FA SUR?] mortgage issued 1-4-1888. See Mortgage X.2-399. 1/6/1888 made known to the defendant by giving him a true and attested copy of the writ and contents of. Appearance docket 53 AG 3/8 2/20/1888. Judgement entered against defendant by default and for want of an appearance and damages assessed in the sum of \$3778.93. Judgement Docket V.2-633. LEV FA 15 to April term 1888 upon which returns 4/28/1888 real estate sold to Wm. W. Davis for sum of \$5200 less costs and expenses. Execution Docket Q page 153.

34	1888	DEED
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Wm Gallagher, Sherriff by Deed dated 3/3/1888 recorded in sherriff deed book 9-441 conveyed unto Wm. W. Davis message and 3 tracts in Tredyffrin, #1 containing 93 acres with the privilege of a road 1 pole wide being the same inter alia as M.8-154-136 item (31)

35	1888	DEED
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Wm. W. Davis and Amellia W., UX by deed dated 5-5-1888, recorded 5-14-1888 in G.10-229-288. conveyed unto John H.Rose and Mary H. Rose or the survivor of them message and 3 tracts, #1 containing 93 acres together with the privilege, being the same inter alia as Wm. Gallagher, Sheriff deed item #(34).

36	1888	DEED
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Peter Hartman and Elizabeth, ux by deed dated 5- -1888, recorded 5-16-1888 in N.10-235--18 conveyed unto John H.Rose and Mary H. Rose or the survivor of them message and 3 tracts, #1 containing 93 acres, being the same as M.8-184-36 in item #(30). and also being the same which William W. Davis and ux by deed dated 5-5-1888 conveyed unto John H. Rose and ux in item (34).

37	1897	DEED
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John Rose and Mary H. ux by deed dated 4-15-1897, recorded 4-19-1897 in Q.11-263-129 conveyed unto Louis M. Childs message and 3 tracts, #1 being 93 acres being the same as G.10-229-288 in item (35) and which was further confirmed in N.10-235-18 in item (36) of brief.

38	1897	DEED
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Louis M. Childs and Alice G. W. ux by deed dated 5-19-1897 recorded 5-25-1897 in Q.11-263-144 conveyed unto John T. Dyer the three undivided 1/4th share, part or interest in certain messuage and 3 tracts in Tredyffrin Twp., #1 containing 93 acres with the privilege of a road one pole wide along Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley Creek for a watering place for creatures from the north east corner of said tract through lands late of Christian Zook. Above tract being inter alia same as Q11-263-129 in item (37).

39	1897	DEED
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Louis M. Childs and Alice G. W. ux by deed dated 5-19-1897 recorded 5-25-1897 in Q.11-263-144 conveyed unto Frank T. Gucker an undivided 1/4th share, part or interest in certain messuage and 3 tracts in Tredyffrin Twp., #1 containing 93 acres with the privilege of a road one pole wide along Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley Creek for a watering place for creatures from the north east corner of said tract through lands late of Christian Zook. Above tract being inter alia same as Q11-263-129 in item (37). Note: third course in description dropped.

40	1900	DEED
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Frank T. Gucker and Louise O. F., ux by deed dated 11-19-1900, recorded 1-4-1901 in Z.11-272-579 conveyed unto John T. Dyer undivided 1/4th interest in inter alia tract of 93 acres with the privilege of a road one pole wide along Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley Creek for a watering place for creatures from the north east corner of said tract through lands late of Christian Zook. Being the same inter alia as Q.11-145 in item (39). Together with all machinery, tools,etc. Note: third course in description dropped.

41	1900	DEED
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John T. Dyer and Mary F., ux by deed dated 12-31-1900, recorded 1-4-1901 in Z.11-272-582 conveyed unto THE JOHN T. DYER QUARRY CO., inter alia #2 containing 93 acres. Being the same inter alia as Q.11-263-144 in item (38). Together with all the machinery, tools, horses, mules, carts, cars and mining and quarrying material, fixtures sidings improvements ways waters, water rights and privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining and being upon or used in conjunction therewith. With the privilege of a road one pole wide along Israel Davis' line to cross the Valley Creek for a watering place for creatures from the north east corner of said tract through lands late of Christian Zook. Note: third course in description dropped.

42	1916	DEED
John T. Dyer and Mary F., ux by deed dated 11-5-1916, recorded in X14-V354-Page 409 conveyed unto Edward J. Lavino property being the same as recorded in Z11-272-582.		
43	1918	DEED
Edward J. Lavino by deed dated 12-4-1918, recorded in H15-Vol 355-Page 77, to E. J. Lavino and company.		
44	1930	DEED
E. J. Lavino and company by deed dated 6-19-1930 recorded in L18-Vol433-Page24 conveyed unto Isabel S. Lowery and Arthur Lowery (husband)		
45	1931	DEED
Isabel S. Lowery and Arthur Lowery (husband) by deed dated 9-19-27 recorded in O18-vol436-509 conveyed unto Catherine A. Hart.		
This is the where the 93 acres became 3 to 4 acres.		
46	1931	DEED
Catherine A. Hart (single woman) by deed dated 8-26-1931 recorded in O18-vol436-590 conveyed unto George T. Weymouth and Deo DuPont Weymouth		
Catherine Hart bought a large number of properties in the late 1920's (mostly in 1927) and she apparently loaned Weymouth the money to purchase this house. She probably did not live here.		
47	1941	DEED
George T. Weymouth and Deo DuPont Weymouth by deed dated 9-29-41 recorded in W20-page 276 conveyed unto Clarence Cameron Kress and Sabra J. Kress the property being the same as that described in O18-590.		
48	1944	DEED
Clarence Cameron Kress and Sabra J. Kress by deed dated 11-28-44 recorded in Z21 page 113 conveyed unto Ralph Miller and Rheba F. Miller the property being the same as that described in W20 pg 276.		
Ralph Miller died 12-11-1945 leaving Rheba as a widow		
49	1949	DEED

Rheba F. Miller by deed dated 9-21-49 recorded in V23 page 292 conveyed unto Richard W. Havens and Caroline Havens the property being the same as that described in Z21 page 113.

50	1952	DEED
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Richard W. Havens and Caroline Havens by deed dated 1-9-52, recorded in C25 page 259, conveyed unto Stuart B. Andrews and Devereux H. Andrews the property being the same as that described in V23 page 292.

There was reference to a deed in K30 page 38 which added an acre which is the piece to the east of the smoke house. (Surveyed in 1958 see current title)

51	1956	DEED
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Stuart B. Andrews and Devereux H. Andrews by deed dated 5-10-56, recorded in N28 page 689, conveyed unto Francis J. rue Jr. and Rosina B. Rue the property being the same as that described in C25 page 259

52	1959	DEED
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Francis J. Rue, Jr. and wife Rosina B. Rue by deed dated 3-18-1959 recorded in Y30 page 141 to Henry R. Glendinning, Jr. and Anne Ingersoll Glendinning the property being the same as that described in N28 page 689

Francis Rue sold part of land (described in a survey made in May 1930 by Hiltner and Hitchcock, C.E.) to Elizabeth Perot Bracken by Deed dated 8-8-1958 recorded in deed bok K 30 page 408. This was an access behind trees at the back of our current lot.

53	1963	DEED
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Henry R. Glendinning, Jr. and Anne Ingersoll Glendinning, ux by deed dated 6-5-1963 conveyed unto to Richard J. Haff and Agnes C. Haff in deed book E 35 page 824

Richard F. Haff and Agnes C. Haff ux by deed dated 4-27-1981 and recorded 7-26-82 in deed book F-60 page 9 conveyed unto Jeffrey L. Benson and Patricia L. Benson on 7-22-1982....

ALL THAT CERTAIN lot or piece of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, Situate in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described according to survey made by Hiltner and Hitchcock in May 1930, as follows to wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the middle of Swedesford Road in line of land of E.B. Cassat Estate; thence along the middle of of the said Swedesford Road, North 80 degrees 25 minutes West 298.8 feet; thence north 63 degrees 37 minutes West 200 feet; North 63 degrees 15 minutes West 36 feet; thence by other lands of E. J. Lavino and Co. North 20 degrees 45 minutes East 485 feet; thence by lands of E. B. Cassatt, deceased, South 28 degrees 48 minutes East 691 feet to the place of beginning. Containing 3 acres more or less.

ALSO ALL THAT CERTAIN tract or piece of land situate in Tredyffrin Township as aforesaid, described according to a plan of property for John P. Bracken said plan made by Howard W. Doran, Registered Surveyor 5-28-1958 as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the physical center line of Swedesford Road (33 feet wide) measured by six courses in the deed. Thence extending from said point of beginning the following courses and distances (1) North 80 gegrees 21 minutes 30 seconds west 80.88 feet to a point (2) North 80 degrees 21 minutes 10 seconds West 119.12 feet to a point; thence extending North 27 degrees 17 minutes 11 seconds West along land now or formerly of Francis Rue Jr., crossing the northwesterly side of Swedesford Road 257 feet to a point; thence extending south 83 degrees 56 minutes 30 seconds east 199.43 feet to a point; thence extending south 27 degrees 17 minutes 11 seconds east recrossing the northwesterly side of Swedesford Road 257 feet to the first mentioned point and CONTAINING in area 1 acre more or less.

Being the same premises which Henry R. Glendinning Jr. and Anne Ingersoll Glendinning conveyed by deed dated June 5, 1963, and recorded in Chester County in deed book E35 page 824, to Richard F. Haff and Agnes C. Haff, his wife, in fee.

Back Title from recitals in N-13-434 and W2-45-4661

Howard S. Okie originally compiled the list of Back Titles that provide all the deed transfers through to 1944. Jeff Benson completed the title research from 1944 to the present day

UPDATED: March 28,1992 by Jeff Benson

THE "ORIGINAL" WILSON HOME

Conrad Wilson

The house and property on the Swedesford road to the east of today's Wilson Farm is what I call the "original" Wilson homestead. For it was here that John Wilson — the first Wilson that we know of in this country — lived with his wife and children. In fact, they never did live in the house now known as the Wilson "homestead", slightly to the west, on a portion of this original property that was sold by John Wilson to his son, Captain David Wilson, in 1779.

These first Wilson ancestors, my fourth-great grandparents, were John and Judith Scott Wilson. Their remains are in the Presbyterian graveyard a short distance to the west along the Swedesford road. There stand three tombstones of King of Prussia marble, all with the same identical outline to them. They stood right behind the original church, which was later supplanted by a second church, and then by a third one out along the road. But the early church was up in the midst of the graveyard. (You can tell where it stood by the earliest graves, which were plotted around the church. I believe the pulpit of this original church is now marked by the grave of the Rev. William Latta.)

On the first of these three stones the inscription reads:

"Here lyeth the Body of Jane Scott
Who departed this Life the 24th of May 1772.
A loving & good Mother
A kind Wife & a good Neighbour."

The second, in the same style of design and carving, says:

"Here Lieth the Body of Judith Wilson, Wife of John Wilson,
Who departed this Life the 25th of December, 1790, Aged 71 years.
A loving Wife, good Mother & a kind Neighbor.

Guarded by Christ this Mortal lies.
Redeem'd by Christ she'll glorious rise"

And the third stone of this small trio reads:

"In Memory of John Wilson,
Who departed this Life November 15th 1792 Aged 79 years
Humble & honest he walked through Life,
a friend of virtue, a foe to strife,
Usefull he liv'd but prepar'd to die,
Drop'd this Clay to dwell with God on high"

We Wilsons do not know when or from where these forebears came to Tredyffrin township. They first appear on the tax lists in Tredyffrin in 1760, the very year that John Wilson bought this property, but on the deed he is listed as being "of Tredyffrin".

In 1760 John Wilson purchased this property, which included 322 acres of land, at a sheriff's sale. By deed dated September 13, 1760 and recorded September 17, 1760 (Book L-11, p. 493) Benjamin Davis, the Sheriff of Chester County, conveyed to John Wilson this "tract of land in the Great Valley" to satisfy an unpaid mortgage. The former owner, a John Kinkade, had mortgaged the property to a Lewis James, who was also a former owner. Lewis James, in turn, assigned the mortgage to a Robert Moore. When Moore died, his only son and heir, William Moore, foreclosed the mortgage to settle his father's estate.

A few months before the sheriff's sale, it appears that John Wilson had obtained from this same John Kinkade a large loan, in the amount of 600 pounds, promising to pay 100 pounds in each of six successive years. It would thus appear that Wilson paid for the property lost by Kinkade at a sheriff's sale with the same money he had earlier borrowed from Kinkade! (They may have been in cahoots somehow, as Kinkade was the minister at the Great Valley Presbyterian Church. Traditionally, he was not very well liked at the church, and he left in some disgrace to become a "camp follower" -- which, I think, means that he was a chaplain in the Revolutionary War.)

Whether Kinkade lived in the house or in a manse owned by the church I do not know, but it may well be that John Wilson, in the deed described as being "of Tredyffrin", may already have been living in the house prior to his purchase of the property. His great grandson, Winfield Scott Wilson (who was my great grandfather) recorded in a biographical sketch published in Wiley and Garner's Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedia of Chester County that John Wilson lived here "almost all" his life. That would place him in this house quite far back. He also pointed out that David Wilson, John Wilson's son, was born in Tredyffrin in 1745, some fifteen years prior to the Wilsons' acquisi-

tion of the property at sheriff's sale in 1760.

The house then consisted of only the eastern section of the house, the western wing being added in 1791. It was a two-story house, with a small room at the back, which I think may be very much older. The house was probably one of the oldest buildings along the Swedesford road, and possibly is about contemporary with the building of the road. The reason I say it is this old is not just its small size, but also the fact that in it is preserved a stone sink, with an opening through to the outside for the water to run out. The only other house that I know of in Tredyffrin township with a similar sink is an old house on Contention Lane, which I understand is one of the very earliest houses in the Valley.

When he purchased the property in 1760 John Wilson was already past middle age. From his tombstone we have learned that he was born in 1713, and his wife in 1719. She was Judith Scott. We believe the Jane Scott beside her was her mother, but we know nothing about her except the date of her death. Probably she lived here with the Wilsons.

Quite possibly, the Wilsons' children were also born in this house. They had seven children. The first one was born in 1740, a daughter named Jane Wilson, who was married by 1760 to a William Hazlet, of Faggs Manor Presbyterian Church. A second daughter was born in 1742, Violet Wilson, who married Abel Rees who lived nearby in the valley on the farm now known as Tory Hollow Farm. Next was a son or daughter with the initials "J.W." but whose name we do not know, and who apparently died in infancy; perhaps it was a son named John. Next was another daughter, Judith, who married a man named Hamble and then one James Morrell, of Philadelphia. (Morrell was a grandson of the early Cloyds, who lived on the Swedesford road near Malin Hall. Cloyd's wife was a Margaret Wilson, who could also have been a sister of John Wilson.) Then there was a son, David Wilson; the youngest daughter, Mary Wilson, who married Wayne William Hunter; and, finally, the youngest son, a William Wilson, who after the Revolution moved down to Botecourt County in Virginia, where he had two iron furnaces, one called Jane, for his grandmother Jane Scott, and the other called Rebecca, for his wife Rebecca, whose surname is not known.

John Wilson was a farmer. He was evidently of some wealth, though how we do not know as we don't know anything of his origins or where he lived prior to his coming to Tredyffrin. (There were some ten John Wilsons in the tax lists of Chester County at that time, but as their wives' names are not given we cannot identify which one was this John Wilson.)

His wealth is indicated in part by the fact that he held positions of honor. He evidently was on the first committee named to select a new county seat for Chester County, though this committee was later replaced with a second committee that actually chose the Turk's Head.



now West Chester, as the site. We know that our John Wilson was also an innkeeper, and that when a John Wilson petitioned to run a tavern in East Caln township in 1771 it appears that the signature on the petition to the Court is exactly the same signature as that on our John Wilson's will. (In the petition he stated that he had rented a house "formerly occupied by Andrew Culbertson as a Tavern and there has been a Tavern at Said house Ever Since". The petition is signed only by residents of East Caln township; no one from around here signed it.)

Another indication of John Wilson's wealth and prominence is found in his will of 1792, a long detailed will such as one rarely finds. (It is also a most helpful document to a genealogist, since he named not only his six surviving children, but also 26 grandchildren, as well as his property! Not only were the grandchildren listed by name, but many of them were arranged by family group. What happened to all of them I do not know; I suppose some of them migrated to the southwest and west through Kentucky and Tennessee and on west. But all the Wilsons, who were so numerous in this area until a few years ago, are descended from just one of them!)

John Wilson's sons David and William were appointed the executors of the will. In addition to monetary and other bequests to his children, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren (including larger bequests for all those named John, after him), he also provided in his will that "My Mulatto Wench called Kate I do manumit & set free from and after the 1st day of January 1796, until which time she shall be a servant to my son William ... and her male negro child now about a year old living with my son William I do also manumit & set free from and after he shall arrive to 28 years of age". (He also specified that to his grandson David Hazlet he was leaving "my Horse Saddle and Bridle on condition that he immediately purchase at his own expense and have put to his Fathers grave a Marble Head and Foot stone, otherwise they shall be sold for such a purpose"!)

Certainly the Wilsons lived in the house until 1785, when they sold it and the "plantation" to a Frederick Houseman. (Actually, shortly after Wilson had purchased the property in 1760 he had sold a portion of it, some 20 acres, to his neighbor Isaac Davis, whose daughter Sarah later married David Wilson. In 1779 John Wilson had also sold almost a third of the property, 112 acres, for 600 pounds to his son David, a captain in the Revolution. It was he who built what has ever since been called "the Wilson homestead", on this portion of the property.)

For the remaining parcel of 190 acres and the house, Houseman paid 2600 pounds. Since Wilson had originally bought the entire 322 acres for 500 pounds, he made a handsome profit out of his purchase. He was obviously a shrewd business man!

With this profit, Wilson was able to buy a property on Sixth street, between High (now Market) and Chestnut streets in Philadelphia, di-

agonally opposite Independence Square and known by the name of the Sorrel Horse Tavern. He lived there until the time of his death, in 1792. He also owned property on the west side of Second street, between Walnut and Spruce streets, which he held "in right of Lewis James", who had also preceded both John Kinkade and John Wilson as the owner of the house in Tredyffrin.

Houseman lived in the house until his death in 1800. It was he who added the wing on the west. His heirs included his widow; a son, also named Frederick Houseman; Catherine, who married Dewalt Wanner; Elizabeth, who married Henry Baugh; Susanna, who married George Beaver; Sarah, who married Francis O'Neil; Mary, who married Samuel Ros-siter; Christian; Marshall; Daniel; and John — a huge family. No wonder he added the wing in 1791 and enlarged the house to its present size!

The purchase and sale of this property by John Wilson were actually only two of at least forty-three transactions pertaining to the property between 1681 and 1944, according to a title search made in the latter year by the late Howard S. Okie. Twelve of these transactions had occurred when Wilson bought the property at the sheriff's sale.

The title begins with a patent or grant from William Penn, to a man named William Mordaint, alias Mordaunt, who was from Cornwall in England. It was dated October 24, 1681, and was for an unlocated tract of 500 acres of land "somewhere in Pennsylvania". (In fact, the patent read "in Philadelphia".)

This number of transactions, with changes in ownership with almost each generation, is most unusual for properties in this area. Most of these properties in the valley stayed in one family through succeeding generations, as, for example, did the farms of the Wilsons, the Davises, the Baughs, and the Walkers, all around the property. We do not know if the house is haunted or what — but whatever the reason, this property, as shown by the title search, the "original" Wilson homestead, has changed hands almost every generation over the years.

THE WELSH QUAKER TRACT IN PENNSYLVANIA

considered especially
in regard to the casual inclusion therein of
Easttown and Tredyffrin

"Our social home makes sisters three,
Verse, scholarship, and history."

"What ancients teach;
The Cymeric speech;
All memories of the good and great
These three must bards perpetuate."

(English translation of Welsh proverbs)

When William Penn received the royal charter for Pennsylvania from Charles II, March 4th, 1681, in lieu of a debt due Penn's father, the Admiral, John ap John, the first and chief disciple of Quakerism in Wales, received early tidings of the event, doubtless from George Fox, the English founder of the faith. He thereupon headed a number of Welsh gentlemen, all of the new belief, to interview William Penn, of Worminghurst in the County of Sussex, in May of the same year.

The conferees included these well-known gentlemen:
John ap John, Ruabon, Denbeighshire
Dr. Thomas Wynne, Cherwe, Flintshire

Dr. Griffith Owen, Dolserre, Merionethshire
 Richard ap Thomas, Whitford Garne, Flintshire
 Dr. Edward Jones, Bala, Merionethshire
 John ap Thomas, Llaithgwm, Merionethshire
 Hugh Roberts, Llanvawr, Merionethshire
 Thomas Ellis, Dolserre, Merionethshire
 John Roberts, Dongelly, Merionethshire
 Robert Owen, Tyddyn y Garreg, Merionethshire
 Charles Lloyd, Dolobran, Montgomeryshire
 Richard ap Davies, Welshpool, Montgomeryshire
 John ap Evan, Treferigg, Glamorganshire
 Edward ap Richard, Almeley, Herefordshire
 Lewis ap David, Llandewy Velfry, Pembrokeshire
 William Jenkin, Tenby, Pembrokeshire
 John Burge, Haverford-West, Pembrokeshire

It is not known in what order individually or in groups the above Welsh Quakers arrived to hold conference with Penn, but it may be assumed that they represented the Meetings of which they were leading members, as well as themselves individually. They found that aristocratic Quaker and favored courtier of the Court engaged in the gigantic land promotion scheme of the age, anxious to dispose of his land in blocks of 5,000 acres, according to the Dutch plan of patroon concessions or townships, and most willing to promise orally any reasonable condition the Welsh desired.

Therefore, under certain arrangements orally granted, as the Welsh Friends later asserted (and there seems to be no doubt that they exacter conditions even though they neglected to have them reduced to writing and signed and sealed), a syndicate or association of seven companies engaged to take 30,000 acres at once, the sponsors or trustees being in nearly every instance the same as the members of the delegations already mentioned. Another 10,000 acres were engaged conditionally, with an additional 10,000 acres subsequently sold by Penn's agents, making a grand total of 50,000 acres in the Welsh Tract.

Penn's original price was 100 pounds sterling for each 5,000 acres, subject to an annual quit rent of one shilling per 100 acres, payable by or on the first of March, forever. There was some delay in giving the exact location of the grants, though it was understood or agreed upon that the land of the Welsh Friends should be contiguous and, furthermore, according to the purchasers, it should be subject to the local government of the Welsh Quakers, in which they could set up their own laws and regulations in their own language without becoming entangled in the legal verbosity of an unfamiliar tongue.

The patents for the original 30,000 acres were nearly all of the same date in September, 1681.

Seventeen Friends, one a woman, subscribed to the purchase of 5,000 acres for Company 1. They were the first to arrive, on August 13th, 1682, on the ship "Lyon" at Upland. The party included Dr. Edward Jones, Robert ap David, William ap Edward, and Edward ap Rees. Their allotment of land was in Merion and Goshen.

The next arrivals were John ap Evan (or John Bevan) and his family and party, on the "Morning Star", on November 16th, 1682. They were allotted the 2,000 acres of Company 3 in Haverford, Radnor, Marple and Newtown.

Charles Lloyd, of Company 2, did not leave home, but conveyed his interest to his brother Thomas, a lawyer, who became the keeper of the Great Seal for Penn and later proved the most contentious for his rights and those of the Welsh Friends. He, with Margaret Davies, a widow, received land in Merion.

The Quaker evangelist, John ap John, also did not come over, but Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Company 4, found their land variously apportioned from Merion to Middletown, Goshen and Tredyffrin. Wynne had been a cooper by trade, but he related that when he was learned enough to set up a human skeleton with some assistance, the doctors thought fit to license him to practice medicine.

Lewis ap David, gentleman, of Company 5, had his 3,000 acres in Haverford, Marple and Radnor.

Richard ap Thomas, of Company 6, died shortly after his arrival, and his son Richard Thomas, a lad of ten years when he landed November 16th, 1683, lost his allotment in Newtown by bad surveys, sold his part in Goshen, and eventually settled on the balance of his inheritance in Whiteland.

Finally, Richard ap Davies, of Company 7, also did not leave home, but his purchase was located in various tracts in Merion, Radnor, Newtown and Goshen.

Thus the "First Purchasers" or early Welsh emigrants flocked to the western shore of the Delaware and were thrust out into the wilderness, without even an Indian trail to guide them to parts of their land. They were a sturdy, worthy people, perhaps more clannish, argumentative, and less progressive than the English, and it has been hinted that some were constitutionally opposed to hard labor.

Few of them were satisfied with the situation of their land. Many protested the parcelling of their tracts in remote sections of the province, and complained of the failure to define clearly the boundary lines of the Welsh purchase. Belatedly, on the 13th day of the 1st month, 1684, Penn gave Thomas Holmes the authority to make a sur-



"The Welch Tract" as shown on "A Mapp of ye Improved Part of Pennsylvania in America, Divided into Townships, Countaes and Lotts", surveyed by Tho: Holmes and originally printed in 1687.

vey, with these instructions:

"Whereas Divers considerable persons among ye Welsh Friends have requested me yt all ye Lands Purchased of me by those of North Wales and South Wales, together with ye adjoining counties to ym as Herefordshire, Shropshire and Cheshire, about forty thousand acres, may be ley'd out contiguously as one Barony, alledging yt ye number allready come and suddenly to come, are such as will be capable of planting ye same much within ye proportion allowed by ye custom of ye country & so not lye in large useless vaciencies,

"And because I am inclined and determined to agree and favor ym with any reasonable Conveniency and priviledges:- I do hereby charge thee and strictly require thee to lay out ye sd tract of Land in as uniform a manner as conveniently may be, upon ye west side of Skoolkill river, running three miles upon ye same, and two miles backward, & then extend ye parallel with with the river six miles. and to run westwardly so far as this ye sd quantity of land be Completely surveyed unto ym."

It is not known why the surveyor failed to follow the instructions of his superior insofar as the bounds were concerned. Perhaps the allocation of land had so dispersed the Welsh settlers that he feared to leave any considerable number on the outside. Under the Surveyor-General's instructions, his deputy, David Powell, laid out the Tract in the method of townships later decided by the Governor, at five thousand acres, more or less, for each township. But it was not until the 25th of the 5th month, 1687, that the exact bounds were defined and made known to the public.

This survey included Lower Merion, a part of Upper Merion, Haverford, Radnor, Tredyffrin, Easttown, Newtown, Willistown, East and West Whiteland, East and West Goshen, and a part of Westtown townships in the so-called Welsh Barony. Of this area, the Welsh Quakers controlled politically only Merion, Haverford and Radnor. The shrewd system of Penn's Land Commissioners had placed some of the land grants of the Welsh Quakers in Marple, Middletown, and elsewhere outside of the area of the Welsh Tract, while they had granted land in Easttown, Newtown, Willistown and other townships within the Welsh Tract to English Quakers, and thus prevented the consolidation the Welsh Friends desired and claimed. Perhaps it could not have been avoided.

Easttown and Tredyffrin townships, in the very heart of the Welsh Barony, had few or none of the Welsh Friends as their first purchasers. Easttown was entirely in the possession of three English speculators, while Tredyffrin was held in reserve for some reason. Land in Merion was most in demand, and the early settlers, perhaps for the reason it lay contiguous to Penn's "Greene Town", considered it the most desirable. While Upland, or Chester, was the principal place of debarkation for the earlier settlers, rumors that Holmes would recommend that the

principal town be located further up the Delaware at the Swede's farm called "Viccaco", brought about a rush of immigrants to locate within or near by the future city of Philadelphia.

Many were content to purchase 500 acres or less from the speculators, and the more affluent were attended by trains of needy relatives, ostensibly as servants, who were eager to partake of Penn's bounty of 50 acres and his guarantee of religious liberty. Here they set up their family altars without interference, and for a time well might Maria Jones, their poetess, sing "I hear Jehovah's praise in Cymric's native tongue", for the Society of Friends sooner or later erected meeting houses in every township within the Welsh Tract, save only Easttown. Preaching in Welsh took place in Merion, Haverford, Radnor, and perhaps other townships. In these same meeting houses the Welsh Quakers also conducted the business of local government, unofficially, by their elders, as well as the conduct and spiritual welfare of their people.

A resolution was passed by the Provincial Executive Council as early as April 1st, 1685, in which Haverford and Radnor were separated from Merion, with the former placed in Chester County and the latter remaining in Philadelphia (now Montgomery) County. Pending Penn's approval, however, it was not enforced until March 25th, 1689 when, during the absence of President Lloyd, it was reaffirmed by the Deputy Governor, Blackwell, and the majority of the Council. It was a tremendous blow to the Welsh Quakers, since it rent in twain politically the most populous townships of the Welsh Tract. The people of Haverford and Radnor refused to submit to the authority of Chester County, voted for candidates in the Philadelphia district, and for a time caused much unpleasantness. It was a practical demonstration of another Welsh proverb,

"Handsome slices can we make
When we cut our neighbor's cake."

The Land Commissioners (Markham, Turner, Carpenter and Goodson) dealt the final blow to the Welsh Quaker domination of the area when, on October 25th, 1690, they passed a resolution,

"Resolved, that notice be given unto David Powell, or some other purchaser concerned in said trust, that they show cause why the land, not laid out, or not seated and improved, within said tract, according to regulation, may not be disposed of as other lands, within the Province."

Owen Griffith and others replied at length, in a quaint and dignified manner, of which the following contains the gist:

"Wee, the inhabitants of the Welsh tract in the Province of Pennsylvania, in America, being Descendants of the Ancient Britons, who always in the land of our Nativity, under the Crown of England, have Enjoyed that Liberty and privilege as to our bounds and Limits to ourselves, within which all Quarrels, Crimes, and

estimate of good farming land.)

The Welsh Quakers were not alone in their desire to establish an all Welsh community. In 1718 and 1719 a number of members of the St. David's Church, including Philip David (or Davies), William Davis and Thomas Edwards, of Easttown, removed to the Conestoga Valley and established an Episcopal Church at Churchtown in Lancaster County, in a second attempt to be alone.

The Land Commissioners gave the death blow to a possible clan of hyphenated citizens of the great Welsh Tract, even though the Welsh had dwelt for ages in proximity to the English and had managed to preserve their own peculiar language, a tongue forgotten here in less than three generations. The English language has certainly proved to be more apt and expressive, or many Welsh words would have survived among the numerous descendants of the Welsh settlers. It is true that we have some beautiful geographic names derived from Welsh sources — Cynwyd, Bala, Llanerch, Merion, Narberth, Wynnewood, Haverford, Bryn Mawr, Radnor, Berwyn, Duffryn Mawr, Tredyffrin — but I know of only one word commonly used in a corrupted form; it is "pink", from the Cymeric "pwne", meaning "acme", as in "the pink of perfection".

It should be remarked that the Welsh Quaker companies never controlled a square foot of land in Easttown, and only a part of Tredyffrin, although both townships were in the heart of the Welsh concession, and later saw a preponderance of Welsh owners and inhabitants. Easttown was apportioned early. A surveyor's line, the well-known Welsh line, extended across the township in a line from the middle of the Newtown Street Road and into Tredyffrin as far as Swedesford Road. In Easttown some 1050 acres were allotted to James Claypoole, a friend of Penn's, a member of the Free Society of Traders, and the first Prothonotary of Philadelphia, as part of his 5,000 acre grant. The remainder of the township (all west of the Welsh line) was taken by William Wood, later of Marple, and William Sharlow, a prosperous merchant of London, a total of 3,380 acres. Thus these three English speculators became the owners of the township in its entirety.

"East Town", as it was originally written, was so called from its position in the county, and like Tredyffrin, it is complete in name without adding the superfluous and reiterative "Township". Tredyffrin is Welsh, from "Tre" (town) and "dyffrin" (a wide cultivated valley), and hence was Valleytown in old English writing. It was written "Tretyrdyffrin" in 1715, "Tre:yr:Duffrin" in 1722, "Tredyffryn" in 1737, and "Tredytsryn" in 1760, and also as "Treardyffrin" and "Tudyfrins" as it appears in corrupted state on documents and tombstones of colonial time

In 1740 Lewis Evans recorded upon his map the region between the two ranges of hills now known as the Great Chester Valley as "y Duffryn Mawr" (the Great Valley). The original Welsh Quakers, members of the Companies concerned in the purchase of the Welsh Tract, were granted

a part of their land in Tredyffrin, which in the aggregate equaled an average township in size. Penn's agents shrewdly threw in some bad land with the good, so all the valley farms also had wood lots on the North or South Valley Hills, land considered useless for farming purposes. Few of the original grantees made actual settlement in Tredyffrin. The list, so far as known, included

Richard ap Thomas' right to 5,000 acres, 1681, transferred 1705 to Richard Howell	200 A.
Dr. Thomas Wynne's right to 5,000 acres, 1681, transferred 1708 to David Powell	350 A.
Lewis David's right to 3,000 acres, 1681, transferred 1706 to Henry Lewis	352 A.
William Mordant (or Mordaunt), 1681	500 A.
William Powell, in right of his 1,250 acres, 1681	500 A.
Richard Hunt's right, 1681, transferred 1684 to William Beach	400 A.
John Taylor's right to 750 acres, 1681, transferred to John Griffith	250 A.
Cadwalder Jones, by right of his mother	100 A.
John Cadwalader (described as a Yoeman of the Great Valley)	500 A.
John Weale, 1682	200 A.
John Kinsey, 1684, patented 1702 and sold the same year to Lewis Walker	539 A.
Henry Jones, 1684	200 A.
Rees Rhythry, 1684	250 A.
Elizabeth & Jane Potts, 1684	100 A.
John Hart, 1685	1,000 A.

A goodly proportion of the above were of Welsh origin, and of these there appear a number of well-known Quakers. It is not known definitely, but it is presumed, that a large proportion of the early grantees of land in this, the largest, township in the county forfeited their rights according to the contract because of non-settlement. It is also possible that the syndicate over-estimated its ability to settle and improve all the land it had contracted for. It is well known that this was not the only Welsh Tract, and that their countrymen were being diverted to land east of the Schuylkill River also.

The Welsh had been accustomed to stout walls of stone in the land of their birth, and in the New World they lost little time before exchanging the log cabin for a home of stone, snug and comfortable against a northern bank if possible, and with a great chimney and cellar within. Their countrymen were not famous for any distinctive style of architecture, yet their farm houses seemed to fit into the landscape as typical of the Colonial period in Pennsylvania. Even after the passing from the father to the son of the burden of labor and the necessary addition (or additions) to the original house, the whole managed to retain a pleasing style.

The Welsh Quakers were never able to settle Easttown and Tredyffrin with more than a minority of their own sect; the larger part was inhabited by Welsh Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Baptists, and with an ever-increasing English speaking population. The history, the social, and the spiritual life of these early Welsh settlers rest in the records of the Valley Friends, Great Valley Presbyterian, Great Valley Baptist, Radnor and Montgomery (St. David's and St. Peter's) Episcopal meeting houses, for the settlers were too busy felling trees and harvesting the lush crops to record passing events.

It was a hardy race of settlers who, after a week or fortnight of hard labor, found time to make their long arduous way through the backwoods to the their place of worship of their own creed, to make even these records available today.

A Note on Welsh Names

After the establishment of Christianity in Wales, many Biblical names were adopted by the Welsh. A proud Welsh gentleman possessed of a retentive memory might, thus, be identified personally by a recitation of his pedigree, as, for instance, "James ap (son of) John ap Hugh ap Thomas ap David" etc., in a seemingly endless genealogy.

When family names or surnames were adopted, the transition was simple enough in many cases: James ap John became James John, Thomas ap David became Thomas David. When many of the names later became Anglicized, John in turn became Jones, David became Davis or Davies, Hywel was changed to Howell, Harry to Harris, Gryffydd to Griffith, Llew to Lewis, Llwyd to Lloyd, C-wain to Owen, Rhys to Rees, Rholyn to Rowland, and so forth.

In a similar manner, ap Richard became Pritchard or Prichard, ap Evan was changed to Bevan, ap Harry to Parry, ap Hugh to Pugh, ap Howell to Powell, etc.

Thus many Welsh names are simply a reflection, sometimes Anglicized, of a part of the family tree.

THE EARLY SETTLING OF TREDYFFRIN

Robert L. Ward

Among those who accompanied William Penn to America to settle his new colony were a number of Welshmen. They were part of a group of Welsh gentlemen who had been among those who purchased a 40,000-acre tract of land in Pennsylvania soon after Penn had received his grant of territory from Charles II.

In striking their bargain with the Quaker Proprietor, these Welsh investors had exacted a verbal promise from Penn that these lands would be warranted contiguously, so as to form a Welsh Tract or Barony. This tract of 40,000 acres was surveyed and laid out by virtue of a warrant from the Proprietary and Governor himself, dated the 13th day of the first month, 1684. (1) Within this area lay all or part of twelve townships and four boroughs, across three counties. (2)

Almost from the beginning, there had been difficulties with its settlement. The Welsh were forced to complain to Penn that land within the bounds of the Welsh Tract was being surveyed for English purchasers. Welsh immigration into Pennsylvania had not been sufficiently steady to settle the more remote portions of the Tract. Since only Merion, Harverford and Radnor were heavily settled, in response to the demands of some English purchasers Charles Ashcombe, Deputy Surveyor of Chester County, began to survey tracts lying within this unsettled portion. The action was later condemned by the Board of Property, and the surveys disallowed. (3)

However, when the question of the quit-rents owed to the Proprietary was raised in 1691, the Welsh proved unable, or unwilling, to pay the quit-rent on the whole 40,000 acres of the original survey of 1684, including the vacant as well as the seated lands. The response of the Board of Property was to confirm only the lands of those purchasers in

the Welsh Tract who would pay the quit-rent from the time of the first survey, whether they were Welshmen or not. Thus the grant of a John Hort, who had received by patent 1,000 acres in the southeastern corner of the township, was among those confirmed. (4) This action opened the Welsh Tract to ownership by non-Welshmen. (5)

Tredyffrin township was, for some unknown reasons, kept in reserve when the more easterly townships were settled. The first purchasers of the Welsh Tract received quantities of land in Merion, Haverford, Radnor, and Goshen, but much of the land in the Great Valley was not sold for several years, and not settled until nearly 1700. Perhaps the area, known as the "Dark Valley" because of its heavy forest growth, was intimidating to those early settlers, or perhaps they merely preferred the shale-y soil further to the south. We are now too far removed in time to ascertain the reason with certainty. In any case, the land in Tredyffrin remained sparsely settled, with much of it owned by absentee landowners.

The Thomas Holme map of Pennsylvania first printed in 1687 and recently reprinted (and reproduced in the previous Quarterly) shows the area now Tredyffrin and East and West Whiteland townships as predominantly unseated land. It is labelled simply "The Welch Tract". In this vast area only four tracts appear to have been sold at the time the map was published. These are John Hort's 1,000-acre tract, flanked on the east by the 300-acre tract of Anthony Sturgis and on the north by a tract of 500 acres of James Stanfield. To the west of these holdings lay a large tract belonging to the Free Society of Trade which also comprised a large part of the present East Whiteland township. The Society's land was then included as a part of Willistown, while those of Hort, Sturgis and Stanfield are shown as a part of Easttown.

It was not until after 1700 that most of the land which was to become Tredyffrin township was first surveyed for settlement. With the exception of some properties along the western and southern edges of the township, the vast center of Tredyffrin remained unseated until John Kinsey, David Meredith, David Powell and others took it up.

The landowners shown on the 1687 map are not those from whom Tredyffrin titles today descend. The 300 acres patented to Anthony Sturgis were subsequently sold to William Standly. Upon this tract stands that part of Berwyn which lies in Tredyffrin. The historical cartographer Benjamin H. Smith, in his map of early grants and patents in Tredyffrin, shows the John Hort tract, purchased in 1685, as including an area that stretches from Easttown to the foot of the South Valley Hills and from Paoli to Berwyn. This tract was among those for which caveats were entered when the Board of Property acted to confirm those grants in the Welsh Tract whose owners agree to pay the quit-rent owed on the land back to 1684.

Hort's patent was probably annulled when it was discovered that 500 acre in the same location had also been sold in 1685 to Henry Wright, of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, England. This fact, however, did not prevent

a man, claiming to be Thomas Hort and the son and heir of John Hort, from selling with two partners the 1,000-acre tract to John Worrall and Philip Yarnall, of Chester County, on September 12, 1699. (6) Determined to possess this property, Yarnall also managed to purchase Henry Wright's tract of 500 acres on March 7, 1702. (7) Yarnall kept the 500 acres until 1719, when he sold 490 acres of it to William Evan who had previously rented it. (8) The remaining ten acres were sold to Richard Evans, son of William Evan. (9) (Another son of William Evan, Joshua Evans, was the founder of the Paoli Inn in 1769.)

Benjamin Smith's map also shows that the land in the Great Valley had been laid out in long, narrow tracts, stretching from one ridge to the other, from northwest to southeast.

Moving east from the line separating Tredyffrin from East Whiteland, the first was John Griffith's patent of 1686 for 250 acres, sold later to Henry and Thomas Laurence in 1699, and to John Langowrthy jr., of Radnor, in 1709.

Next was Rees Rythry's patent, also of 1686 for 250 acres, which he sold to John and Thomas David in 1700. They subsequently divided the land, selling a 165-acre tract, north of Valley Creek, to Thomas Martin and the remaining 85 acres, south of Valley Creek, to Thomas Evans in 1719. Thomas Evans in turn passed his land on to David Evans two years later.

Next to the east lay William Powell's patent for 500 acres, laid out in 1688. In 1701 he divided the tract into equal parts, selling one to William Cuerton and the other to Thomas Jarman. Jarman was the founder of the Great Valley Mill on this site in 1710.

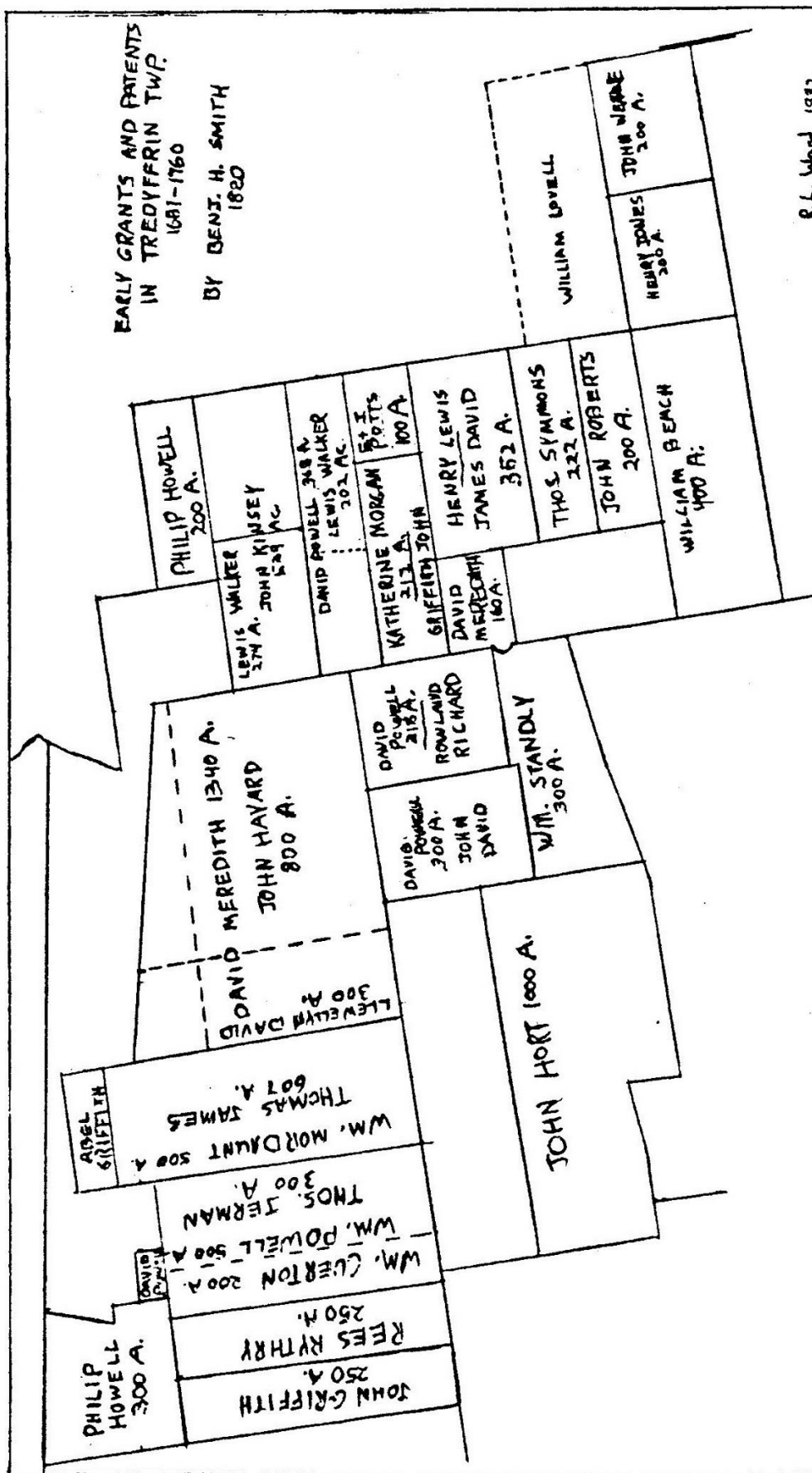
Next came William Mourdant's patent for 500 acres, laid out in 1684 and resurveyed in 1703 as 607 acres, which he sold to Thomas James in 1720. The southern 322 acres of this tract eventually became the homestead of the Wilson family, and remains so to this day.

Next to the east lay the 1340-acre tract which David Meredith received in 1706. Meredith shortly afterward sold this large tract to David Powell, Deputy Surveyor in the Welsh Tract. Powell subdivided the tract, selling the bulk of it, 800 acres along the present Valley Forge road, to John Havard in 1707 and the 400-acre western section to Lewis Walker in 1708. Walker later that same year sold 300 acres of his purchase to Llewellyn David. Henry Jones also bought 100 acres of land, north of this tract and along the present Yellow Springs road, from David Powell in 1714. Jones' brother, Griffith John, purchased an adjoining tract of 176 acres from the Proprietary in 1737. These tracts were later owned by the well-known Parson William Currie. David Powell also purchased two tracts south of the Swedesford road, but still west of Valley Forge road, one of 300 acres, in 1708, in right of Dr. Thomas Wynne and the other of 318 acres, in 1706, in his own right.

EARLY GRANTS AND PATENTS
IN TREDYFFRIN TWP.

1681-1760

BY BENJ. H. SMITH
1820



R.L. Ward 1932

The former was purchased by John David in 1708, and the latter by Rowland Richard in 1707. Griffith John later purchased portions of both these tracts to form his plantation of 100 acres.

East of Valley Forge road, Stephen Evans in 1709 purchased the 200 acres Philip Howell had patented in 1705 and sold to Hugh William shortly thereafter. This tract became the ancestral farm of the Stephens family.

John Kinsey patented 539 acres north of the present Walker road in 1702, of which he sold roughly half to Lewis Walker. It was the next tract to the south, however, 362 acres patented to Davis Powell also in 1702, which became the homestead of Lewis Walker, lying between Walker road and Swedesford road.

Across Swedesford road, Katherine Morgan purchased 212 acres in right of her deceased husband, Maurice Morgan; it was later purchased by Griffith John.

Elizabeth and Jane Potts sold ~~their~~ patent for 100 acres to James David in 1702. (It was in a farm house which stood on this tract, near the corner of Swedesford and Old Eagle School roads, that in 1752 Eleanor David and her nephew, John Thomas, were murdered and Rachel James severely wounded. The culprits were captured soon after, tried and executed, except for one who eluded capture.) James David also purchased in 1711 the 352 acres patented by Henry Lewis in 1684, and was also the purchaser of 160 acres south of the Morgan patent which David Powell had sold to Lewis Walker in 1702.

Thomas Symmons' patent of 222 acres, in 1718, lies next to the south. South of that tract lay the 200 acres of John Roberts, which was patented to him on John Taylor's warrant in 1753. Both of these properties were purchased by Thomas Robinson, the Symmons tract in 1742 and the Roberts tract in 1754. By the time Thomas Robinson died in 1773, he had put together a very valuable estate which included a farm of 688 acres in Tredyffrin, farms in Bethel and Chichester townships, Chester County, and several pieces of riverfront property along the Delaware River in Marcus Hook. (10)

Along the boundary line with Radnor township lay the 400-acre tract of William Beach, which he took in 1684. He sold this land to Benjamin Davis in 1701.

Henry Jones and John Weale each took 200 acres in the panhandle region of Tredyffrin, patented and warranted on the same day in 1684. There is some evidence suggesting that these two tracts, along with the adjoining tract in Upper Merion township patented to William Lovell, were known at one time as the "Barbados Tract". (11)

The settlement and growth of Tredyffrin in its earliest years may thus be seen, as it can in every other part of Pennsylvania, through its early land records. Despite the number of patents for the land at the

western and southern areas of the township, the land remained relatively vacant, possessed in large holdings by a few men. Many of the first owners of these tracts in fact actually lived elsewhere.

It may be said with some accuracy that the first dwellers on a number of the early farms were either renters or squatters. One common form of land conveyance, used especially by William Penn, were Deeds of Lease and Release. A man would lease a certain tract of land for one year; at the end of the year the owner would then release the tract to him for a certain previously agreed upon consideration. Some or all of the lessee's crop for the year would no doubt go towards the payment of this consideration.

Lewis Walker, of Pembrokeshire, is commonly said to have been the first settler of land in Tredyffrin. He came into the Great Valley in 1698 or 1699, planted his crops, and built his house. It was not until 1702 that he purchased any land in the area in which he dwelled, however. It is likely that Walker took his land by consignment from David Powell, the patentee, or by informal lease, just as many of his neighbors did.

Lewis Walker was soon followed by a number of others: John David, Rowland Richard, Llewellyn David, James Davis, and Henry John, to mention several, all of whom purchased land which David Powell originally patented or purchased. David Powell, though he lived in Blockley township in Philadelphia County (now West Philadelphia), played a very important role in the formative settlement of Tredyffrin, as well as several other townships, through his activities as a surveyor and land promoter. Whether his role as a land promoter was officially sanctioned by the Property Commissioners has not yet been fully studied.

Nevertheless, the area in Tredyffrin which David Powell purchased and sold, the center of which is roughly the present intersection of Valley Forge and Swedesford roads, formed the earliest small community in the township. A village was later to spring up at this corner and came to be known as Walkerville. Here in the midst of these early farms would be blacksmith and wheelwright shops, a few houses, and the first licensed tavern in the township, for which Isaac Walker petitioned the County Court in 1738. (12)

By 1705 the land in the Great Valley was beginning to fill up. Tredyffrin and Whiteland were the last two townships to be erected from the Welsh Tract. Whiteland township is considered to have been erected in 1704 when David Jones was appointed Constable by the County Court. (13) The exact date of the founding of Tredyffrin is not known. Futhey and Cope state that its founding was prior to 1707, since in that year Thomas David represented Tredyffrin as Constable. However, the name "Tredyffrin" and its Constable do not appear in the County Treasurer's reports until 1715, when James David is mentioned as Constable. (15)

The Constables named for Whiteland by the County Treasurer, William Martin, are Edward Kennison 1708, Thomas David 1709, James Tarry 1710,

James Thomas 1711, Griffith John 1713, and Lewis Williams 1715. (16) One list of early Tredyffrin office-holders includes as Constable Griffith John 1708, Thomas David 1709, Rowland Richard 1710, John David Thomas 1712, Owen Gethen 1713, and Stephen Evans 1715. (17) That Tredyffrin and Whiteland were once governed in common may be doubted until one reads of an old legal paper, a memorandum dated May 5, 1712 in the possession of a descendant of Lewis Walker, in which Walker describes himself as "of Whiteland in the County of Chester and Province of Pennsylvania yeoman" yet agrees to sell 100 acres of land definitely in Tredyffrin to one John Evans. (18)

A speculation of events would indicate that the valley section of the Welsh Tract developed more slowly than the rest of the Tract. By 1705 there were two hamlets at either end of the valley, one of the Walkers and their neighbors, near the eastern end, and the other near the Thomases near the present Whitford at the western end. When the valley became more settled, it would appear that it was divided into two parts of about the same size and erected into townships.

Those hearty souls who first ventured into what must have been a "howling wilderness" found no roads and few paths to guide them. All that existed for travel through the area were the narrow over-grown paths which had been used by the Indians. In Tredyffrin two paths proved to be most useful, but even these suffered at the hands of farmers who found a road across their lands to be an inconvenience. Many of the early petitions to the Justices of the County Court deal with the problems created by fencing in and stopping up roads by the landowners through whose land they passed. To insure that the roads would remain open, many of the early roads in Tredyffrin were laid out along property lines. This is particularly evident in the old Swedesford road, Yellow Springs road, and in Walker, Thomas, and Richards roads in the northeastern corner of the township.

The path which became known as the Conestoga or Lancaster road early became a major thoroughfare between Philadelphia and the country to the west. Just as this had been a major Indian trail, so too it became a principal road -- a King's Highway -- to the rest of Pennsylvania to the west. Conestoga road is considered the first formally laid out road, being first laid out in 1721 and again in 1741 when the road was extended from Downing's Mill to Lancaster. (19)

Also of an early age is the Swedesford road between the old Swedes' Ford on the Schuylkill near Bridgeport and the Conestoga road in East Whiteland. This road was established sometime before 1713 due to the energy of two men, Lewis Walker, of Tredyffrin, and Matts Holstein, of Upper Merion, who wanted an easy conveyance from the settlements in the Great Valley to the Schuylkill River and on down to Philadelphia. Their task was finally completed with the formal laying out of the road in 1724. (20)

From time to time, the inhabitants of the area would petition for a new road from one place to another. A road jury would then be selected by the County Court.

Since it was important to all farmers of Tredyffrin to have good and convenient roads between "market, mill and meetinghouse", no one individual was forced to assume too much of the burden of keeping a road. Unfortunately, until after 1800, roads, and particularly by-roads, were little more than passage-ways through the woods, the roadway being only opened and cleared, but not constructed. What maintenance there was was only perfunctory, and occasional at best. This made even short travel difficult and adventuresome. (21)

Tredyffrin is home to one of the earliest mills in the state. Great Valley Mill, on North Valley Road near Paoli, was founded by Thomas Jarman in 1710 and was continuously operated for more than 200 years. By 1759 there was another grist mill competing with it, begun by Joseph Mitchell on Mill road near Howellville, as well as a fulling mill that processed woolen goods, owned by James Davis and his sons Jacob and Israel Davis, north of Paoli, and a saw mill run by the Walkers on their farm near Walkerville (now New Centerville). (22)

The early people of Tredyffrin were very religious people. The township was settled for the most part by sectarian groups who came to the Pennsylvania colony together and settled near one another. Two such groups were the Welsh Baptists and the Welsh Presbyterians. Members of both groups were among the earliest settlers in the township and formed their congregations in the same year, 1710. The Baptists built a small, log meetinghouse on donated ground on Valley Forge road, up the hill from what is now New Centerville, while the Presbyterians built their log chapel on Swedesford road in the western part of the township. Both these institutions are recorded as the second oldest churches of their denomination in Pennsylvania.

The Episcopalians who lived in Tredyffrin early joined with others in Easttown, Radnor, and Newtown, in a log chapel near the intersection of present-day Waterloo and Church roads in Easttown. When this burned to the ground in 1710 or 1711, those who lived at the lower end of the parish built a fine stone church, known as St. David's Church, Radnor. Those in the upper end of the parish similarly built a chapel under the shoulder of the North Valley Hills. It was replaced by a stone structure in 1745 and dedicated as the Church of St. Peter in the Great Valley. The two churches had the same minister for many years. (23)

The Quakers, who dominated the population of the Welsh Tract (and elsewhere in Pennsylvania) for many years, were also much in evidence in Tredyffrin. Lewis Walker and his family were Friends, and so Walker very early gave a part of his land for a burying ground "for the people called Quakers". Later, his son, Daniel Walker, formalized this grant by deed in 1756. The first meetinghouse was constructed on this ground in 1731.

Another institution which played an important role in the lives of local people during colonial times was the inn or public-house. The public-house was the one place where all neighbors in an area would gather from time to time. Most men, whatever their station or condi-

tion of life, spent some time in the barrooms of their favorite inn or tavern. There he mingled with his neighbors, exchanging news and gossip, discussing the issues of the day and the problems common to them all. Travelers and other passers-by would add their perspective to the discussion. The inn-keeper himself often became a pillar in the community, and well-known to all the vicinity.

Among the earliest taverns in Tredyffrin was Isaac Walker's, already mentioned. More famous and continuing were such taverns as the Blue Ball on the Lancaster road, begun by Thomas McKean in 1741, the George the 2nd, begun by Joseph Mitchell on the Swedesford road where it met the road from Paoli, the General Paoli, founded by Joshua Evans in 1769, and the Bull, better (and later) known as the Black Bear, on the Lancaster road at Bear Hill road, started by John Philips in 1782. (25)

The most famous of these taverns was the General Paoli. Although the Evans family continuously owned it, the Paoli, like most taverns, was frequently leased to others. The Paoli, for example, was leased to William Clayton until the military activities of 1777-1778 drove him away, at which time Richard Robinson took over the lease and kept the inn until into the nineteenth century. (26)

The Blue Ball Inn has a fascinating story to tell, as it served as the point of organization and embarkation for the Forbes Expedition of 1759 that reduced Fort Duquesne. Thomas McKean, its first host, was an uncle of Thomas McKean, Governor and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. McKean's successor, Conrad Young, changed the name to the King of Prussia Inn, but kept the lease for only five years. For many years thereafter it was owned by the VanLeer family who originally lived in Marple township. (27)

Howell's Tavern was kept by Mitchell until 1762, by David Howell until 1777, then by Mary Howell until 1785, and by others afterwards. Here were the quarters of Major General Charles Grey, who led the attack on Wayne's troops at the Paoli Massacre, when the British were encamped in Tredyffrin in September 1777.

The first village that grew up in Tredyffrin was on the Lancaster road near where it was crossed by a road which led from the valley to Newtown. Cockletown, as it was called, had two taverns, the Drove and the Fox, and a small group of log and stone houses, inhabited by people who farmed small acreages while following a trade. When the Turnpike was laid through in 1794 it put Cockletown off the main road, a new village called Reeseville growing up nearby and later absorbing the old Cockletown settlement.

The Welsh were not the only group which lived in the Welsh Tract. In addition, Englishmen moved into the area almost as soon as the Welsh, ruining the Welsh dreams of independent self-government. The two main roads, the Swedesford road and the Lancaster road, brought many travelers through the township. Waves of immigrants from both northern

Ireland and Germany to Pennsylvania soon gave the area a more culturally diversified population.

The coming of the Revolutionary War, and especially the maneuvering of the two armies during the Philadelphia Campaign of late 1777 also disrupted to a great extent the peaceful repose and gradual growth of the township. Tredyffrin residents, in common with their neighbors in other townships, found much hardship that winter. Invading troops had plundered them of much of their crops and possessions. What remained had to be shared as best they could with the starving soldiers at Valley Forge.

After peace was declared and independence secured, once again new people came into the township to live. The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike, laid out in 1794, was forever to change the character of the township.

Footnotes

- (1) Minutes of the Board of Property, Volume 1, Book C, Penna. Archives, Series II, volume 19, pp 14-15
- (2) The townships of Lower Merion, Upper Merion, Haverford, Radnor, Tredyffrin, Easttown, Willistown, East and West Whiteland, East and West Goshen, and the boroughs of Narberth, West Conshohocken, Malvern and West Chester, in the counties of Delaware, Montgomery and Chester
- (3) Penna. Archives, Series II, pp 14-15
- (4) *ibid.*, pp 70-17
- (5) *ibid.*, pp 20-21
- (6) Ches. Co. Deed Book A, part 2, Volume 1, p 244
- (7) Ches. Co. Deed Book L-9, Volume 208, p 386
- (8) *ibid.*
- (9) *ibid.*, p 389
- (10) Writ Henry Hayes, High Sheriff of Chester County, to Justices of our Lord the King, Division of Real Estate of Thomas Robinson, 15 Jan. 1774. Copy in Chester County Historical Society
- (11) Arthur P. Reid, Reid-Gordon Title Searches, #1676, C.C.H.S.
- (12) Ches. Co. Tavern Papers, C.C.H.S.
- (13) Futey and Cope, History of Chester County, p 217
- (14) *ibid.*, p 206
- (15) Ches. Co. Treasurer, Treasurer's Account Book, 1699-1750, pp 32, 52
- (16) *ibid.*
- (17) Anthony Wayne Baugh, Baugh Papers, C.C.H.S.
- (18) Priscilla Walker Street, Lewis Walker and his Descendants, p 27
- (19) Ches. Co. Road Papers, C.C.H.S.
- (20) Mrs. Frank T. Innes and Howard S. Ckie, "The Swedesford Road", TEHCQ, Volume 8, Number 1 (April 1964), p 2-3
- (21) Stevenson W. Fletcher, Pennsylvania Agriculture and Country Life, p 250
- (22) James T. Lemon, The Best Poor Man's Country, pp 202-203
- (23) Eberlein and Hubbard, The Church of St. Peter in the Great Valley, pp 1-3
- (24) Ches. Co. Deed Book K, Volume 10, p 353
- (25) Ches. Co. Road Papers Index, C.C.H.S.
- (26) *ibid.*
- (27) *ibid.*

THE SWEDESFORD ROAD

By Mrs. Frank T. Innes
and Howard S. Okie

The relative importance of place and time of starting being about equal, we refer first to Scott's Historical Atlas of Montgomery County, of 1877, showing the Schuylkill River at Bridgeport and including Burke's history of the County.

Christ Church - Old Swedes Episcopal Church, dating from 1760, is the landmark by which the west end of the long-gone ferry is usually located by strangers to the vicinity. The usual approach is by the wide street slanting to the right, soon after entry to Bridgeport.

It is much shorter from "Malins," where Conestoga and Swedesford Roads merge, to go by the latter road to Swedesburg, and it would also be the shorter route to Shackamaxon, the old Indian gathering place where Penn made his famous talk to them under the Treaty Elm. However we know of no proof of regular Indian use of this part of the Swedesford Road. Although the Dutch and the Swedes antedated Penn's coming by three or four decades, they are even less likely to have made regular use of any part of it as a road than are the Indians.

The site of the ford is shown on the map by the word "Swedesburg" printed in large type slanting across the river. This appears to be as close as the map-maker cared to come in designating the site of the ford, which, of course, must have varied considerably from time to time. The old "Potts" picture of the ford shows a rowboat fastened by a heavy rope to a dead tree. Add the captain, a pushing pole, oars, or a paddle, and the equipment would be complete, except for skill and nerve when the river was in freshet. The ferry site appears to have been, judging from the Scott map, about seven hundred feet upstream from Swedeland Station on the Reading Railroad. Our old road coming into Bridgeport from King of Prussia, as has been stated, is shown approaching by a long slant pretty much as is the case today. Also the site of the ford on the map is three or four hundred feet south of the borough line. Swedeland is shown as about seven or eight hundred feet to the west.

Reference to the Benjamin H. Smith map of original records of land titles in Upper Merion Township shows Andrew Holstein as first recorded owner of a tract containing four hundred acres as early as January 26, 1741. This tract is identified as nearby Bridgeport. More interesting and convenient to our

inquiry, however, is the profusion of Swedish names down the river, to Matson's Ford at Conshohocken. The date of 1697 appears for one of the landowners. The "Sketch of Swedes Ford and Its Surroundings," read by Dr. G. W. Holstein in 1885, to be found on page 73 of "Sketches" published by the Historical Society of Montgomery County, states that the first actual white settler was Matts Holstein in 1712, who is said to have established the first ferry. Dr. Holstein, who is quoted in Burke's History, supplies information of special interest when he writes that his ancestor, Matts Holstein, laid out a road from the Ford westwardly through his property, which was afterwards continued past the King of Prussia to intersect a similiar highway from the Welsh settlement in Tredyffrin. It seems probable that the road between the Ford and the King of Prussia as early as 1713 was due to both Matts Holstein and Lewis Walker.

One of the most prominent of Tredyffrin's early settlers was Lewis Walker, who came there about 1702, and whose home "Rehobeth" stands on the north side of Swedesford Road not far from Valley Friends' Meeting House for which he is said to have given the ground. The records of this prominent man and his descendants comprise a mass of valuable information which will be found in the book "Lewis Walker of Chester Valley" and His Descendants," collected, compiled, and published by Priscilla Walker Streets. In it, on page 30, we find the following:

"On the 26th of May, 1719, Hugh Williams, John Jones, John Morgan, Lewis Rees, Lewis Lewis, and Morgan Jones laid out a road beginning at the grave yard near Lewis Walker's to the 'High Road'. This road went through the lands of James Davids, Morris David and Thomas Simmons to the High Road at Margaret Samuels. The road over the hill to Radnor and that to Swedesford on the Schuylkill were laid out in 1713. There seems to have been some trouble in locating these roads, judging from the petitions found in the Little desk. There were some who wanted the Swedesford Road higher up on the hill than it now is."

Official records of one or more of these road openings are available but are yet to be examined.

Probably the grievously wronged hatter of Tredyffrin mentioned in the following notice in the "Aurora" was one of Lewis Walker's numerous descendants, for the unusual name of "Hananiah" appears in the index in the book relating to his descendants of which mention has been made.

AURORA-GENERAL ADVERTISER - Published (daily) by Wm. J. Duane & Co. in Franklin Court, Market Street, Philadelphia, (Nine Dollars per annum), Friday, December 4, 1807 (Number 5270).

(First page, third column):

"Was broken open, by some villian or villians, on the night of the 22d ult. the house of the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin Township, Chester County, and stolen therefrom, a half dozen Roram hats, (yoman crowns), one old fashioned silver watch, with a china face, (maker's name and number unknown) the outside case dinged and fractured - 2 blankets, one a rose, the other a home made, - 1 fine tow sheet - 2 muslin pillow cases - 1 pair copperas striped linen trousers much worn - 1 razor, case and shaving box.

Likewise, was taken at the same time, a number of keys.

Whoever apprehends, or gives information so that the thief or thieves may be brought to justice, shall receive ten dollars reward, and five dollars for the goods, or in proportion to the goods found and returned."

Hananiah Walker, Hatter.

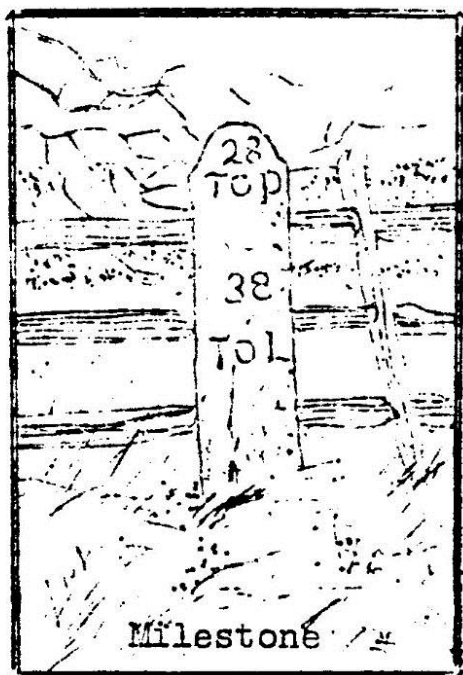
On the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike road,
near the Spread Eagle. Dec. 2.

The Dutch seem to have strayed scarcely at all from the confines of their riverside settlements. In this respect the Swedes, though conservative too, were less so. In time some of the latter owned choice farms, mostly toward the east end of the Valley. The descendants of these Swedes are numerous, and well and favorably known throughout Pennsylvania.

Thus the road at its eastern end got off to a start through lands of conservative Swedes, succeeded as it pushed westward by less conservative but equally self satisfied Welsh and English Quaker stock, with all the push and drive of the Penn government, of themselves and of others, behind them. Toward the western end of the Swedesford, where the Conestoga fell in, would soon appear the manifestations of progress and power emanating from the growing town of Philadelphia, the most important city of the colony.

In 1724 or 1725 David Llewellyn, by order of the Provincial Council, laid out the Swedesford Road "beginning at a remarkable stone in the said Conestoga Rd. between the houses of the said William Paschall and Isaac Malin near a corner of the said Isaac Malin's ffield." After the lapse of nearly two centuries and a half, amidst the confusion of other roads influenced to a great extent by the pulling power of the Warren Tavern, and without aid of a surveyor, the stone in question

has been difficult to locate, and to distinguish from others. Another question of interest was raised by Llewellyn's statement that in the selected course of the road the southern rather than the northern route was adopted for the convenience of the Baptists. This confirms a similar statement in the Walker Book, as appears above.



Both the report by Llewellyn and a draft of his map of the route of the Swedesford Road are included herein. Location on the ground, however, will not be attempted now for the beginning point, between the houses of Isaac Malin and William Paschal. There is no doubt that a single road bed carried the names of both Conestoga and Swedesford Road, nor that, except between Howellville and Bridgeport where the name Route 202 is often applied, the road is known today as the Swedesford Road. A sign board at Ship Road intersection in West Whiteland Township, applies the name West Swedesford to

the part of the road extending to present Route 100. Just east of the Ship Road intersection a handsome mile stone gives the distance as 28 miles to Philadelphia, which shows it to be a Conestoga mile stone. Below, on this stone is given the distance to Lancaster, 38 miles.

The next milestone to the one at Ship Road is at the entrance to Swedesford Farms. It is marked as being 27 miles from Philadelphia. We know of no other Conestoga milestone nearer to the east, except the one between Devon and Strafford. Paxtang or Paxton Road, from the region of the John Harris Ferry at what is now Harrisburg, falls into Conestoga-Swedesford at White Horse, as does the road leading to Conestoga Turnpike at Bacton Hill, and as do



Route 29 and the road from Chester. Commanding the scene at this important colonial road center is famous old White Horse Inn, which dates from the early days of the colony. Once it was a courier stop and drew its custom from New England and as far west as public business demanded.

Washington's was one of the proud names in its records, and here were his headquarters during the drenched-out Battle of the Clouds. The way of this was - defeated at the Brandywine by Howe, who came on from the direction of West Chester, by way of Hershey's Mill and what is now Immaculata, Washington planned to lead Howe into the North Valley Hills where the odds would be more even. A terrific thunderstorm opening upon the two armies drenched their powder and prevented further hostilities, but the British, who remembered Braddock's defeat, were too wary to be entrapped. General Knox, having warned his chief that the cannon must be moved from the soggy ground without delay or be lost, fell back over Paxtang Road toward Reading.

The region ahead along Conestoga-Swedesford Road is of surpassing beauty including several deep road cuts and sharp bends to several fast moving streams quite close together from the last of which the road climbs a steep hill near the top, on the north side, is the site of the private burial ground of the Clloyd family. A little further on and Conestoga Turnpike comes in on the left, with an old house said to have been a tavern, at the apex of the triangle where the turnpike and Conestoga-Swedesford Road join. Malin Hall, where Washington stopped,, is also close by, and nearby the Conestoga Turnpike passes southwardly to old Warren Tavern half a mile away, still doing business as an inn, which its old rival, the White Horse, has long ceased to do.

Straight over South Valley Hill, two or three miles southward from Warren Tavern, near what is now Malvern, lies Wayne's old camp ground, where his sleeping soldiers were awakened and put to flight in the so-called 'Paoli Massacre.' The result probably of news carried to the British by Tories of the vicinity, insufficient precautions by high officers of the Colonial army, and skillful operations by the British, but improperly termed a "Massacre." No matter how it seemed to the relatives and friends of the considerable number of soldiers killed, the British could scarcely be expected deliberately to announce their coming.

From Howellville, two miles north of Berwyn; which will soon be reached in our tour, the British general, Grey, marched part of his men by Bear Road to the Conestoga at Paoli, to

prevent flight that way by the Colonials, and the bulk of his army west along Swedesford-Conestoga Road to Longford, now Moore Hall Road. Pickets fled or were driven in, and at The Warren, the old landlord was dragged from his bed to the roadside to direct the way to the camp. For years the finger of scorn was pointed at old Peter Mather by nearby residents no more patriotic than he, for there were many such, and the old man's guilt was never proved. Wayne's home was at Paoli in Easttown Township. Two miles eastward, Light Horse Harry Lee later distinguished himself at Signal Hill at Reeseville, now Berwyn. His skirmish was one of the few successes for the Colonials during the bleak days at Valley Forge.

Leaving Conestoga Road at Malin's, the Swedesford intersects near the East Whiteland-Tredyffrin Township line, the road coming in from the Episcopal Church of Saint Peter in the Great Valley, not far to the north. The present building is said to be over two hundred years old and the church contemporary in foundation with the four others to be mentioned presently.

The Valley Presbyterian Church on the north side of the road is next. Its extensive graveyard includes many marked graves of early residents. Nearby at Howellville was old King George Tavern from which General Grey marched to Paoli. In about five or six hundred feet from the point where Swedesford Road crosses Chester Valley Railroad by the bridge, is the house occupied by Cornwallis and about a mile eastward across the fields, were Howe's quarters, later occupied by the patriot General Scott. Across Contention Lane from Howe was Knyphausen, the Hessian general. A handsome state monument between Wilson Road and Contention Lane informs us that Howe's quarters are nearby.

It is worthy of note that the region through which we have passed, in mind and memory at least, is a link in a longer line that extends all the way to the lost field of Brandywine, and that although our fancied trip will end at the Schuylkill, the historical scene extends eastward all the way to Germantown and beyond. It may be doubted that its equal in historic interest is to be found in America. The encampment at Valley Forge with the Park and Headquarters are the principal features for the thousands upon thousands of visitors each year from the West and South. Yet so far, except for the monument advising that a British general once camped nearby as has been mentioned, no effort has been made to inform tourists and others, of the historic interest of the country they may be passing through, much less of its inherent association with the Park, nor to capitalize upon the magnificent approach to it and the regions beyond.

At New Centreville, half a mile eastward, there is the Stone Chimney Picket Marker erected by this organization and beyond to the north, the monument advising that Wayne's quarters were nearby. Half a mile south of New Centreville is the old Great Valley Baptist Church and cemetery on the road leading to Devon. As has been stated, Rehobeth, the former home of Lewis Walker, is on the north side of Swedesford Road and a mile east of New Centreville; and a quarter of a mile further east, the Valley Friends' Meeting and Cemetery. Original Old Saint David's Episcopal Church several miles away at the joint corners of Easttown, Radnor and Newtown Townships is contemporaneous with the other churches west of King of Prussia which have been mentioned, all about the first decade of the eighteenth century.

Old King of Prussia Tavern perhaps of about the same era is next and then Swedesburg again.

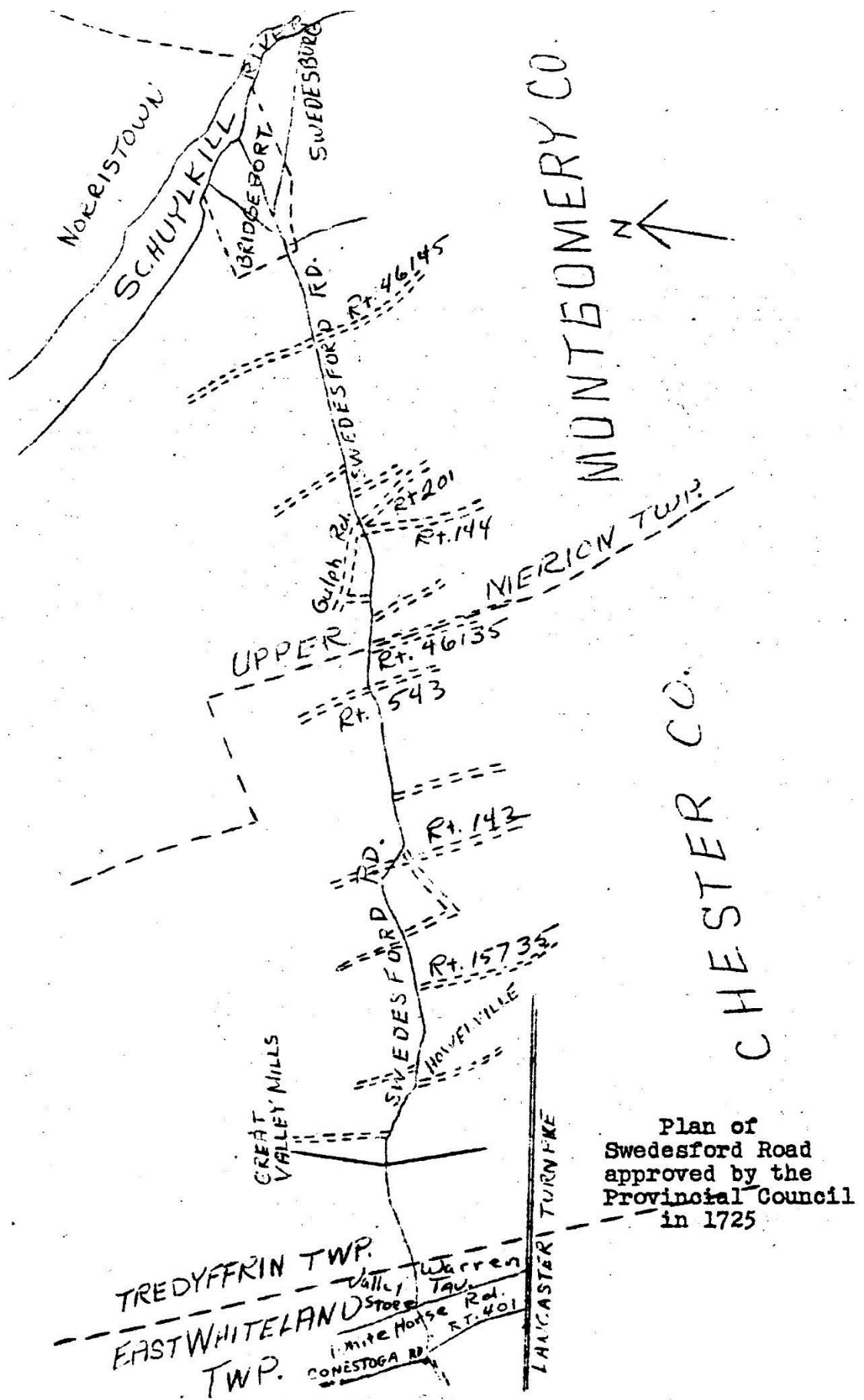
Increasing heavy traffic, both long distance and local, require more road space along the Swedesford both east and west of New Centreville. In some places there will be unavoidable application of the heavy hand of the Commonwealth. It is to be hoped that this will be as sparing as practicable and that opportunity will be availed of for visibly integrating Colonial and Revolutionary scenes west of Contention Lane with the Valley Forge Park area.

Taylor Papers, Vol. 16 #3347, at Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Swedesford Road as reported 15 April, 1725.

By Virtue etc. (sic J. M. Okie)

In pursuance of a Warrant from Sir Wm. Keith Bart. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware dated the eighteenth day of March last past - we whose Names are Subscribed have carefully examined the Courses of a road Layd out from a Rock in Conestogoe road between the houses of Wm. Paschall and Isaac Malin to the Swedes Ford over Schuylkill and Comparing the Same with a Copy of the Original return thereof do find that the Courses Described in the Sd. return are not the True Courses of the Sd. road But that the Sd. Road was Layd out and opened agreeable to the following Courses---

(Vizt.) Beginning at a remarkable Stone in the Sd. Conestogoe Rd. Between ye Houses of the Sd. Wm. Paschall and Isaac Malin near a corner of the Sd. Isaac Malin's field thence South 87d. East three Pches and a quarter to. a marked White Oak thence crossing the Land of Isaac



Plan of
Swedesford Road
approved by the
Provincial Council
in 1725

Malin N. 46d. East 55 Pches N. 78d. East 46 Pches to a Black Oak marked thence N. 55d. East 35 Pches. to a Black Oak by Owen Thomas' fence thence N. 56d. East 8 Pches. to another Black Oak thence North 73d. East near the Sd. fence of the Sd. Owen Thomas 88 Pches to a Black Oak thence N. 75. East on ye land of the Sd. Owen Thomas 55 Pches. to a post in a line of Richd. Owen's Land thence crossing a corner of ye sd. Richd Owen. N. 63d. East 28½ Pches to a Black Oak near his line thence N. 66d. East 25 Pches. to a Black Oak N. 71d. East 44½ Pches to a White Oak North 80d. East 65½ Pches to a Marked B. Oak by John Martin's fence Thence crossing the Sd. Martin's field North 64d. East 47 Pches to a post in a line of ye Land late of John Langworthy thence crossing the Land late of the Sd. John Langworthy and Land of Thomas Martin North 73d. East 52 Pches to a Black Oak North 78d. East 37 Pches to a post North 80d. East 21½ Pches to a marked Black Oak by the Sd. Thomas Martin's fence thence North 72d. East on ye Land of the Sd. Thomas Martin 80 Pches to a Post. Thence near the Line of the Land of Thomas Hubbard and James Parry North 71d. East 38 Pches. North 76d. East 35 Pches. to a White Oak stump Near a Corner of the Presbyterian Meetinghouse Land Thence crossing Land of Thomas Garman and Thomas James. North 86d. East 192 Pches to a Marked White Oak Standing by Radnor Road Thence along the Sd. Road Crossing Ye Land of the Sd. Thomas James South 63d. East 115 to a Hickory South 66d. East 24 Pches. to a marked Spanish Oak by a Run South 88d. East 16 Pches. and South 75d. East 49 Pches South 73d. East 40 Pches. South 66d. East 28 Pches. to a marked White Walnut by a run thence North 88d. East Crossing ye Land late of Llewellyn David dec'd 92 Pches to a White Oak Tree thence along a line between the Lands of John David Griffith, John Richd. Samuel Richard and John Havard. North 69d. East 250 Pches N. 65d East 80 Pches. East North East 126 Pches. to a marked White Oak thence Crossing a Corner of the land of the Sd. Saml. Richard South 73d. East 63 Pches to a Hickory thence Crossing a corner of the land of Lewis Walker South 68d. East 35 Pches to a Chestnut Tree near a line of the Land of the Sd. Dd. John James David and Lewis Walker North 68d. East 424 Pches to a marked Black Oak thence Crossing a corner of the Sd. James David's land North 83d. East 193 p. to a post thence crossing the Land of Evan Jones and Morris Thomas North 88d. East 65 Pches. North 83d. East 36 Pches. North 79d. East 32 Pches to a Walnut Tree near a line of the Land of the Sd. Morris Thomas thence along a line between the Lands of the Sd. Morris Thomas, William Rees, John Rees, and Mathew Roberts East North East 344 Pches. to a Hickory being a corner of the Sd. Mathew Roberts' Land thence crossing part of the Wm. and Letitia Aubrey's Manor of Mount Joy North 76d. East 40 Pches. North 72d. East 77 Pches North 71d. East 40 Pches. North 74d. East 30 Pches. N. 75d. East 150 Pches. N. 64d. East 34 Pches to a post by an old Road thence North 53d. East 52 Pches. North 59d East 32 Pches North 65d. East 47 Pches. North 62d. East 26 Pches. North 74d. East 80 Pches. North 79d. East 40 Pches. North 67d. East 34 Pches North 52d. E. 64 Pches. North 55d. East 18 Pches. to a Marked White Hickory Standing by the River Schoolkill near ye

Abstract Deed of Trust
John Evans to John Moor
5th March 1716

Acknowledged: 19th September 1700 before Josiah Rolfe, one of the Justices
for the peace for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Grantor: "John Evans of Denbigh Esq^r"

Consideration: "for divers good causes & valuable considerations me hereunto
moving & upon the trust and confidence and to the intent and purpose
herein after mentioned"

Grantee: "John Moor of Philadelphia in the province of Pensilvania Esq^r"

Description: "all that Tract or parcell of Land and every part and parcell
thereof commonly called or Known by the name of the Manor of Steyning
or by what so ever other name the same is commonly called or Known
scituate lying & being on Brandywine Creek in the s^d province of
Pennsilvania"

Recital: "which I purchased of William Penn Junior Esq^r And all & every such
other Tract and Tracts parcell & parcells of Land Lotts Houses Buildings
& improvements with their and every of their appurtenances & every part
of them & every of them which I am now possessed of or have a Right unto
in any wise how so ever & are scituate in any part or parts of the s^d
province of Pensilvania or the three lower Counties or in the province
of East & West New Jersey & the Reversion & Reversions Remainder &
Remainders Rents Issues & profitts thereof together with all my Right
Tytle & Interest property profit claim & demand what so ever of & in
the s^d Tracts or parcells of Land & premises"

Habendum: "To have & to hold all & every the s^d several Tracts or parcells
of Land & all & singular other the premises with their & every of their
appurtenances herein before granted or mentioned or intended herein
before to be granted to the said John Moor his heirs & assigns forever
upon this special Trust & confidence that is to say..."

Purpose: "that he the s^d John Moor & his heirs shall & may as they think
will be most for my advantages & interests grant Bargain Sell & dispose
of all & every or of any parcell or part of the s^d several Tracts of
land & premises herein before granted with their & every of their
appurtenances to such person or persons as shall be willing to purchase
or buy the same for such valuable Considerations or competent sum or
sums of Money as can be procured which money arising by such sale or
sales of the premisses shall be made to me my Executors administrators
or assigns in England or otherwise as I or they shall direct order or

appoint he the s^d John Moor first deducting out thereof & paying himself all such charges expences & disbursements that he shall or may already have been at in taking up surveying getting Patented Selling or in any other wise about the S^d Tracts of land upon my account"

Dated: "the fifth day of March in the Third year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God over Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith etc. Anno Dom. 1716"

Recorded: in Philadelphia County Deed Book E-7, Volume 10, page 374. Office of the Department of Records of the City and County of Philadelphia, Room 153 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107, Or Philadelphia City Archives, Room 523 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Abstract of Release
John Moore to Thomas James
7th July 1720

Date: "the 7th day of July in the Yaer of our Lord 1720"

Grantor: "John Moore of the Citty of Philadelphia in the Province of Penn-
sylvania Esq^r"

Grantee: "Thomas James of the Township of Radnor in the County of Chester and
Province aforesaid Yeoman"

Recital: "THIS INDENTURE....WITNESSETH that Whereas William Penn Esq^r late
Proprietor and Governor in chief of the said Province of Pensilvania
deceased under the name of William Penn of Worminghurst in the County of
Sussex Esq^r by Indenture of Lease & Release duly Executed under his
hand and Seal bearing date respectively the 24th and 25th day of October
Anno Domini 1684, for the Consideration therein mentioned, did Grant
Release and Confirm unto William Mordent alias **Mordaunt** of Stanstonwell
in the County of Pembrock Esq^r Deceased 500 Acres of Land in the said
province of pensilvania, To Hold to him the said William Mordent his
Heirs and Assigns forever, As by the said Indenture recited recorded in
the Rolls Office at Philadelphia in Book B, n^d 2, fol. 106:107, may at
large appear. AND WHEREAS the said William Mordent intended to give the
said 500 Acres of Land to his Younger Son Osmond and his Heirs but died
before he had made any Conveyance thereof to him, whereby the said 500
Acres descended to Thomas Mordent alias Mordaunt Son & Heir of the
aforenamed William Mordent, who being willing that his said Brother
Osmond should have the benefit intended him by his Father, did therefore
together with the said Osmond by their Indenture duly Executed under
their hands & Seals bearing date the 28th day of January Anno Domini 1711
Grant Convey Release and Confirm the said Tract of 500 Acres of Land
unto John Evans of Denbigh in the County of Denbigh Esq^r (under the name
of John Evans late of Pensilvania but now of London Esq^r) To Hold to
him the said John Evans his Heirs and Assigns forever as by the said
Indenture may at large appear. AND WHEREAS the said John Evans by his
Deed or Writing of Conveyance duly Executed bearing date the 5th day of
March Anno Domini 1716, for the Consideration therein mentioned, did
Convey and Confirm to the aforesaid John Moore All such Tracts of Land
that belongeth to him the said John Evans in the s^d province and else-
where in the said Writing mentioned, To Hold to him the s^d John Moore
his Heirs and Assigns forever, as by the same recorded in the Rolls
Office at Philadelphia in Book E-7, page 374 &c, may at large appear.

AND WHEREAS by virtue of a Warrant under the hand & Seal of the aforesaid Proprietor and Governor bearing date the 13th day of March Anno Domini 1684 for laying out about 40,000 Acres of Land to several purchasers, there was Surveyed unto the aforesaid William Mordent (within the bounds of the aforesaid 40,000) in the County of Chester in the aforesaid Province 500 Acres of Land in right of his purchase afores^d which said Tract being resurveyed in the year 1703 is found to be Situate lying and being in the Great Valley in the County of Chester"

Metees & Bounds: "Beginning at a Black Oak marked at a Corner of Thomas Jermer Land, thence by the same North North West 496 perches to a Post, thence East North East by a line of marked Trees 196 perches to a Post, thence South South East 496 perches to a Spanish Oak marked thence West South West by Mordecai Moore's Land 196 perches to the place of Beginning Containing 607 Acres of Land"

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the Sum of 210 Pounds of good and Current Gold and Silver Money of Pensilvania"

Description: "All and singular the said 607 Acres of Land Situate bounded and being as herein above particularly set down and described (in his Actual possession and Seizin now being by virtue of an Indenture of Bargain and Sell made to him for a Year bearing date the day before the date hereof, and of the Statute for Transferring of uses into possession &c.)"

Witnesses: Mirick Davies,¹ W^m Davies.

Acknowledgement: Acknowledged 6th August 1764 before Benjⁿ Franklin Esq^r, one of the Justices of the peace &c.,² by Charles Brockden Esq^r, Master of the Rolls of the Province of Pennsylvania and Recorder of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia".

Recorded: 26th September 1764 in Deed Book N, Volume 13, pages 434-436. Recorded of Deeds Office, Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Pa.

¹Mirick Davies was late of Frankford in the County of Philadelphia Scrivener

²for the County of Philadelphia

Abstract of Deed
John Evans to Thomas James
9th February 1721

Acknowledged: 19th October 1721 before Charles Read, one of the Justices of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia.

Grantor: "John Evans of Denbigh in the county of Denbigh in Great Britain Esq^r"

Recital: "WHEREAS William Penn Esq^r Late Proprietor and Governour in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania deceased under the name of William Penn of Worminghurst in the county of Sussex Esq^r By Indenture of Lease and release duly executed under his hand and seal bearing date respectively the twenty fourth and twenty fifth days of October in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty and for the consideration therein mentioned did grant release and confirm unto William Mordent (alias Mordaunt) of Lanstenwell in the county of Pembroke Engel. released five hundred Acres of Land in the said Province of Pennsylvania To hold to him the said William Mordent his heirs and assigns forever as by the said Indenture recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia in Book 8 N^o 2 page 106 & 107 at large appears AND WHEREAS the said William Mordent intended to give the said five hundred Acres of Land to his younger son Osmond and his heirs but died before he made any conveyance thereof to him whereby the said five hundred Acres descended to Thomas Mordent (alias Mordaunt) son and heir of the aforementioned William Mordent who being willing that his said Brother Osmond should have the benefit intended him by his said Father did therefore together with the said Osmond by their Indenture duly executed under their hands and seals bearing date the twenty ninth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eleven did grant convey and release and confirm the said tract of five hundred Acres unto the aforementioned John Evans (under the name of John Evans late of Pensilvania but now of London Esq^r) TO HOLD to him the said John Evans his heirs & assigns forever as by the s^d Indenture may at large appear AND WHEREAS the s^d John Evans by Deed of Trust duly executed under his hand and seal bearing date the fifth day of March Anno Dom. One thousand and seven hundred and sixteen for the consideration therein mentioned Did convey and confirm unto John Moore of the city of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania Esq^r ALL such tracts of Land that belonged to the said John Evans in the said Province and elsewhere in the said writing mentioned the same recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia

in Book E Vol. 10, page 379 may at large appear AND WHEREAS by virtue of a warrant under the hand and seal of the aforesaid Proprietor and Governour Bearing date the thirteenth day of March Anno Dom. one thousand six hundred and eighty four for laying out about forty thousand Acres of Land to several purchasers there was surveyed unto the aforesaid William Mordent within the bounds of the aforesaid forty thousand (in the County of Chester in the afores^d Province) five hundred Acres of Land in right of his purchase aforesaid Which said tract being resurveyed in the year one thousand seven hundred and three is found to be situate lying and being in the Great Valley in the County of Chester"

Metes & Bounds: "Beginning at a Black Oak marked at a Corner of Thomas German's Land Thence by the same North North West four hundred Acres & ninty six perches to a post Thence South South East four hundred and ninty six perches to a Spanish Oak Thence one hundred and ninty six perches to the place of beginning"

Acreage: "Containing six hundred and seven Acres of Land"

Recital (cont.): "AND WHEREAS the aforementioned John Moore by virtue of the above recited Deed of Trust hath sold the said tract of six hundred and and seven Acres of Land unto one...."

Grantee: "Thomas James of the Township of Radnor in the county of Chester aforesaid Yeoman"

Recital (cont.): "as by the Indenture of Lease and release duly executed by the s^d John Moore bearing date the sixth and seventh days of June Anno Dom. One thousand seven hundred and twenty may at large appear"

Consideration: "for divers good causes and considerations"

Description: "all such Right Estate Claim Interest and Demand whatsoever he the said John Evans had or ought to have of in or to all and singular the aforementioned Six hundred and seven acres of Land hereditaments and premises with all the appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise of right appertaining and the reversions & remainders rents issues and profits thereof by any ways and means whatsoever"

Habendum: "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the s^d six hundred & seven Acres of Land hereditam^{ts} & premises with their appurtenances unto the said Thomas James his heirs & assigns to the only proper use & behoof of him the said Thomas James his heirs & assigns forever Under the yearly quit rent hereafter accruing for the same to the Chief Lord of the fee thereof"

Deed. J. Evans to
T. James. 3/9/1721.

Witnesses: Samuel Story, Samuel Carter.

Dated: "the ninth day of February in the sixth year of the Reign of our
Sovereign Lord George King of Great Britain Anno Dom. One thousand
seven hundred and twenty one"

Recorded: in Philadelphia County Deed Book F, Vol. 3,
page 243. Department of Records for the City of Philadelphia, Room 153,
City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107; or Philadelphia City
Archives, Room 522, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Abstract of Deed
Ann James to Lewis James
23rd February 1753

Acknowledgement: Acknowledged 23rd February 1753 before Isaac Davis Esq^T,
one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester by Ann James.

Recorded: 27th September 1764 in Deed Book N, Volume 12, pages 436-438.

Recorder of Deeds Office, Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Pa.

Date: "23rd day of February in the Year of our Lord 1753"

Grantor: "Ann James of the Township of Tredyffrin in the County of Chester
in the province of Pennsylvania Widow and Relict of Thomas James late
of the same place Yeoman deceased"

Grantee: "Lewis James of Trehaide in Pembrokeshire in South Wales in Great
Britain Yeoman"

Recital: "WHEREAS the said Thomas James in his lifetime and at the time of
his Death was by sundry good Conveyances and Assurances in the Law
(amongst other things) Seized in ~~his~~ ^{his} Demesne as of fee of and in a
certain Tract of Land containing about 607 Acres Situate in the great
Valley in the County of Chester, and being so Seized thereof the said
Thomas James by his last Will and Testament in Writing duly Executed
amongst other things did Give and Bequeath unto her the said Ann James
the free and full Use of his real Estate together with all the benefits
advantages and profits thereof for and during her natural Life, as by the
said last recited Will and Testament recorded in the Register's Office
in Chester in Book , Vol. , page , relation being thereunto had
may appear."¹

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the Sum of 500 Pounds Current
money of the Province aforesaid to her in hand well and truly paid by
him the said Lewis James"

Description: "the aforesaid Tract of 607 Acres of Land Situate as aforesaid and.

Mets & Bounds: "Beginning at a Black Oak marked at a Corner of Thomas Jerman's
Land, thence by the same North North West 496 perches to a post, thence
East North East by a line of marked Trees 196 perches to a post, thence
South South East 496 perches to a Spanish Oak, thence West South West
196 perches to the place of Beginning"

Witnesses: Isaac Davis, Tho^S Longwell, John Rowland.

¹Will of Thomas James of Tredyffrin, 12/8/1750-12/24/1750, Chester County
Historical Society No. 2-231, Phila. City Archives No. I-334.

Abstract of Mortgage Deed

John Kincade to Lewis James
February 26th, 1753

Certification: Proved April 28th, 1753 before Isaac Davis, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for Chester County.

Recorded: May 15th, 1753

Place: Deed Book H, Vol. 8, page 524. Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, PA.

Date: February 26th, 1753

Mortgagor: "John Kincade of the Township of Trer Duffryn in the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania, Clerk"

Mortgagee: "Lewis James of Tre Haidd in PembrokeShire in South Wales in the Kingdom of Great Britain, Gentleman"

Recital: "Whereas the said John Kincade in and by a certain Obligation, or writing Obligatory under his Hand and Seal bearing even date herewith, Standeth bound unto the said Lewis James, in the Sum of One Thousand pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania conditioned for the Payment of Five Hundred Pounds, lawful money aforesaid on the first day of May which will be in the Year of our Lord 1754, as in and by the said recited Obligation, and Condition thereof Related being thereunto had more at Large appears."

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the aforesaid Debt or Sum of 500 Pounds"

Description: "a Certain tract or piece of Land, Situate in the great Valley, in the said County of Chester"

Bounds: "Beginning at a Stake in a line of David John's Land and extending thence South 35° West 5 perches and a half to a Spanish oak, then South 72° West 72 perches, then North 85° West 45 perches to a black Oak, then South 65° West 60 perches then South 72° West 32 perches to a Stake, over the Valley Creek, thence by Walker's Land, South 23° East 264 perches to a Stake Then by Hobard's Land North 68° and a half East 216 perches to a Spanish oak, and thence by Isaac Davis's Land, North 23° West 224 perches to the place of Beginning"

Acreage: "Containing 322 acres..."

Recital: "(which the said Lewis James did by Indenture of the 24th day of February Instant Grant and Confirm unto the said John Kincade his heirs and assigns forever)"...

"Provided always nevertheless that if the said John Kincade, his heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns Shall and will and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Lewis James, his Executors, Administrators or Assigns the aforesaid Debt or Sum of 500 pounds on the day or time

J. Kincade to L. James
1753

herein before mentioned and Appointed for the payment thereof according to the Condition of the said Recited obligation without Fraud or further delay and without any defalcation or Abatement to be made of anything, for and in Respect of any Taxes, Charges or Assessments whatsoever, that then and from thence forth as well as this Present Indenture, and the Estate hereby granted, as the said recited Obligation Shall become Void, anything herein before contained to the Contrary in anywise Notwithstanding."

Witnesses: Francis Alison, Thom: Bartholomew, Paul Isaac Noto. (71 lines)

Satisfaction: William Moore, only Son and Heir of Robert Moore, deceased; Assignee of Lewis James, Acknowledges to have Received of John Kincade full Satisfaction for both Principal and Interest on this Mortgage May 26th, 1760 before Joseph Parker, Recorder.

Abstract of Mortgage

John Kinkead ux to Bernhard Van Leer
5th December 1757

Certification: Acknowledged 5th December 1757 before John Mather Esq^r, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Chester.

Recorded: 27th January 1758

Place: Deed Book K, Volume 10, page 529. Chester Co. Courthouse, West Chester, PA.

Date: "5th day of December in the Year of our Lord 1757"

Mortgagor: "John Kinkead of Trediffryn in the County of Chester in the Province of Pennsylvania Clerk and Anne his Wife"

Mortgagee: "Doctor Bernhard Van Leer of Marple in the s^d County of Chester and Province afores^d"

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the Sum of 55 Pounds Current Lawfull money of Pennsylvania"

Description: "All that Plantation, Piece Parcell or Tract of Land (Except 40 Acres accepted) Situate in the Great Valley in the said County of Chester"

Mates & Bounds: " Beginning at a Stake in the Line of David John's Land and Extending thence South 34° West 5 perches and a half to a Spanish oak Then South 22° West 72 perches, Then North 84° West 45 perches to a Black oak, then South 66° West 60 perches, Then South 72° West 33 perches to a Stake over Valley Creek, Thence by Walker's Land South 23° East 2 264 perches to a Stake, Thence by Hobbard's Land North 68° and a half East 216 perches to a Spanish oak, and thence by Isaac Davis's Land North 23° West 224 perches to the place of Beginning"

Acreage: "Containing 322 Acres (The 40 Acres accepted before accepted)"

Recital: "Provided always nevertheless that if the s^d John Kinkead his Heirs Ex^{tors}, Admin^{tors} or Assigns or any of them Shall and do well and truly pay or Cause to be paid unto the said Bernhard Van Leer his Heirs & Executirs Administrators or Assigns the just and full Sum of 55 pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania on the first day of September next Ensueing which will be in the Year of our Lord 1759 & without any defalcation or abatement to be made of anything for or in respect of any Taxes Charges or Assessments or for any other matter cause or thing whatsoever, that then and from thenceforth this present Indenture as the said recited Writing Obligatory shall become Void and of none effect anything herein Contained to the Contrary notwithstanding."

Witnesses: James Mather, Rebecca Mather.

Abstract of Sheriff's Deed Poll
Benjamin Davis Esq^{re} to John Wilson Esq^{re}
13th September, 1760

Date: "the 13th day of September in the 34th Year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God King of Great Britain &c.
Annoque Domini 1760"

Grantor: "Benjamin Davis Esq^{re}, high Sheriff of the County of Chester in the province of Pennsylvania"

Grantee: "John Wilson of Tredyffrin Township in the County of Chester Esq^{re}"

Recital: "WHEREAS John Kinkead of Chester County Clerk by a certain Indenture bearing date the 26th day of February Anno Domini 1753 did Mortgage the Tract or piece of Land hereafter granted & described unto a certain Lewis James to secure the payment of the Sum of 500 Pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania on a certain Day and time in the same Indenture mentioned and long since past. AND WHEREAS the Mortgage Monies aforesaid not being paid unto the said Lewis James by a certain Indenture bearing date the first day of June 1753 Did grant bargain, sell assign and set over unto a certain Robert Moore and to his Heirs and Assigns y^e aforesaid recited Indenture and all the Monies therein mentioned and the Tract or piece of Land and premises with the appurtenances granted by the same Indenture and all his the said Lewis James's Estate, Right, Title and Interest of in and to the same, To Hold to him the said Robert Moore his Heirs and Assigns forever, As by the s^d Indenture recorded in the Office for recording of Deeds for the County of Chester may appear. AND WHEREAS the said Robert Moore afterwards died, having in his Lifetime made his Last Will and Testament in Writing and thereof appointed William Moore Executor, who undertook y^e burthen and Execution thereof, AND WHEREAS afterwards in the County Court of Common Pleas held at Chester y^e 26th day of August last past (upon the return of a Writ of Sale facias issued against the said John Kinkead and reciting at large the matters aforesaid) it was considered by the said Court that the aforesaid William Moore should recover against the said John Kinkead as well the aforesaid 500 Pounds Mortgage money and the Interest thereof as 72 Shillings for his Damages and Costs occasioned by the Detention of the same, to be Levied, and made of the Lands and Tenements of the said John Kinkead in my Bailiwick. AND WHEREAS by a certain Writ of Levari facias of our Lord the King issueing out of the said Court and tested the 28th day of August now last past I was commanded to make and Levy the said debt Interest damages and Costs aforesaid of the Lands and Tenements of the said John Kinkead in

Benj. Davis Esq. to John Wilson Esq.
13th September, 1760

my Baillywick and have the money before the Judges at Chester at the County Court of Common Pleas there to be held on a certain day in the same Writ mentioned, By virtue of which said Writ I the said Sheriff did Seize and take in Execution the Tract or piece of Land hereinafter granted and described, and did Expose the same to publick Sale, having given due and publick notice of the time and place of Sale, and did Sell the same to John Wilson of Tredyffrin Township in the County of Chester Esq^{re} for the Sum of 500 pounds Lawful money of Pennsylv^a, he being the highest and best bidder and that being the greatest and best price bidden for the same."

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the said Sum of 500 pounds"

Description: "All that Tract or piece of Land Situate in the great Valley in the said County of Chester"

Metes & Bounds: "Beginning at a Stake in a Line of David John's Land, and Extending thence South 34° West 5 perches and a half to a Spanish Oak, thence South 72° West 72 perches, then North 84° West 45 perches to a Black Oak, then South 66° West 60 perches, then South 72° West 32 perches to a Stake over the Valley Creek, thence by Walker's Land South 23° East 260 perches to a Stake, thence by Hobard's Land North 68° and a half E East 216 perches to a Spanish Oak and thence by Isaac Davis's Land North 23° West 224 perches to the place of Beginning"

Acreage: "Containing 322 Acres (be the same more or less)"

Witnesses: Henry H. Graham, Es^a Price.

Certification: Deed poll acknowledged by Benjamin Davis Esq^{re} in the County Court of Common Pleas held at Chester on the 16th day of September A.D. 1760. (s) H. H. Graham, D^y Prothon.

Recorded: 17th September 1760

Place: Deed Book L, Volume 11, page 493. Chester Co. Courthouse, West Chester, PA.

Abstract of Mortgage

John Willson et ux to John Kinkead
18th September, 1760

Certification: Acknowledged 18th September, 1760 before Isaac Davis Esquire,
one of the Justices of the peace for the County of Chester.

Recorded: 1st November 1760

Place: Deed Book L, Volume 11, page 508. Chester Co. Courthouse, West Chester, PA.

Date: "the 18th day of September in the Year of our Lord 1760"

Mortgagor: "John Willson of the County of Chester in the Province of Penn-
sylvania yeoman" and his wife Judith

Mortgagee: "John Kinkead of the same County Clerk"

Recital: "WHEREAS the said John Willson in and by a certain Writing Obligatory
under his hand and Seal bearing even date the first day of May last past
standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in the Sum of 200 Pounds Current
money Conditioned for the payment of 100 pounds with lawfull Interest on
the first day of May in the Year of our Lord 1761, and also in and by
another Writing Obligatory under his hand and Seal bearing date the same
first day of May last past standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in
one other Sum of 200 Pounds Current money Conditioned for the payment of
100 pounds payable with Lawful Interest on the first day of May in the
Year of our Lord 1762. And also in and by another Writing Obligatory
under his hand and Seal bearing date the same first day of May last past
standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in one other Sum of 200 Pounds
Conditioned for the payment of 100 pounds payable with Lawful Interest
on the first day of May in the Year of our Lord 1763. And also in and by
another Writing Obligatory under his hand and Seal bearing date the same
first day of May last past standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in
one other Sum of 200 Pounds Current money Conditioned for the payment
of 100 pounds payable with lawful Interest on the first day of May in
the Year of our Lord 1764. And also in and by another Writing Obliga-
tory under his hand and Seal bearing date the same first day of May last
past standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in the Sum of 200 Pounds
Current Money Conditioned for the payment of 100 pounds current money
payable with lawful Interest on the first day of May in the Year of our
Lord 1765. And also in and by another Writing Obligatory under his hand
and Seal bearing date the same first day of May last past standeth bound
unto the said John Kinkead in the Sum of 200 Pounds Current money Cond-
itioned for the payment of 100 pounds like money payable with lawful
Interest on the first day of May in the Year of our Lord 1766, as by the

J. Willson ux to J. Kinkead
18th Sepetember, 1760

said recited Obligations and Conditions thereof may appear."

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the aforesaid Debt or Sum of 600 Pounds"

Description: "All that Tract or Piece of Land Situate in the Great Valley in aforesaid County of Chester"

Metes & Bounds: "Beginning at a Stake in a Line of David John's Land, and Extending thence South 34° West 72 perches and a half to a Spanish Oak, thence South 72° West 72 perches, then North 84° West 45 perches to a Black Oak, then South 66° West 60 perches, then South 72° West 32 perches to a Stake over Valley Creek, thence by Walker's Land South 23° East 260 perches to a Stake, thence by Hobard's Land 68° and a half East 216 perches to a Spanish Oak and thence by Isaac Davis's Land North 23° West 224 perches to the place of Beginning"

Acreage: "Containing 322 Acres (be the same more or less) Excepting and reserving thereout the Quantity of 30 Acres lately granted and Conveyed by the said John Willson party to these presents to a certain Isaac Davis of Chester County Esquire"

Recital: "PROVIDED always nevertheless that if the said John Willson his Executors Administrators or Assigns shall and do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Kinkead his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the aforesaid Debt or Sum of 600 Pounds on the days and times herein before mentioned and appointed for the payment thereof together with lawful Interest for the same according to the Conditions of the said recited Obligations without any fraud or further delay and without any defalcation or abatement to be made of any thing for or in respect of any Taxes Charges or Assessments whatsoever, That then and from thenceforth as well this present Indenture and the Estate hereby granted shall cease determine & become absolutely Void to all Intents and purposes anything herein Contained to the Contrary in anywise notwithstanding."

Witnesses: Isaac Wayne, Jn^o Johnston.

Satisfaction: Mortgage declared satisfied 26th April 1774 by Mary Maddox, Assignee of John Kinkead through her Attorney, Richard Graham.

Abstract of Assignment of Mortgage

John Kinkead to Mary Maddox
22nd September 1760

Notarization: Acknowledged 22nd September 1760 before William Soloman Esquire,
one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Recorded: 7th November 1760 in Deed Book L, Volume 11, page 509, Chester County
Courthouse, West Chester, PA.

Date: "the 22nd day of September in the Year of our Lord 1760"

Assignor: "John Kinkead of the County of Chester Clerk"

Assignee: "Mary Maddox of the City of Philadelphia Widow"

Recital: "WHEREAS John Willson of the said County of Chester yeoman in and
by a certain Bond or Writing Obligatory under his hand and Seal bearing
date the first day of May last past standeth bound unto the said John
Kinkead in the Sum of 200 Pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania Conditioned
for the payment of 100 pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania aforesaid
with lawful Interest on the first day of May 1761, And also in and by
one other Bond or Writing Obligatory under his hand and Seal bearing date
the same first day of May last past standeth bound unto the said John
Kinkead in the Sum of 200 Pounds Lawful money of Pennsylvania Conditioned
for the payment of one other Sum of 100 Pounds payable with lawful Interest
on the first day of May 1762, And also in and by one other Bond or Writing
Obligatory under his hand and Seal bearing date the same first day of
May last past standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in one other
Sum of 200 Pounds Lawful Money aforesaid Conditioned for the payment of
one other Sum of 100 Pounds payable with lawful Interest on the first
day of May 1763, And also in and by one other Bond or Writing Obligatory
under his hand and Seal bearing date the first day of May last past
standeth bound unto the said John Kinkead in one other Sum of 200 Pounds
Lawful Money aforesaid Conditioned for the payment of one other Sum of
100 Pounds payable with lawful Interest on the first day of May 1764,
And also in and by one other Bond or Writing Obligatory under his hand
and Seal bearing date the same first day of May last past standeth
bound unto the said John Kinkead in one other Sum of 200 Pounds Lawful
Money aforesaid Conditioned for the payment of one other Sum of 100
Pounds payable with lawful Interest on the first day of May 1765, And
also in and by one other Bond or Writing Obligatory under his hand and
Seal bearing date the same first day of May last past standeth bound
unto the said John Kinkead in one other Sum of 200 Pounds Lawful Money

J. Kinkead to M. Maddox
22 September 1760

aforesaid Conditioned for the payment of one other Sum of 100 Pounds payable with lawful Interest on the first day of May 1766, As in and by the s^d Six recited Obligations and Conditions thereof Relation being thereunto respectively had may appear. AND WHEREAS for the better securing the payment of the Six several recited Obligations he the said John Willson by Indenture dated the 18th day of this Instant September 1760 did grant bargain Sell release and confirm unto him the said John Kinkead his heirs and Assigns forever All that Tract or Piece of Land Situate in the Great Valley in the afores^d County of Chester Beginning at a Stake in a line of David John's Land, and Extending thence South 34° West 72 perches and a half to a Spanish Oak, thence South 72° West 72 perches, then North 84° West 45 perches to a Black Oak, then South 66° West 60 perches, then South 72° West 92 perches to a Stake over Valley Creek, thence by Walker's Land South 23° East 260 perches to a Stake, thence by Hobard's Land 68° and a half East 216 perches to a Spanish Oak and thence by Issac Davis's Land North 23° West 224 perches to the place of Beginning Containing 322 acres, be the same more or less (Excepting and Reserving thereout the quantity of 30 acres lately granted by the said John Willson to Issac Davis of Chester County afores^d Esq^e).

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the Sum of 613 Pounds 12 Shillings Lawful money of Pennsylvania"

Description: "All that the said Tract or piece of Land Situate bounded and being as aforesaid and Containing 322 Acres as afores^d (the afores^d 30 Acres only Excepted)"

Witnesses: Paul Isaac Voto, Sarah Voto.

Abstract of Deed
John Wilson & ux^I to Frederick Hausman
30th June 1785

Dated: "the Thirtieth day of June in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty five"

Grantor: "John Wilson of the Township of Tredyffrin in the County of Chester and State of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Judith his wife"

Grantee: "Frederick Hausman of the Township County and state Aforesaid Yeoman"

Consideration: "for and in Consideration of the Sum of Two Thousand Seven Hundred pounds in Gold or Silver Current money of Pennsylvania"

Description: "ALL THAT Messuage Tenement Plantation and Tract of Land thereunto belonging Situate and being in the Township of Tredyffrin aforesaid Bounded and Described as follows Viz."

Metes & Bounds: "BEGINNING at a Small marked Hickory in the Line of Jacob Baughs land being a Corner of land of David Wilson and Extending thence by said Baugh's Land North Sixty three degrees East One hundred and fifty eight perches to a Spanish oak Thence north Twenty seven Degrees west Twenty Three perches, Thence north Seventy five degrees and a half west Thirty Seven perches thence north Thirty Degrees West One hundred and Seventy Seven perches to a Corner thence South Sixty Eight Degrees and a half West Forty eight perches Thence south eighty four Degrees West forty four perches to a Corner in the line of Land of the said David Wilson thence by the said David Wilsons land the three following Courses and Distances viz^t South Seven Degrees and a half east Ninety two perches to a Corner in the Middle of the Great Road Leading to the Swedes ford on Schuylkill thence along the Middle of the said Road North Sixty eight degrees West Ten perches and Six tenths of a perch to another Corner and Thence south Twenty Seven Degrees East one Hundred and Seventy Six perches to the place of Beginning"

Acreage: "Containing by Computation One hundred and Ninety acres (be the same more or Less)"

Recital: "It being part of Tract of Three hundred and Twenty Acres of land Which Benjamin Davis then High Sheriff of the said County of Chester by Deed Poll Under his hand & Seal duly Executed and acknowledged bearing date the Thirteenth day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred Sixty Granted and Conveyed to the said John Wilson (party hereto) in fee as in and by the said recited Deed Poll recorded in the office for recording of Deeds in and for the said County of Chester Relation being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear⁷"

Habendum: "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Described Messuage or Tenement plantation and Tract or parcel of Land Hereditaments and premises hereby Granted or mentioned or Intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the said Frederick Hausman his heirs & assigns To the only proper use Benefit and Behoof of the said Frederick Hausman his heirs and assigns forever"

Witnesses: Jn^O Bartholomew.

Acknowledged: 30th June 1785 before Jn^O Bartholomew, one of the Justices of the Court of Common pleas in and for the County of Chester.

Memorandum: "SYNOPSIS OF THE TITLE---- 1st Octo^r 25th 1681 GRANT William Penn to William Mordent (alias Mordaunt) for 500 Acres of Land pursuant to which 607 was surveyed and Laid out to said Mordent # 2nd Jan^y 28th 1711 DEED Thomas and Osmond Mordent (sons of William Mordent) to John Evans for the said 607 acres in fee # 3rd March 5th 1716 DEED of Trust John Evans to John Moore to Sell the same Land for the use and Benefit of the said John Evans recorded at Philad^a book E7 vol 10th page 374 # 4th July 7th 1720 DEED John Moore to Lewis James for the same Land in fee¹ # 5th Feb^y 9th 1720 RELEASE John Evans to Lewis James for the same Land Recorded in Philad^a book F page 243² # 6th 24th Feb^y 1753 Lewis James to John Kinkead for 322 Acres being part of the above Tract³ # 7th BENJAMIN DAVIS, Sheriff having taken the above 322 Acres of Land in Execution as the property of John Kinkead sold the same to John Willson as Within mentioned----"

Recorded: 14th January 1786 in Chester County Deed Book A-2, Volume 25, page 178. Office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Chester, Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380.

¹See Chester County Deed Book N, Volume 13, pages 434 & 436.

²See Philadelphia County Deed Book F, Volume 3, page 243.

³See Mortgage in Chester County Deed Book H, Volume 8, page 524.

Abstract of Mortgage
Frederick Hausman & ux^F to John Wilson
1st July 1785

Dated: "the First day of July in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty five"

Mortgagor: "Frederick Hausman of the Township of Tredyffrin in the County of Chester & State of Pennsylvania Yeoman and Elizabeth his Wife"

Mortgagee: "John Wilson of the Township County and State aforesaid Yeoman"

Obligation: "WHEREAS the said Frederick Hausman in, and by Six Several Obligations or Writings obligatory under his hand and Seal duly Executed each bearing even date herewith standeth bound unto the said John Wilson in Six penal Sums conditioned for the payment of six Several principal sums. That is to say one of them for the payment of Three Hundred pounds in Gold or Silver on the Twenty Seventh day of May which will be the Year of our Lord 1786, another of them for Three Hundred pounds on the Twenty Seventh day of May 1787 of Like money, another of them for Three Hundred pounds Like money on the Twenty Seventh day of May 1788, Another of them for Three Hundred pounds Like money on the Twenty Seventh day of May 1789, Another of them for the payment of Three Hundred pounds Like money on the Twenty Seventh day of May 1790, and the Other of them for the payment of Two Hundred pounds Like money on the Twenty Seventh day of May 1791, without any Fraud or further Delay, as in and by the said six recited Obligations and Conditions thereof, Relation being th thereunto had, may more at large appear."

Debt: "for and in Consideration of the aforesaid six Several Debts or principal sums of money Amounting in the whole to the sum of Seventeen hundred pounds"

Description: "ALL THAT Messuage or Tenement Plantation and Tract or parcel of land thereunto belonging situate in Tredyffrin Township aforesaid"

Metes & Bounds: "BEGINNING at a small marked Hickory in a Line of Jacob Baughs land being a Corner of land of David Wilson and Extending thence by the said Baughs land north Sixty three degrees East one hundred and fifty Eight perches to a Spanish Oak thence north Twenty seven degrees west Twenty three perches thence west Seventy five degrees and a half west Thirty seven perches thence north thirty degrees west one hundred and Seventy Seven perches to a Corner thence south Sixty eight degrees and an half west Forty eight Perches Thence south Eighty four Degrees west forty four perches to a Corner in the line of land of David Wilson thence by said Wilsons land the three following Courses and Distances

Viz^t South seven Degrees East Ninety two perches to a Corner in the Middle of the great Road Leading to the Swedes ford on Schuylkill thence along the Middle of said Road north Sixty Eight Degrees west ten perches and Six tenths of a perch to another Corner and thence south Twenty Seven Degrees East one hundred and Seventy Six Perches to the place of Beginning."

Acreage: "Containing one hundred and ninety Acres of Land /be the same more or less/"

Recital: "[It being the same Land and Premises which the said John Wilson and Judith his wife by their Indenture bearing date the day next before the date hereof Granted & Conveyed unto the said Frederick ausman in fee_7"

Habendum: "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Messuage Tenement Plantation or Desc Described Tract or parcel of land Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned, so to be with the Appurtenances unto the said John Wilson his Heirs and Assigns to the only proper Use and Behoof of him the said John Wilson his Heirs and Assigns forever."

Nullification: "PROVIDED always Nevertheless, that if the said Frederick Hausman his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns do, and shall well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Wilson his Executors, Administrators or Assigns, the aforesaid Six Several debts or Sums of money on the Several Days and Times herein before mentioned and appointed for the payment thereof, together with lawful Interest for the same, without any Fraud or further Delay, and without any Deduction, Defalcation, or Abatement to be made of any Thing, for, or in Respect of any Taxes, Charges, or Assessments whatsoever, that, then and from thenceforth, as well this present Indenture and the Estate hereby granted, as the said recited Obligation shall cease, determine, and become void, any Thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise Notwithstanding."

Witnesses: Jn^d Bartholomew, John Hamill.

Acknowledged: 25th June 1785 before Edward Shippen Esquire, President of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Philadelphia.

Recorded: 24th July 1785 in Chester Co. Mortgage Book B, Vol. 2, Page 210.

Office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Chester, Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380.

Satisfaction: acknowledged by David Wilson, one of the Executors of John Wilson, the Mortgagee, 2nd October 1793. Attest: George A. Worrall.

Table 4

CENSUS OF 1790 : TREDYFFRIN

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves	Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons
Acker, Joseph	2	4	2	-	-	Eagin, George	1	1	6	-
Aitken, Jas	2	3	4	-	-	Edwards, John	1	-	1	-
Baker, John	1	2	4	-	-	Evans, Joel	1	-	1	-
Batt, Walter	1	1	1	-	-	Evans, Jonat ⁿ	1	1	2	-
Baugh, Henry	1	-	3	-	-	Evans, Josiah	1	-	1	-
Bear, Felty	1	-	4	-	-	Evans, W ^m	1	1	4	-
Beaver, DeWalt	2	5	6	-	-	Fisher, Francis	1	-	3	-
Beaver, George	2	1	3	-	-	Frederick, Joseph	2	4	4	-
Bleakly, John	1	1	2	-	-	Frick, Jacob	1	-	2	-
Boggs, Alex ^r	1	3	2	-	-	Gider, Madlin	1	1	5	-
Boggs, Joseph	1	1	4	-	-	Glasgow, Cole	-	-	-	3
Bones, Sam ^l	1	1	2	-	-	Glasgow, Nancy	-	-	1	-
Bough [Baugh], Jacob	5	-	4	-	-	Goakin, John	2	-	2	-
Bowen, John	1	1	2	-	-	Griffith, Isaac	1	2	7	-
Bowen, Tho ^s	3	1	1	1	-	Griffith, Joseph	1	4	2	-
Bowins, Peter	3	1	3	-	-	Gun, John	1	2	4	-
Brown, Ann	-	-	3	-	-	Hager, Peter	1	-	1	-
Brown, John	2	2	5	3	-	Hammers, Able	2	1	2	-
Brown, W ^m	2	3	5	-	-	Hampton, Benj ⁿ	1	1	1	-
Bull, Sarah	-	1	3	-	-	Hampton, John	1	1	6	-
Burns, Alex ^r	2	1	3	-	-	Hampton, Joseph	1	5	2	-
Butler, James	1	1	3	-	-	Hampton, Patty	1	2	1	-
Christy, Doct ^r David	1	1	3	-	-	Hampton, Thomas	1	4	4	-
Christy, John	2	-	-	-	-	Havert [Havard], David	1	2	5	2
Comly, Isaac	3	2	4	-	-	Havert [Havard], John	3	1	2	-
Craig, John	1	2	1	-	-	Havert [Havard], Samuel	2	-	2	2
Davis, Benjamin	1	1	3	-	-	Henry, John	1	2	2	-
Davis, Benjamin (Mason)	1	3	5	-	-	Holliday, William	1	2	4	-
Davis, David	1	4	5	-	-	Houseman, Frederick	5	2	4	-
Davis, John	5	3	9	-	-	Howell, John	1	-	1	1
Davis, Cap ⁿ John	3	3	4	-	-	Howell, Ruce Rees	2	-	1	-
Davis, Doct ^r John	2	4	6	-	1	Hunter, David	1	3	5	-
Davis, Nathan ^l	1	3	3	-	-	Huzard, Henry	1	1	2	-
Davis, William	3	1	3	-	-	Huzard, John	1	2	-	-
Dempsey, Cornelius	1	-	4	-	-	Huzzard, Jacob	3	1	4	-
Deweese, Col. W ^m	5	1	3	3	1	John, Thomas	3	-	2	-
Dice, Stophel	1	-	2	-	-	Johnston, John	3	-	4	-
Dickey, German	1	2	3	-	-	Jones, Benjamin	2	1	6	-
Dickinson, James	1	1	2	-	-	Jones, Edward	2	-	3	-
Donaldson, W ^m	1	1	1	-	-	Jones, Enoch	1	4	4	-

Table 4
(continued)

Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves	Name of Head of Family	Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females, including heads of families	All other free persons	Slaves
Jones, Levi	3	1	1	2	-	Rickabaugh, Adam	4	1	5	-	-
Jones, Nathan ¹	3	2	5	-	-	Rider, John	1	2	3	-	-
Jones, Thomas	3	-	2	-	-	Robison, Richd	4	-	4	-	-
Kelly, Edward	1	-	1	-	-	Rodgers, Robert	2	4	2	-	-
Keyce, Wm	2	-	4	-	-	Rowland, Benjn	1	3	4	-	-
Keyles, Jacob	3	2	4	-	-	Rowland, John	6	2	4	-	-
Kitzelman, Jacob	3	-	1	-	-	Roxborough, John	1	-	2	-	-
Kugler, John	1	7	2	-	-	Reece [Rees], Able	3	3	4	-	-
Kyle, Wm	1	-	2	-	-	Sharp, Thomas	1	1	2	-	-
Laurines, Jn ^o	1	1	4	-	-	Showalter, John	2	-	2	-	-
Lewis, Elizabeth	2	-	1	-	-	Simonton, John	2	-	1	2	-
Madden, Daniel	1	1	3	-	-	Snider, Henry	1	1	1	-	-
Mall, John	1	3	2	-	-	Steele, Andrew	1	-	1	-	-
Matthews, Wm	1	1	1	-	-	Stephens, Abijah	4	1	5	-	-
Maxwell, David	1	-	1	-	-	Stone, Andrew	2	3	5	-	-
Maxwell, John	3	2	3	-	-	Taylor, Henry	1	1	1	-	-
McClure, Alex ^r	1	-	2	-	-	Tedweller [Detwiler], John	1	-	1	-	-
McConnel, John	1	-	2	-	-	Teiston, Thomas	2	3	2	-	-
McKinney, John	1	-	3	-	-	Thomas, Able	2	1	5	-	-
McKinsley, Roderick	1	3	4	-	-	Thomas, Isaac	2	3	6	-	-
McLain, Charles	3	1	3	-	-	Thomas, John	3	2	4	-	-
McLeer, Michael	1	2	2	-	-	Thomas, Nathan	2	2	2	-	-
McVaugh, Jeremiah	1	-	6	-	-	Thomas, Wm	2	1	3	-	-
Meredith, Jn ^o	1	1	4	-	-	Thundertond, Nicholas	2	-	1	-	-
Miles, Nathan	2	-	3	-	-	Tidwaller [Detwiler], Jacob	1	-	-	-	-
Miles, Richd	3	2	6	-	-	Vance, Jacob	1	-	1	1	-
Moore, Moses	2	2	3	-	-	VanLeer, Isaac	1	4	3	-	-
Myers, Charles	1	2	1	-	-	Walker, Isaac	2	2	6	-	-
Neely, James	3	3	2	-	-	Walker, Jacob	3	4	2	-	-
Neely, Matthew	2	3	5	-	-	Walker, Joseph	4	2	4	1	-
Painter, John)	2	1	2	-	-	Walker, Thos	2	-	2	1	-
Razer, Wm)						Walker, Thos G.	3	1	2	-	-
Parker, John	1	-	3	-	-	Watts, Joel	1	-	1	-	-
Patterson, Mary	-	1	3	-	-	Willson, David	4	1	6	2	-
Pennington, Paul	1	2	3	-	-	Woodman, Edward	2	1	2	-	-
Pennington, Thos	2	1	3	-	-	Workhizer, Margaret	4	1	6	-	-
Pogue, James	1	-	1	-	-	Zook, Henry	4	3	5	-	-
Potts, Wm	3	1	10	1	-						
Pugh, Job	1	-	2	-	-						
Richards, Daniel	1	1	3	-	-						

1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment for the
Tredyffrin & East Whiteland

Schedule A: Dwelling Houses & Outhouses
and their Lots worth over \$100

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<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Dwell. Houses</u>	<u>Outhouses</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>No. of Story</u>	<u>Win- dows</u>	<u>Lights</u>	<u>Lgc.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Ve</u>
57. David Havard	David Havard	1		36 X 20	Stone	2	2 2 2 1	20 16 12 15	Tred.	1	£
			Kitchen Washhouse Springhouse	25 X 17 22 X 16 14 X 12	Stone Stone Stone	...					
58. Jervis Hall	Hannah Davis	1		30 X 15	Stone	1	2 2 2	15 8 9	Tred.	1	3
			Kitchen	15 X 12	Frame	...					
59. John Henry	John Henry	1		23 X 18	Stone	1	2 2	12 8	Tred.	1	3
60. Rees Howell	Thomas Griffith	1		30 X 18	Logs	1	4 1 2	6 8 4	Tred.	1	2
			1 Springhouse	18 X 14	Stone	...					
61. John Huzard	John Huzard			22 X 15	Stone	1	2 1	12 8	Tred.	1	1
62. Jacob Huzard	Jacob Huzard	1		21 X 14	Logs	1	2	12	Tred.	1	1
63. Henry Huzard	Rudolph Huzard	1		22 X 18	Stone	1½	3 1 1	8 6 4	Tred.	1	2
64. Fred ^k Housman	Fred ^k Housman	1	an addition 1 Kitchen 1 Springhouse	33 X 24 24 X 19 24 X 17 16 X 12	Stone Stone Stone Stone	2	11	15	Tred.	1	1C

1798 Federal Direct Tax Assessment for the
Townships of Tredyffrin & East Whiteland

Schedule B: all Lands, Lots, Buildings and
Wharves except Dwelling Houses worth over \$100

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<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Dwellings under \$100 and Barns</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Materials & other Buildings</u>	<u>Adjacent Proprietors</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Value</u>
46. Mich ^d Gunkle's several Tenants	Mich ^d Gunkle	1 barn 1 Dwelling house	55 X 48 16 X 14	Stone 1 stone stable } 63 X 15 } 1 Grist Mill 33 } X 33 Stone } 1 saw mill } 1 smith shop } logs }	East Whiteland; adj. John Malen & others	952	27802
47. David Havard	David Havard	1 barn	45 X 20	Stone 1 Stone waggon house 27 X 20	Tredyffrin; adj. John Davis & others	300	8050
48. Samuel Havard	Samuel Havard	1 barn 1 dwelling house	47 X 27 18 X 13	Stone 1 Stone waggon house 26 X 20	Tredyffrin; adj. Wm. Davis & others }	200	5450
49. Hannah & Sarah Havard	Hannah & Sarah Havard				Tredyffrin; adj. Wm. Davis & others	100	2600
50. Fred ^K Housman	Fred ^K Housman	1 barn	38 X 24	Logs 1 smith shop 24 X 18	Tredyffrin; adj. Da ^d Wilson & others	182	1872
51. Thom ^s Hampton	Thom ^s Hampton				Tredyffrin; adj. Jacob Baugh & others	65	520
52. Joseph Hampton	Joseph Hampton				Tredyffrin; adj. Thos. Hampton & others	20	160
53. Jervis Hall	Hannah Davis				Tredyffrin; adj John G. Bull & others	5	130